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## THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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### ABSTRACT

The article highlights the history of the development of the concept of "professional consciousness," its development in traditional societies, during the Soviet period, during the period of independence, and the specifics of its formation in the processes of globalization and international integration, as well as the role of scientific research and innovative projects in the development of professional consciousness.

### KEYWORDS

Professional consciousness, ethics, professional standards, social responsibility, professional ethics, deontology, responsibility, professional competence, education and qualifications, historical development of professional consciousness, professional values, professional learning, work culture, innovations.

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of professional consciousness is closely linked to the formation of labor and professional activity in human history, which has changed in different periods depending on the socio-economic, cultural-spiritual values and legal system of society. Each era has its own characteristics and principles in the development of professional consciousness.

Therefore, we decided to study the historical development of the concept of professional consciousness, dividing it into different periods, and divided this process into the following periods:

professional consciousness in traditional societies;

professional consciousness during the Soviet period;

the formation of professional consciousness during the period of independence.

By traditional societies we mean the period from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century. This period consisted mainly of societies based on past traditions, values, and cultural norms, which in most cases were based on agriculture, agriculture, and manual labor, and their economic, social, and political structures were governed by traditions. During this period, professional consciousness was primarily formed through the transmission of professions from generation to generation, through the traditions of mentor-disciple. For example, in Central Asia, crafts, agriculture, trade, and other professions were taught through the teacher-student system, and a sense of respect and responsibility for the profession was formed.[1]

Analyzing this period, we can note two factors related to the development of the concept of professional consciousness:

the mentor-student tradition: this tradition demanded respect for the profession, adherence to the mentor's advice, and the preservation of professional values.

professional ethics: professionals have rules of conduct they follow, and it is important to adhere to them.

As the Soviet period, we refer to the period that followed the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917 and lasted until the dissolution of the USSR (Soyuz of Soviet Socialist Republics) or the Soviet Union in 1991. During this period, professional consciousness was shaped under the influence of socialist ideology and the political direction of the Communist Party. The professional consciousness of workers was developed

based on the principles of serving the interests of society, collectivism and loyalty to the party.[2] These principles are directly reflected in the "Charter of the CPSU (Charter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)." The "Charter of the CPSU" was one of the main documents defining attitudes towards the profession and labor discipline.[3] This regulation is the internal structure of the Communist Party, a set of mandatory rules and regulations for party members, defining the organizational foundations of the party, its administrative functions, the rights and obligations of party members, the tasks of party bodies, and the goals of the party.

The following can be highlighted as characteristics of the professional consciousness of this period:

ideological education: the professional consciousness of workers was formed on the basis of communist education and was carried out under the leadership of the party;

socialist competitions: socialist competitions were held to achieve high results in production and served to increase professional awareness.

As a period of independence, we are referring to the period when Uzbekistan declared its sovereignty after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 and established itself as an independent state. It can be said that after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the concept of professional consciousness was enriched with new content. National values, human rights, and democratic principles are defined as the main directions in the formation of professional consciousness.

The following are some aspects of the period of independence:

first, after the renewal of the legal framework and the attainment of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has formed its own national legal framework. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, guaranteed the right and freedom of labor for every citizen.[4] The new version of the constitution, adopted by a nationwide referendum on April 30, 2023, further strengthened the rights and freedoms of labor.

secondly, the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies," adopted on September 16, 2016, and developed as part of the reform of the law enforcement system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, established norms regarding the professional activities, rights and obligations, professional ethics and training of employees of internal affairs bodies.

The Regulation "On the Procedure for Service in Internal Affairs Bodies," adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 2017 "On Measures to Fundamentally Improve the Procedure for Working with Internal Affairs Personnel and Organization of Their Service," and the Code "On Professional Culture and Service Discipline of Internal Affairs Personnel," adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 20, 2023 "On Additional Measures to Transform Internal Affairs Bodies into a People's Professional Structure and

thirdly, in order to improve the education system, the system of training and professional development of internal affairs officers was revised, and educational programs that meet modern requirements of professional training were introduced.

Today, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has the following educational institutions:

Nukus Military Academic Lyceum "Temurbeklar Maktabi" of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Specialized boarding school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

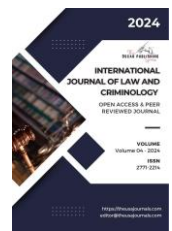
Academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan[7].

In addition, the ministry has an Institute for Advanced Training and a Training Center for Special Training.[8]

fourthly, within the framework of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" on the promotion of spirituality and enlightenment, the system of education and upbringing has been improved, and measures have been implemented aimed at shaping professional consciousness. In order to increase the spirituality and enlightenment of employees directly in the internal affairs bodies, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 2021 No. PP-5050 "On additional organizational measures to further improve the activities of internal affairs bodies in the field of ensuring public safety and combating crime" adopted the concept of "Organization of spiritual and educational work in internal affairs bodies."

During the years of national independence, special attention was paid to national values and traditions in shaping professional consciousness. In his speeches and works, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, emphasized the importance of national pride, patriotism, and spirituality in shaping professional consciousness.



In his congratulatory message to employees and veterans of the internal affairs system on the professional holiday, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that "along with all spheres of our life, important measures are being taken to liberalize the activities of internal affairs bodies, strengthen the atmosphere of openness and transparency in the field, and turn it into a humane and popular system."

When examining the process of developing professional consciousness, it is impossible not to focus on its development in the context of globalization. Globalization and international integration processes are one of the main features of the economic, political, cultural, and technological development of the modern world. These processes will strengthen connectivity between countries around the world, encourage them to work closer together, and accelerate integration processes into the global community. Globalization and international integration are of great importance not only in the economic sphere, but also in the political, cultural, technological, and environmental spheres.

The processes of globalization and international integration have created the following new opportunities and challenges in shaping professional consciousness:

international Standards and Experience: Internal Affairs agencies are collaborating with international organizations, particularly Interpol, Europol and the UN, focusing on developing the professional consciousness of employees based on international standards.[12]

human rights and freedoms: international documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) define the importance of

professional consciousness in protecting human rights. The Republic of Uzbekistan joined these documents and coordinated its national legislation.[13]

the impact of digital technologies: The widespread dissemination of information through digital technologies and the internet requires new approaches to shaping professional consciousness. Employees' knowledge and skills in the field of information security and combating cybercrime are being developed.[14]

Currently, the development of professional consciousness is becoming increasingly important in various spheres of society. As the work process, technology, and information flow rapidly develop in the modern world, the development of professional consciousness helps people work successfully and develop sustainably. The following areas are important for the development of professional consciousness:

first, improving the quality of education: within the framework of the Presidential Decree "On Improving the System of Personnel Training in Internal Affairs Bodies" (No. PP-3216 of August 16, 2017), educational programs are being updated and innovative pedagogical technologies are being introduced.

secondly: professional ethics and deontology: a code of "professional culture and service discipline of employees of internal affairs bodies" was developed and implemented in practice to ensure that employees comply with the rules of professional ethics.

third: professional development and retraining: In order to regularly raise the professional awareness of employees, professional development courses, seminars and trainings are organized. These events provide knowledge about changes in legislation, modern work methods and technologies.[17]

When discussing the development of professional consciousness, the topic of scientific research and innovative projects should not be left aside, as they allow employees of internal affairs bodies to deepen their knowledge, acquire new skills, and raise their professional activity to a higher level. Scientific research and innovative projects contribute to the implementation of best practices in professional fields, the introduction of modern technologies, and the development of new knowledge. Scientific research is being conducted on the formation of professional consciousness in the system of internal affairs bodies. For example, A. Yusupov's research on the role of innovative technologies in shaping the professional consciousness of employees of internal affairs bodies is of great importance in this field. Regarding innovative technologies, the effectiveness of professional training is enhanced through virtual simulators, interactive learning materials, and information systems.

The historical development of the concept of professional consciousness has changed in connection with the socio-economic, political, and cultural development of society. During the years of independence, new approaches to the formation of professional consciousness in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been introduced, based on national values, human rights, and democratic principles. In the context of globalization, the development of professional consciousness based on international standards and experience is becoming increasingly important. The improvement of scientific research, innovative technologies, and the education system will allow for a further increase in professional awareness.

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