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THE PROBLEMS OF THE CORRECT DIRECTION OF STUDENTS IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the issues of the correct direction of schoolchildren when choosing their future profession. The importance of professional guidance for schoolchildren in educational institutions is shown.

KEYWORDS

Professional diagnostics, professional consultation, cognition, craft, employment, interests, labor market.

INTRODUCTION

Vocational guidance is a system of scientifically based activities aimed at preparing young people to choose a profession, taking into account personal characteristics and the socio-economic situation in the labor market, to assist young people in professional self-determination and employment. Career guidance should be considered as a scientific and practical system of free and independent choice of profession by young people.

Career guidance is one of the most important factors in choosing the right future profession. The goal of career guidance work is to develop among young people a conscious attitude towards work, professional self-determination in accordance with

their capabilities, abilities and taking into account the labor market.

Every year tens of thousands of young people graduate from educational institutions with honors. At the same time, a relatively small number become highly qualified specialists and achieve success in career growth. In most cases, the reason for this is the wrong choice of profession. In fact, this selection is often made according to random criteria. In particular, one of the determining factors is very often the profession of the parents or their opinion. Also, often a university for admission can be selected based on geographical proximity. Choosing a future profession based on such secondary factors indicates that the

graduate has not decided on the direction of his life path and does not have his own preferences. As a result, throughout his subsequent professional career, a person is forced to do something he doesn't like, for which he has no natural inclination.

In the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, among the important tasks is the creation of the opportunity to train each citizen in a specific profession at the expense of the state [1]. The measures taken in this direction help graduates acquire a certain profession and acquire primary skills. It is known that economic stability and the ability to compete in all areas with developed countries depend on the potential of labor market personnel, which are formed primarily in school.

In order to increase the interest of students of general secondary educational institutions in foreign languages and professions, widely attract employers to this process, as well as train qualified and competitive personnel that meet the requirements of the labor market, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2024 No. PP-53 was adopted

"On additional measures to train students of general secondary educational institutions in foreign languages and modern professions," which stipulates that in grades 10-11 of general secondary educational institutions, along with training based on the basic curriculum, educational programs are also being introduced in the areas of "In-depth training in subjects " and "Training for business and professions" [2].

In schools, children get acquainted with the world of professions, the forms and conditions of their development, content, modern types of production,

the state of the labor market, and professional requirements for a person. Here they help students in self-determination in order to make an informed decision when choosing a professional path, taking into account their psychological characteristics and capabilities. In career guidance for children, the personal example of teachers, class teachers, parents, community activists and, accordingly, strengthening their cooperation are also of great importance.

Starting from the 2020/2021 academic year, a comprehensive approach is being developed to prepare young people for their future life and mastering a profession. This process is carried out in two directions. A new subject, "Tarbiya" ("Education"), was introduced, aimed at increasing the motivation of young people to achieve high goals, as well as promoting the need to constantly work on oneself. Career guidance work is carried out through the individual interest and abilities of each student. For this purpose: - diagnostics of the professional orientation and interest of schoolchildren from the 7th grade is carried out;

- during lessons, students in grades 8-9 will get acquainted with modern promising professions and develop the knowledge and skills necessary to master them;

- starting from the 10th grade, in collaboration with state and non-state vocational training centers, along with traditional professions, students will be taught the basics of modern specialties in demand on the labor market.

In classes on the subject "Technology", schoolchildren receive the necessary knowledge and skills in various types of work and test their abilities. Therefore, career

guidance is one of the integral parts of the curriculum of a secondary school.

A person studies in order to find a worthy place in society in the future, to support himself and his family. If the profession is chosen correctly, then work will become a source of joy and inspiration, which will bring equal benefits to both the individual and society. This means that vocational guidance needs to be looked at from a socio-pedagogical point of view [3].

As part of the “Career Guidance Hours,” children can also study in online courses organized on electronic platforms developed by the Ministry of Public Education (now the Ministry of Preschool and School Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan), as well as study in technology and computer science classrooms. In lessons devoted to career guidance, it is necessary to pay attention to ensuring that the student’s abilities and work correspond to the interests of society. It is important to inform children about in-demand areas, the requirements of a particular profession, and about institutions where they can study a specialty. This helps to approach the choice of profession consciously [3].

The vocational guidance system allows young people to prepare for choosing a profession, taking into account the characteristics of the individual and the socio-economic situation in the labor market, helps them in professional self-determination and employment. Work in this direction is carried out in conjunction with educational activities. Before orienting a student towards a particular profession, it is necessary to study him as a person and reveal his potential. To do this, you should observe him, analyze the teenager’s behavior at school, public places, family, in the process of work, conduct conversations with him, tests, interviews. Young people can receive

information about professions not only at school, but also from parents, acquaintances, relatives, and in the media.

Labor and vocational training are among the priority areas in the education of young people. The formation of our people cannot be imagined without any occupations, without labor, without professions. With the advent of humanity, labor has become an integral part of the life support of society. From time immemorial, man has worked to satisfy his material and spiritual needs. At first, work was carried out only in order to make ends meet, later it was carried out with a greater goal - the acquisition and increase of wealth; in the 10th century, material production reached a level where large military armies were provided with military equipment and millions of people with necessary goods.

Each nation inherits from its ancestors and is distinguished by its historical and cultural unity, which have been passed down from generation to generation and have retained their characteristics. As archaeological research materials and information from Arab geographers of the 10th-12th centuries show, a significant number of cities, including Kyat, Merv, Nisa, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khujand, Binkeg, Minguruk in Chach, Kasana in Fergana, and others were centers of crafts and trade.

In the 19th century, the majority of the population of large cities were artisans. The most common crafts in the past were blacksmithing, jewelry, coppersmithing, woodworking, construction, etc. With the advent of sewing machines at the beginning of the twentieth century, the profession of mechanical engineering appeared. Shoemakers, bakers, pastry chefs and butchers are also respected professions. Large

weddings and customs gave rise to the special profession of a cook.

We see the importance of acquiring a profession in the works of the scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037). In his opinion, a child should be taught a profession from an early age. To a certain extent, you need to use your profession in life after mastering it, i.e. teach him to live independently, doing only honest work [4].

Thus, educating young people to work, their professional training, their correct direction in choosing a profession is of great importance in the course of their formation as a subject of social production and public life.

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