

**THE USE OF THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF EASTERN ALLOMAS IN SHAPING
STUDENTS' INTERESTS IN THE PROFESSION**

Esonkulova Dilbar Saitovna
Djizakh State Pedagogical University

Annotation: In the text of the article, the student should be able to represent and evaluate their own capabilities, possess information about the possibilities of various professions. Information is given on the socio-economic, spiritual, ethical, pedagogical and psychological aspects of education, the role of parents, school, independent choice of life and work path young generation in choosing a profession. The pedagogical principles of using the spiritual heritage of Eastern scientists in the professional orientation of students are also covered in detail.

Key words: Profession, knowledge, upbringing, choice of profession, teacher, school, intellect, educational and methodical literature, recommendations, developments, instructions, training, spiritual heritage, material value.

Today, the ever-expanding world of professions, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress to have made the long-standing issue of choosing a profession in student youth a serious problem. Therefore, it is appropriate that the choice of profession is interpreted not only at the level of a problem of personal, but also social significance of a person taken separately. A number of decisions, decrees are being signed and implemented on the work of directing students to the profession in the building of the reforms of our country. Our country President stressed the need for young people in the event, various meetings, lectures held during their visit to each region, as well as in the depths of their reforms to acquire professional skills that contribute to the future of our country.

As noted by our president: "if we do not properly educate our children, if we do not every minute every day be aware of their behavior, their mood, if we do not teach them science and trade, if we do not find a suitable job, it is not at all a question to miss this deposit." Of course, parents, teachers and school psychologists are of great importance in the choice of professions in our country, depending on the available abilities of students in them. As a result of our Talk, great attention is paid to the orientation of student youth to the profession in our country. In particular, during our visit to Fergana in 2020, our president gave instructions to the Ministry of public education on the topic. The president specifically touched on the issues of employment of young people, their orientation to the profession, noting that from the new school year from the 7th grade, students should be directed to the profession.

The process of vocational guidance should be viewed as a scientific practical system of independent and free selection of the profession of students based on their individual characteristics. As you know, a student should have the skills to be able to imagine and assess his capabilities in choosing a profession, information about the capabilities of various professions. In this regard, a number of other decisions were made by the head of our country. In our country, from time immemorial, our Eastern Allies expressed their opinion on the profession in their works. In particular, Abu Nasr Farabi also calls on people to work honestly and acquire a profession. Farabi believes that man is not an "impotent servant", but a Supreme maturation, "a being with the brilliance of reason, capable of creating everything he needs".

Another of our allomas is the Sultan of the word estate Alisher Navoi, who in his time turned to young people and wrote that if you want to sunbathe, then mature your profession. An example is the spiritual heritage of Eastern thinkers, equal to duru-gavhari, in the first goal of educating our youth to teach them a profession. J Avesto, the 11th-century "Kabusnoma" by Kaykawus, Abu

Nasr Forabi's "pursuit of happiness", the "commentary of the faithful", "Kalila and Dimna" by the Indian philosopher Beidabo (Bedpoy), Al-Khwarazmi's "O'gites", Abu Rayhon Beruni's "minerology", Yusuf Khos Khojib's "Qutadg bilig", Mahmud Qoshi's "Devonu-lexicotit turk", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibat-ul Haqoyiq", Pahlavan Mahmud's "Ruboi", the "hadiths" compiled by Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, Lutfi's "Gul and Nawruz", Alisher Nawawi's "Khamsa", "Mahbub-UI-Qulub, Examples include aruz Samarqandi's "rare stories", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Baburnoma", and many other examples of literary, historical, cultural-educational heritage.

Abu Rayhon Beruni was one of the first in human history to suggest that children should be taught to work from an early age, to raise adult labor to be oppressive, and to teach a child to science and the profession should be the focus of the family. Alloma singled out the fact that the Labor Education started in the family should be continued in connection with education at school and teaching a trade. The great thinker carefully studied the inheritance from generation to generation on the basis of Labor and professional succession and highly appreciated the craft activities of people. In itself, it is clear that the surreal activity laid the groundwork for the widespread use of ingenuity among artisan Masters in the form of demanding complex labor, deep knowledge.

Sahibqiron Amir Temur attached great importance to the further development of crafts – textiles, wood and stone carving, carpet weaving, pottery, metalworking, and agriculture, livestock and trade, which were separated into an independent sphere on the basis of a large division of labor in his kingdom. Therefore, there was an opportunity for the emergence of new professions in social life, the path to mass unemployment was not laid. Profession counseling is divided into 3 stages.

1. Preparation for the profession. This includes the process of the student until graduation from college. In this, the interest, desire of adolescents is prepared for professions taking into account their predisposition to this or that profession, information about professions is provided.

2.Finisher: when graduating from college, work is carried out towards the profession. This is to help students acquire one or another profession, depending on their ability, in the closing round. This kind of counseling goes beyond the scope of the college and is often carried out in higher education, organizations.

3.Formation of skills in the profession. This vocational work should be a finishing work, since the student works and studies in the factory and factory, as well as in the educational institutions in his area of interest. Skill generation is systematically strengthened as a result of the implementation of the plan and participation in competitions. Professionalism. Determination of professionalism performed in 3 ways carried.

a) on health; b) thoroughness of approximate preparation for the profession; C) psychophysiological state. Depending on the competence of these specialists, adolescents are worthy of one profession or another they determine that it is and give information that it is necessary to change the profession or that it is harmful to health, that its organism is not worthy of its chosen profession. From the above, it can be seen that great allomas and thinkers looked with special attention to the socio-economic, spiritual-moral, pedagogical-psychological aspects of professional orientation, the role of the parent, school, the independent choice of the life, Labor path of the younger generation in choosing a profession. The study of the child's interest, inclinations, abilities in the direction of the craft noted the need to take into account their awareness, consistency and succession, age and individual characteristics in such a case.

- Recognition of the highest social value in the educational activities of professional education in the vocational guidance system, respect for the self-esteem of each child, teenager and young man-Girls, taking into account its social and legal freedoms; - finding a sense of compatibility of interests , inclinations and abilities in student youth; - special attention in the process of

professional education to continuity and inclusion of children of different ages. In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that Eastern allomas help to choose a profession in works , to study their thoughts on career orientation , to bring them into practical life, to choose a conscious profession for the growing younger generation. This is one of the main tasks of the society to educate children in the profession from an early age . They also serve the richness of understanding , imagination and knowledge inherent in the profession.

Taking into account, of course, the child's abilities and interests in the direction of the younger generation to the profession will help them grow up to become a mature specialist in their profession in the future. Testifies to the worthy contribution of our ancestors to the formation of the theory of choosing a profession. It is indisputable that the fruitful use of the rich scientific heritage of our ancestors in the process of vocational guidance in secondary schools will have a positive effect. It is one of those cases when it does not require proof that a person, by choosing the right profession, gives a huge benefit to his family, society.

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