



THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE FORMATION OF TECHNICAL THINKING IN PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

A.M. Khalikov,
Research Institute of Fish Farming

L.A. Kholikova,
*Teacher of vocational education at
school No. 2 in the city of Chileka.
Samarkand.*

Annotation. *The article reveals new requirements for the training of vocational education specialists and their analysis of professional qualities, to be able to apply comprehensive knowledge in various disciplines in their professional activities. And quick adoption of optimal decisions in any complex professional situations in which the formation of skills to independently perform certain actions can be carried out using an interdisciplinary approach.*

Key words: *activity, problems, modern technology, situation, independence, professional actions and education.*

Аннотация. *В статье раскрыты новые требования к подготовке специалистов профессионального образования и их анализ профессиональных качеств, уметь применять в своей профессиональной деятельности комплексным знаний по различным дисциплинам. И быстрое принятие оптимальных решений в любых сложных профессиональных ситуациях, в которых формирование умений самостоятельно выполнять определенные действия может осуществляться с помощью междисциплинарного подхода.*

Ключевая слова: *деятельность, проблем, современная техника, ситуация, самостоятельность, профессиональные действия и образования.*

Introduction. The problem of the development of persons who have mastered their profession in all directions in our society is always the primary task of the educational process, and is also traditional for science in our country and abroad. The essence of the problem is that in professional activity, on the one hand, attention is paid to the requirements for a person who has mastered his profession, and on the other hand, to the personal identity of the subject of this activity. The practical interests of researchers are initially focused on identifying a system of important professional qualities, and the main focus is on providing a methodological point of view for diagnosing the dynamic personality of a person who has both basic and potential professional skills.

The reasons for the increased interest in the problem of professional personality development in recent years are the following cases:

At the stage of modern development of society, political and socio-economic changes occurring in it, there is a legal growth in scientific and technological progress, provision of modern technical and technological equipment in accordance



with the rapidly developing period of production in all countries. directions, impose new requirements for the training of vocational education specialists. This situation indicates changes in the social system that place high demands on the work of specialists in all sectors of our country[1].

This, in turn, requires the implementation of important changes in the training of specialists in each field, i.e. increasing the effectiveness of education, aimed at the continuity and independence of the educational process and the introduction of modern technologies that direct education towards personal and professional success, intersectoral mobility and humanism. students of vocational education must have such basic professional knowledge that this knowledge gives him the opportunity to easily master the constantly expanding and developing field of activity in his future profession.

An increase in the amount of research in the field of psychology, the problem of determining one's own future destiny, choosing a professional path, and so on.

Research methods and techniques. The problem of professional development of an individual is complex, and according to its content it can be divided into the following aspects: physiological, medical, mental, pedagogical, professional and other aspects. From the point of view of pedagogy, this is a problem of the development of professional activity depending on individuality and personality development at different stages of professional development.

Any professional activity has its own meaning and is determined by the rules of organization and implementation of the activity.

Activity- is a specific development of the socio-historical way of life of people, which consists in their purposeful change of natural social reality. Any activity carried out by a subject shows the goal, means of changing the process and result. In the course of carrying out an activity, its subject changes and develops significantly [2].

Knowing. The cognitive aspect of activity ensures the development, maintenance and functioning of the necessary pattern or model of reality.

All reality is a collection of objects of cognitive activity, and scientific knowledge is its product. That is, there can be no activity without modeling reality, without passing it on to the next generation and increasing knowledge.

Value orientation. Value-oriented activities may have a consumption or production description. It exhibits productive and reproductive characteristics in the development of acquiring values, respectively. That is, there is no and cannot be aimless activity.



Ready for implementation. By its nature, this activity is transformative and has both theoretical and practical descriptions. The objects of change are nature, society, tools and, finally, man himself.

Communication skills. This activity involves the interaction and interaction of objects. Communication will have direct and indirect meaning of the past, present and future, as well as cultural objects. A necessary condition and means of communication are languages and means of communication that allow storing, transmitting and consolidating information.

Physical health. This aspect of activity cannot be separated from the psychological content, but should be determined on the basis of a holistic and integrated approach to individual human activity.

Aesthetic. This aspect of activity is associated with the fact that a person brings any activity to a level of perfection, that is, the process and product of this activity to a high quality level.

In accordance with the systems approach, invariant and morphological activities are in a complex relationship and interaction.

If we think about professional activity, we need to define three concepts: profession, direction or specialty and qualification.

A profession is understood as a type of activity (occupation) that requires the distribution of labor in society, and it is considered a socially acceptable source of material support for a person [3].

Qualification- is the level and level of professional education, knowledge, skills and competencies required by a worker to perform a specific job. Qualification is characterized by special knowledge, skills and abilities to perform professional tasks and is determined by important professional qualities.

Vocational training should be based on such scientific concepts as proficiency in a profession and professional skills defined in a professional program. Their content and composition depend on the goals of studying the profession, its specifics and the theoretical basis of the study.

The methodological basis of our research is:

requirements for the personality of students of vocational education, studying in a specialty, resulting from an analysis of the functional aspects of their activities;

a description of the activities of students of professional education studying in a specialty is created taking into account the proposal of a model of the conditional content of professional activity [2, 3].



In the psychological structure of activity, three levels of generalization are distinguished:

- ♣ clear appearance and operating conditions; types of professional functions and tasks;
- ♣ professional actions [3];
- ♣ ideas about professional activity and invariant components of any specialist can manifest themselves in the form of specialization.

Technological, organizational, design and construction, research and teaching activities are considered as such components. The criterion for identifying these invariants was the internal professional division of labor.

As part of any activity, in any organization, a technological service is allocated, to which, first of all, specialists suitable for the profession are involved. One of the main forms of technological maintenance is the repair of technological equipment. Most specialists work in the field of production management. This work is unique and is defined by its classification as a specialized specialty.

Most specialists are engaged in design and construction activities in accordance with their profession.

In any profession, including engineering, an important area of activity for future specialists is research activities.

Each specialist is a subject who is focused on improving technical objects, their correct use, researching production, and in most cases is engaged in sign activities. A certain era is based on the use of scientific and technical knowledge and intellectual tools through technical thinking.

Students of vocational education studying in a specialty have a fairly diverse focus and diverse characteristics. Officially, all functions of students studying in a specialty are determined by its qualification description[5].

These analyzes allow us to draw the following conclusions about the main activities in which the engineer participates: design, rationalization, project implementation, implementation, operation, work with documents, control, organization, research, analysis, consultation and training, communication. this is to provide incentive (motivation) [4].

Our country is implementing targeted measures to educate a healthy and mature generation, realize the creative and intellectual potential of youth, create the necessary conditions and opportunities for training competitive personnel in the labor market that meet the requirements of the time.



The development of society cannot be imagined without the development of science. Because he takes upon himself the tasks of producing science, creating its material base, technological development and, most importantly, staffing[7].

The development of society cannot be imagined without the development of science. Because he takes upon himself the tasks of producing science, creating its material base, technological development and, most importantly, staffing. Today, summing up national and universal values, only people with modern knowledge, intellectual potential and advanced technologies can achieve the strategic goals that they have set for themselves in development[9].

Conclusion. The competitiveness of any country in the world market depends not only on its natural resources, but primarily on the availability of intellectual potential, disciplined employees and a workforce capable of mastering modern, regularly updated technologies. Such opportunities provided to young people in the educational process create a solid foundation so that the younger generation, who are the masters of our future, can fully demonstrate their potential, study and work in their chosen profession, and find their place in life. life, and become specialists who will make a worthy contribution to the development of society.

A modern graduate - a future technical specialist - must be able to apply a complex of knowledge in various disciplines in his professional activities. "Interdisciplinary integration" is a process of collaboration of academic disciplines, reflecting the unity of professional activities, continuous and integrated phenomena [2]. For us, the educational goal of an interdisciplinary integration educational program is to create a broad interaction of all academic subjects, 5 is a set of principles and values.

Thus, the formation of professional competence in students begins already at the first stage of training; senior students are focused on quickly making optimal decisions in any complex professional situations, in which the formation of the skills to independently perform certain actions can be carried out using an interdisciplinary approach. communication.

Thanks to the use of information and communication technologies in interdisciplinary laboratory work, they can also find their application in the educational process. The educational materials use active and interactive teaching methods: clusters, media education, basket methods, discussions, etc.[8]. The organization of such trainings will help students not only to separate the sciences of the technical cycle from the humanities, but also to find their relationship (interconnection) and rationally and consciously approach work in the future.



Practical training with students can also be organized using interdisciplinary connections. For example, by combining subjects such as “Physics”, “Chemistry” and “Operation of Agricultural Machinery and Equipment”, students not only consider activities related to the restoration of machines, their parts and mechanisms, but also try to independently calculate their economic efficiency. efficiency: tasks can be identified and developed through innovative discoveries.

Joint interdisciplinary seminars in “Physics”, “Mathematics” and “History” allow students to consider historical issues of the development of science, biographies (creativity) of famous scientists, and their influence on socio-economic development. Therefore, the ability to jointly apply knowledge of various disciplines, the ability to transfer ideas and methods from one discipline to another is the key to preparing cadets for future professional activities.

A unified approach to interdisciplinary connections faces difficulties in determining the assessment of knowledge between the subjects of the humanities, general and special cycles. That is, the level of knowledge acquired by students while studying subjects of the humanities and general science faculties may be insufficient for studying special subjects. If general educational technologies are used when teaching subjects of different cycles, interdisciplinary integration allows one to obtain the best results.

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