

**Review Article**

**MAIN CORE AND MEANING OF SHAPING PROFESSIONAL FAITH**

<sup>1</sup>Oripova Nodima Khalilovna, <sup>2</sup>Mirzaeva Manzura Axmatjanovna,  
<sup>3</sup>Nazirov Usmon Kosimovich, <sup>4</sup>Keldiyarova Vazira Botirovna

Department of Preschool Education, Karshi State University, Karshi, Uzbekistan.  
E-mail address: [article\\_01@mail.ru](mailto:article_01@mail.ru)

Received: 02.11.2019

Revised: 08.12.2019

Accepted: 07.01.2020

**Abstract**

This article provides an overview of the meaning and significance of the notion of faith, the role of faith in one's life and a program for the formation of professional beliefs for youth has been developed and comments on the stages of its implementation are developed and provides an overview of the implementation phases of the program. The article also outlines the criteria for building trust in future professionals as well as the Criteria for forming professional beliefs which are: professional knowledge, professional fidelity, professional self-sacrifice, and professional honesty.

**Key words:** beliefs, personality, confidence, worldview.

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.02.43>

**INTRODUCTION**

The main goal of democratic reforms, renewal and reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to create a civilized society. As the Republic is pursuing a policy of liberalization and democratization of society, the attention to educational institutions is growing from year to year. Specifically, the state and industrial requirements for higher education are aimed at accelerating its transformation, bringing it to international standards, improving the quality and effectiveness of education. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan which was adopted on April 20, 2017 Presidential Resolution № 2909 "On measures for further development of the higher education system", aimed at the formation of target parameters for training specialists with higher education, continuous improvement of the quality and level of professionalism of teachers; implementation of the state policy on quality control of personnel training and advanced training.

Similarly, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan which was adopted on October 8, 2019 Presidential Resolution - № 5847 defines priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, upgrading the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities; modernization of higher education.

Indeed, there is a great need for highly qualified personnel in our state today. This is because the integration of our country with developed countries is growing. That is why our trainees must also be highly trained, highly skilled, able to create new ideas, and not be in crisis in the global human resources market. After all, our great forefathers, like al-Farabi, al-Biruni, Ibn Sina, Amur Temur, and Babur, were at that time highly educated and competent in the profession.

As we know, the process of training people and getting involved in professional activities is a long process. We need to educate our young people about the purpose of their work in preparing them for this process, especially for the long-term effective career of their chosen profession. In order to work effectively in one profession, people need to have professional beliefs. But for a variety of reasons, today's youth are experiencing anxiety. We have many reasons for doing this:

- Purposeful activities of the person.

- Lack of motivation and motivation for a particular profession.
- The fact that today's youth are more interested in material pursuits
- Decrease in attention to the upbringing of youth in family and educational institutions, etc.
- Therefore, as young people get started in their professional activities, they should have the following qualities:
  - Professional knowledge and professionalism.
  - Love and respect for the profession.
  - Resistance to professional difficulties.
  - Feeling satisfied with their work
  - Having a professional belief.
- Not to be indifferent to the fate of people who are the objects of professional activity, care about their future.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Beliefs are important in the professional activities of the individual. Experience has shown that people cannot succeed if they have no faith in their chosen profession. After all, professional faith plays an important role in an individual's place in society, in manifesting their abilities and capabilities. What is faith? First, we need to understand the meaning of this concept.

The term Belief in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language is an Arabic word, a firm belief, a firm belief, a worldview: belief in someone or something, belief in it, a hope attached to it; To believe in God, or in any supernatural power; faith means religion [1; 459].

In the book "A feeling of homeland" by A. Ibragimov, H. Sultonov, N. Juraev, "Faith" is a firm belief in their thoughts and beliefs, and a sincere belief in the words of others. Belief requires courage, selflessness, and dedication. Without them, it remains a dry idea. "[4; 25].

A. Erkaev writes in his book Spirituality - A Symbol of Nation: "Beliefs are the most important and fundamental principles, beliefs and ideas formed by a person, community, group, and society. "[2; 29].

O.Musurmanova comments on "belief" in the book "Spiritual values and upbringing of youth": "Man is alive with belief, dear and esteemed by belief. A person of pure faith can fight for the spiritual purity and perfection of society. A people with strong beliefs will have their own religious culture, a system of pure human relations. Every well-being is based on a society of certain beliefs and ethics." [8; 19].

Karayeva believes that belief is a subjective reflection of objective vitality, the result of learning from the experience of the public and individuals. At the heart of the beliefs are the common moral qualities, such as faith in the motherland, pure conscience, purity, devotion, and kindness. Belief is a strong motivation for the activity of the individual, through which the individual manages and implements his future program [6; 20].

We focused on the interpretation of the notion of faith in psychology in order to further explore the nature of beliefs and the patterns of its formation. From the perspective of scientific psychology, belief is a system of perceived needs that motivates a person to act in accordance with his own beliefs, principles, and worldviews. The content of needs that appear in the form of beliefs is the knowledge of nature and society that surrounds a person, and to a certain degree, their understanding. [3; 140].

Belief is a virtue that serves as a spiritual foundation, a guide and a guide to human activity, and is in fact a manifestation of knowledge, ideas and imaginations that are understood through mental processes, emotional and will actions.

When a person realizes the need to act for his own needs and interests, based on the knowledge and experience gained during his life, he or she develops a certain belief. This belief ensures that human activities are consistent, meaningful, logical and specific.

Each person reassesses new knowledge through his or her own beliefs, repeatedly and critically acquires and understands them. The level of spiritual interest of people, the sustained needs and interests in them play an important role in this mental analysis.

People with no faith often follow or imitate others. Depending on the circumstances, they now and then deviate in this direction. Because of lack of knowledge, experience and logical consistency in their activities, they do not form clear criteria and values. In these cases, the lack of faith in them can hinder the progress.

Specifically, we have come to the following view: belief is a form of world-view, a genuine belief in a particular idea (with knowledge about them) by individuals, communities, groups, and societies. It is formed in the educational process. Beliefs are firmly established in people who understand their duty, have strong faith and strong will, be faithful in all situations and do not forget their conscience.

It is also possible for true believers to have a profession of faith. Professional beliefs create many qualities and aspects. In all cases, people with faith in their profession, selflessness, pride in their profession, patience and perseverance, and the ability to cope with professional hardships can be people of faith. That is why we recognize the criteria for the formation of professional beliefs: professional knowledge, professional loyalty, professional self-sacrifice, professional will, professional conscience and honesty.

Indeed, professional knowledge is at the heart of professional beliefs. After all, without a profession it is impossible to find a profession. When a person has a complete knowledge of the chosen profession, he or she will be interested in his or her profession only if he or she can thoroughly study and apply its secrets. In addition, a person cannot work long and successful in this profession, even if they do not have the fidelity or the will to do what they choose in their professional activities. As each profession has its own complexity and complexity. At this time, the person needs the will and patience. Because of impatience and lack of will many people are unable to work in a particular

profession for long periods of time and suffer professional discomfort. As a result, self-satisfaction increases, dissatisfaction with others, aggression increases.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Since the professionalism of young people is a decisive factor in the development of the state and society, we should pay special attention to their upbringing, especially the choice of profession. Without effective communication between families, educational institutions and communities, it is difficult to achieve any results in this effort. Because, according to our observations, the low professional interest of young people is directly related to family and environment problems: low interest on the part of parents, the choice of profession, salary, and the ability to choose a profession. Thus, it is necessary to improve the existing system for the formation of professional interests and beliefs of young people, that is, to develop effective ways of starting family affairs. This process should be organized in such a way that it is not unrealistic and should be organized with the participation of young people themselves. That is, young people need to feel more realistic and aware of what they should pay more attention to in their career choices, and how to deal with the issues they face, including their responsibilities. Certainly, qualified specialists, such as pedagogues and psychologists, should be involved in the organization of the process and should organize work on a specific program. After all, the problem we are investigating is not something that can be solved by accident or by accident. Maybe it's a time-consuming, consistent process. And working on a specific program is an effective way to work with young people. Based on the program, the specialist will develop a plan for action and initiate practical work.

Thus, the program is a plan for the specialist that fully and accurately reflects the essence of the work and the work that he or she does and provides a sequence of work to be done. At the same time, the program is a unique way of planning the activities that will be implemented.

When working with young people who have difficulty choosing a profession, they must follow certain conditions that will ensure overall efficiency and prevent possible situations. They are:

- clarity of purpose, content and ways of formation of professional beliefs in youth.
- systematicity, consistency and duration of applied methods, methods and preventive approaches.
- the value of family in working with parents;
- purposeful and rational organization of their work in working with youth, etc.

Our program must be implemented in 3 stages:

1. The diagnostic stage. At this stage, complete personal information is collected. At the same time, they identify their individual characteristics, such as their mental state, their temperament, their values and interests, and their problems. Specifically, this process identifies factors that may adversely affect a person's career choices, and draws attention to the causes. For each person, a card is formed, the necessary information is recorded, and the specialist needs more help.

2. The integration of theoretical and practical approaches. At this stage, it is envisaged to provide young people with theoretical and practical knowledge about occupational theory, their types, professional ethics and occupational psychology, as one of the factors that impede their choice of profession is the lack of knowledge about the professional process of young people. Therefore, it is necessary first to give them theoretical and practical knowledge about the professions. In this process, the role of the expert is the leader. Young people simply act as listeners. This is similar to the traditional educational process. This form of lecture uses a lecture form to educate more young people. In this phase of the program, an expert is required to have

in-depth knowledge and skills. The expert must carefully prepare for each report, provide a systematic, scientifically sound reasoning. Of course, each and every one of the information given should be explained by life examples. This is because when knowledge is linked to life, it can only increase the interest and understanding of the individual. At this stage, the interests of young people must be taken into account. That is, they should try to find out what interests them or what their knowledge is. During the lecture it is necessary to be friendly to young people, to hear more of their opinions, to give clear and convincing answers to their questions, to help experienced parents. Only then will there be a process of integrating theoretical lectures and practical experiences of the parents. In particular, it is more effective for all experts to participate in one report.

At this stage young people will be examined by a psychologist. This process is based on giving them several psychological assignments. It also helps, in a sense, to determine if young people have problems with their career choices.

3. Correction-methodological stage (trainings, exercises, round tables, debates, travels). This stage is the main stage. In other words, experts have been collecting information on each person and identifying which problems they should pay more attention to. At this stage, young people are formed into a state of adaptation, friendship, and freedom. In particular, they can freely share their problems with teams and professionals. From this point on, they are willing to take part in corrective exercises at this stage. In the correction-methodical stage, real-life events will be performed with young people, and interesting trainings will focus on the problems and mistakes of young people in this scene. Undoubtedly, professionals also participate as participants, sometimes asking questions to further their interest. Sometimes other ways of finding a solution can be postponed to the next session. Then young people become more interested in exercises, they look for problems: they read books, seek advice from experienced professionals, and contact the media.

At this stage, it is important to use self-management skills. That is, they use different psychological trainings. Because young people may have different problems in their professional activities and they may not be able to handle themselves. These include anger, jealousy, and anger. Young people are free to engage in professional activities only when they are self-sufficient and calm. Therefore, in this correction phase, it is important to educate young people about self-government.

At correctional-methodical stage it is advisable to organize tours with young people. The trips are organized to different establishments. The purpose of these trips is to give young people a feeling of gratitude for their chosen profession. In general, the correction-methodological phase should help young people to become self-satisfied, to have a better relationship with themselves and others, to self-management.

4. Final evaluation stage. This step will be followed by team interviews and questionnaires with young people. This is an important stage for a specialist. This is because it will determine the effectiveness of the program through final interviews or questionnaires. The specialist will clarify any shortcomings or advances made according to the received answers.

This program focuses on teamwork with young people. After all, the problems that young people have today in their career choices are similar, and their causes are the same. This is why we focused on team building activities. It is noteworthy that young people are encouraged to work together to solve problems. This is because they see the shortcomings of other young people in some sessions and feel that they have it. Thus, youth form a co-operation.

Thus, the psychological and emotional composition of the youth community is a powerful tool for improving the effectiveness of correction and methodological work. The most important task of the research is the use of this tool, its objective implementation.

However, there are some aspects that some young people have to work with individually. This means that the program we recommend can be divided into two types: team and individual

When designing a program, the following aspects should be considered: the number of participants in the team, the scope of training, the duration, time, place and equipment required. That is, the number of participants should be 12-15 people. Less or less attendance will result in ineffectiveness of the training provided. If the number of participants in the team increases, some young people will remain passive. Or the low attendance of the participants can make the sessions less enjoyable. Therefore, if the number of team members increases, it is advisable to create a new team.

If the duration of theoretical and practical training is 45 minutes, the duration of correctional-methodical training should not exceed 60 minutes. Otherwise, young people may experience seizures and burnout. In some cases, it may be possible to extend the duration of some sessions at the request of the youth.

We consider the following points in the implementation of steps:

- Taking into account the capabilities of young people;
- Encourage process participants to participate equally;
- development of motivation for acquiring professional knowledge in the youth;
- to develop skills for young people to find ways and means to find solutions to problems.

In the process of implementation of the program it is important to use comfortable and effective organizational-pedagogical forms, methods and tools for young people. Also, using a different set of exercises will help you to solve the problem that we have chosen. The use of a set of exercises will enable young people to become self-conscious and self-governed, to achieve their life goals, to be able to quickly and easily get out of a difficult situation, to make ethics, beliefs, beliefs and decisions.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it is important to note that those who have professional faith do not give up their profession in any situation, stand firm in their views and beliefs, try to overcome any difficulties, and find strength and determination in the face of difficult situations. Therefore, it is vital for future professionals to be proficient in preparing them for professional activities, to be proficient in their professional knowledge, to be able to apply what they have learned, and to face challenges.

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