

**DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL-PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF  
ACADEMIC LYCEUM STUDENTS AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL  
PHENOMENON**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the psychological foundations, psychological possibilities and qualities of the psychological phenomenon of the development of personal and professional training of academic lyceum students are applied.

**Key words:** personal qualities, professional qualities, mental qualities, moral qualities, humanity, humanitarianism.

One of the important tasks of the science of psychology is to study the characteristics of a person's goal, interests, motivation, personal and professional preparation of academic lyceum students in achieving spiritual maturity. From this point of view, before psychological research, first of all, the motivational basis of personal and professional preparation, the comprehensive study of factors affecting it is becoming a research object of modern psychology. Studying the manifestations of such personal and professional preparation is one of the special directions of the field of psychology. Interest in new knowledge, overcoming difficulties in the process of obtaining it. Interest in knowledge deepens, affects not only the laws of science, but also the foundations of science" [35; 106-120 b].

In the Encyclopedia of Brockhaus and Efron, you can read the following thoughts: "A moral worldview of a person, according to which the only motive of human actions is the pursuit of personal well-being, which leads other motives and subordinates them to itself." In the dictionary of S.I. Ojegov, personal qualities are defined as "moral integrity, that is, generosity, kindness, demandingness, spiritual purity, contentment, honesty, loyalty, cleanliness, intelligence, thoughtfulness, self-control, patience, gentleness, etc. is defined as "need".

The views of foreign and domestic researchers on the nature of personal and professional training of students and the analysis of literature show that until now there is no single concept in the scientific imagination about the personal and professional training of a person, its content and its essence. There are different approaches to defining and explaining the nature of personal and professional training of students, and this concept is included among synonymous concepts such as personality orientation, instinct, needs, values, as a characteristic of human character. Currently, there are two

conflicting concepts in psychology in explaining the nature of personal-professional preparation of students, one of which emphasizes the biological nature of the individual, and the other emphasizes the personal-professional preparation of students in the process of its formation by more social factors. they explain that it takes priority.

Personal spirituality develops objectively under the influence of many factors and tools. Because of this, the concept of spirituality is characterized by multifacetedness. "Land, family, parents, children, relatives, neighbors, people, conscience, loyalty to our independent state, respect for people, trust, memory, freedom, this is the broad meaning of spirituality. . Only when a person feels that he is a part of the nation, thinks about it, and lives in harmony, does he feel spiritual.

In her later works, A.K. Markova defines professional training as "a mental state that allows for independent and responsible action, consists of the results of human labor, and determines the ability and competence of a person to perform certain labor tasks."

According to V. B. Gargai, "practice, when it is the object of a structured analysis, becomes a source of growth of the student's professional training: unreflective practice is useless and leads to professional stagnation of the student, not to development over time."

As part of the development of personal and professional training of academic lyceum students, the following can happen:

- 1) can reflect on the personal axiological system;
- 2) knows how to diagnose the system of the class's value orientation and develop the individual orientation of personal and professional qualities;
- 3) knows how to analyze the general cultural and professional organizers of the social environment;
- 4) knows how to conduct a moral and legal assessment of the events and effects of social reality.

The subjective system of values for the development of personal and professional training of academic lyceum students, the hierarchy of his professional motives, psychological views, emotions, a unique set of assumptions, personally significant approaches to solving pedagogical tasks, intentions and actions uniqueness, individual unrepeatable style of preferred psychological interaction, optimal methods of students' compatibility with each other - all this determines the process of development of personal-professional preparation of academic lyceum students.

In this way, it can be defined as a harmonious part of the development of personal and professional preparation of academic lyceum students.

The development of personal and professional preparation of academic lyceum students was considered together with synonymous concepts such as individualism, narcissism, egocentrism, individual uniqueness or motivational state.

Individualism - (French, individualism, Latin *individuum* - indivisible), is a type of worldview, the essence of which is to contrast the position of the individual with society. Individualism is manifested in moral behavior in real-life situations, in various concepts such as moral, philosophical, ideological, and political.

The concept of narcissism was introduced into the direction of psychoanalysis by Z. Freud, who claims that it shows the inner image of a person. Later, this term began to be used in different meanings. According to J. Zilburg, one of the manifestations of another stream of psychoanalysis is narcissism or grandiose mania and the desire to maintain one's ability to do many things. The concept of narcissism is used in the psychoanalytic literature to refer to four specific phenomena: as a criterion for different self-evaluations (for example, when a narcissist overestimates or underestimates in a state of self-doubt); in order to determine the libidinal stage of development; in describing a narcissist; showing sexual deviance;

For example, J. Godefroy accepted the study of egocentrism as a characteristic of subjective perception of a person, which serves to establish the connection between the child himself and external objects. According to J. Piaget, a representative of psychoanalysis, personal qualities are an age-related feature of intellectual development.

T.I. Pashukova studies personal training as a cognitive, moral and communicative feature. According to T. I. Pashukova, egocentrism is an emotional manifestation of a person's condition.

A.A. Chanishev sees students as a personal characteristic of personal-professional training and his moral motivation, while L.A. Bloom interprets personal-professional training as a philosophical doctrine as an integral part and principle of personal life.

In psychology, the development of personal and professional training of students is considered as an individual behavior that causes a type of negative behavior of socially destructive significance, and it occurs individually in a person.

Z. Freud, one of the representatives of psychoanalysis, who deeply analyzed the ideas of developing the personal and professional training of his students, interprets the personal and professional training of students in a broad sense and claims that this behavior is the individuality of each individual.

C. D. Broad distinguishes the desires of people related to things or people and calls them personal motivation-stimulators:

the first is property relations, in which a person creates positive characteristics that belong to him.

the second is kinship, and a person wants more welfare for his children than for other children.

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