

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE MANIFESTATION OF PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES IN STUDENTS

Rakhimova Mo‘minakhon Zokirjonovna – Researcher at Urgench State University named after Abu Rayhan Beruni.

Abstract

This article analyzes the socio-psychological factors influencing the formation and manifestation of professional attitudes in students. In particular, the influence of family environment, peer groups, motivation, interests, personal values, and the psychological climate of educational institutions on students' professional orientation is discussed based on scientific sources. Furthermore, the importance of psychological support in developing professional attitudes is highlighted.

Keywords: professional attitude, career choice, motivation, social environment, interest, student personality, professional orientation, psychological factors.

Introduction

In the context of globalization and technological development, the conscious career choice of young people is considered one of the important factors of social progress. In particular, the formation of professional attitudes in students directly affects their future professional activity, social adaptation, and personal development. Therefore, studying the psychological and social factors of professional attitudes is one of the urgent issues of modern psychology.

Professional attitude reflects an individual's conscious relation, interest, motivation, and internal readiness toward a particular profession. It is formed under the influence of a person's needs, values, abilities, and social environment. Psychologist D.N. Uznadze interpreted attitude as a state of internal readiness for activity [1.45]. Thus, professional attitude can also be considered a student's internal psychological readiness directed toward future professional activity.

The Psychological Essence of Professional Attitudes

Professional attitude determines students' positive or negative perceptions toward a particular profession. In this process, students' interests, abilities, temperament, and character traits play an important role.

According to K.K. Platonov, an individual's professional orientation is closely connected with their needs, motives, and interests [2.63]. If a student develops internal motivation toward a profession, a stable professional attitude emerges.

The following psychological factors are important in the formation of professional attitudes:

- professional interests;
- internal motivation;
- self-confidence;
- abilities and talents;
- emotional stability.

Especially during adolescence, students' self-concept develops actively. Therefore, they attempt to evaluate their own abilities while choosing a future profession.

The Influence of Family Environment

Family is one of the main social institutions shaping students' professional attitudes. Parents' attitudes toward professions, family values, and parenting styles significantly influence children's professional views.

A.S. Makarenko emphasized the importance of the family environment in upbringing, stating that "a child's upbringing is the result of general family relationships" [3.51]. Parents' advice, encouragement, and support regarding careers increase students' professional activity.

However, excessive pressure or coercion from parents may create internal conflicts in students. As a result, professional attitudes may develop artificially and later lead to professional dissatisfaction.

The Role of Peers and Social Environment

Peers, classmates, and the broader social environment also influence the formation of professional attitudes. During adolescence, peer opinions acquire strong psychological importance. Students often try to adapt to the interests and views of their friends.

L.S. Vygotsky emphasized the leading role of the social environment in personality development and noted that human activity develops through cooperation with society [4.74]. Therefore, professional attitudes also develop through social experience and communication.

In today's information society, mass media and social networks significantly affect students' professional views. The popularity and prestige of certain professions influence young people's career choices.

Motivation and Professional Orientation

Motivation is one of the most important psychological factors in the formation of professional attitudes. Motivation is the internal force that encourages students to move toward their goals.

A. Maslow, in his hierarchy of needs theory, emphasized that self-actualization is the highest human need [5.82]. Professional attitudes in students develop through the desire to realize their own abilities and potential.

The following types of professional motivation can be identified:

1. internal motivation;
2. external motivation;
3. social motivation;
4. financial motivation.

A profession chosen on the basis of internal motivation ensures higher professional satisfaction and effectiveness.

The Psychological Climate of Educational Institutions

The psychological environment at school and teachers' attitudes strongly influence professional attitudes. Supportive attitudes from teachers increase students' confidence in their own abilities.

C. Rogers highlighted the importance of a "supportive psychological environment" in education [6.39]. If students can freely express their interests and opinions, their professional activity increases.

Psychological trainings, diagnostic methods, and individual consultations are effective tools in career guidance activities.

Conclusion

The formation of professional attitudes in students is a complex socio-psychological process influenced by family, peers, motivation, educational environment, and personal characteristics.

Proper formation of professional attitudes is an important factor in students' future professional success and social adaptation.

Therefore, improving career guidance activities in educational institutions, studying students' interests and abilities, and providing psychological assistance are of great importance. Cooperation among parents, teachers, and psychologists contributes to the formation of stable and conscious professional attitudes in students.

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