
CONFERENCE ARTICLE

**EFFECTIVE METHODS OF FORMING STUDENTS' INTEREST IN THE PROFESSIONAL DIRECTION
IN NATURAL SCIENCE LESSONS**

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes effective methods for fostering students' interest in the professional field in natural science lessons. The importance of using modern pedagogical technologies, practical exercises, problem-based learning, the project method, and tasks related to professional activity in the educational process is highlighted. Issues of guiding students to consciously choose their future profession by increasing their interest in natural sciences are also considered.

KEYWORDS

Natural sciences, professional orientation, pedagogical technologies, problem-based learning, project method, practical exercises, student interest.

INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the main tasks of the education system is the development of students' knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as their conscious orientation towards the future profession. In particular, natural science lessons play an important role in the formation of students' scientific worldview, the development of their logical thinking, and increasing their interest in various professions. Through natural sciences - biology, chemistry, physics, and geography - students study the laws of nature and acquire scientific thinking through experience and observation. This is an important factor in the formation of their interest in scientific and technical professions. Therefore, the use of modern pedagogical methods in natural science lessons serves not only the acquisition of knowledge by students, but also the understanding of their future professional activity.

The strategy until 2030, adopted in the education system of Uzbekistan, also defines as a priority task the improvement of students' professional training, increasing the share of practice in natural sciences, and the development of creative competence. In the modern educational process, the formation of students' interest in the professional direction from an early stage is one of the most important tasks of the education system. Especially natural sciences - biology, chemistry, physics, and ecology - serve as an important factor in the development of scientific thinking in students, the formation of practical thinking, and the expansion of their understanding of various professions. Studies show that the integrated application of interactive methods, practical classes, project activities, and the STEAM approach in the educational process significantly increases the professional motivation of students.

Psychological and pedagogical research (Vygotsky, Hidi & Renninger) emphasizes that a student's professional interest is formed through the combination of needs and motives in the process of activity. From this point of view, real-life examples related to professions in natural science lessons, the abundance of laboratory work, experiments, observations, and practical

tasks encourage the student to try himself as a biologist, chemist, ecologist, or doctor. This naturally increases interest in the professional direction. The use of information and communication technologies in the modern educational process is of great importance. Multimedia presentations, virtual laboratories, and interactive platforms increase students' interest. For example: virtual laboratory experiments, scientific videos; interactive tests. Such technologies introduce students to scientific research and increase their interest in science.

In the process of teaching natural sciences, providing students with information about various professions has a positive impact on their career choice. For example, in biology, one can give concepts about professions such as doctor, agronomist, ecologist, in physics about professions such as engineer, power engineer, technologist, in chemistry about professions such as pharmacist, chemist. Such an approach forms the following aspects in students. An initial understanding of professions is formed, they begin to understand their interests, motivation for natural sciences increases, and independent thinking and research skills are developed. As a result, students are ready to make more conscious decisions when choosing their future profession.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, natural science lessons play an important role in forming students' interest in a professional direction. By using modern pedagogical methods and information technologies, it is possible to increase students' interest in natural sciences. This approach develops students' scientific thinking, teaches them independent thinking, and helps them consciously choose their future profession. Therefore, the widespread use of elements of professional orientation in the teaching of natural sciences serves to increase the effectiveness of education.

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