

## **MASTER-DISCIPLE TRADITIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION**

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**Annotation:** This article provides information about the importance of the teacher-student tradition in the development of the teaching profession. In particular, information is presented on national education, teacher-student traditions, the greatest duty of a teacher, teacher-student relationships, as well as the teacher-student traditions of Alisher Navai, Kamaluddin Hussein Waiz al-Koshifi and Abu Nasr Farabi.

**Keywords:** Teacher, education, upbringing, the result of learning, the profession of a teacher, the work of a teacher, the traditions of a teacher and a student, national education, the greatest duty of a teacher, the relationship between a teacher and a student.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a lot of work is being done to further improve the education system, introduce national values and traditions into the content of education and upbringing, and enrich them with advanced ideas. In honor of independence, the priceless spiritual heritage created by our ancestors over the centuries, the restoration of forgotten values, and the realization of national identity are being implemented at the state program level.

The role of general education and secondary specialized educational institutions in the system of lifelong education is called “Higher Education” in Article 11 of the Law “On Education” in the new edition, in which:

Higher education provides training of highly qualified personnel in the areas of bachelor's and master's degrees.

The training of highly educated personnel is carried out in higher education organizations (universities, academies, institutes, higher education institutions). General secondary (eleven years of education), specialized secondary (nine years of basic secondary and two years of secondary specialized education), primary vocational education (complete persons who have received nine years of basic secondary and two years of primary vocational education), as well as secondary specialized and vocational education (nine-year general secondary and three-year persons who have received secondary specialized, vocational education) have the right to receive higher education<sup>1</sup>.

As a result of the revival of national traditions and values, the activity of a teacher-mentor in the preparation of future teaching staff is not only a factor in equipping them with knowledge, skills

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<sup>1</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education”. LRU-637 No. 09/23/2020.

and qualifications related to the fundamentals of science, but also the meaningful organization of students' free time, taking into account their talent, interest and aspirations, is aimed at to involve them in creative scientific research, increase their morale and guide them into the profession.

Goal 49 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan DP No. 60 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026": to increase the number of non-governmental organizations of higher education to at least 50 by 2026. It contains:

In 2022, through the creation of at least 1 non-governmental organization of higher education in Navoi, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya regions and the city of Tashkent, their total number will be increased to 34.

Creation of branches of 5 prestigious domestic and foreign universities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Nurafshon State University in the Tashkent region for 5 thousand students.

Creation of 4 private universities in Andijan region. As a result, the coverage of the region's youth in higher education will increase from 23% to 50%.

In particular, in the next 5 years, 7 universities will be created, and the total number of higher education institutions will be increased to 10.

Construction of a "Youth Town" for 20,000 students in the city of Samarkand and placement of branches and campuses of at least 4 foreign universities in it. Creation of Samarkand Technological University together with the leading technical university of foreign countries.

Creation of an international mathematical center and foundation named after Muhammad Al-Khorezmi at Urgench State University, the Urgench branch of the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan and the Urgench primary dance boarding school under it.

By 2026, increase their number to 50 by creating at least 1 non-governmental organization of higher education in the territories of the republic<sup>2</sup>.

Every year the number of creative, dedicated and caring teachers increases, who, with their dedicated work, make a great contribution to the education and upbringing of the younger generation, and improving the quality of education. Especially during the period of reforms, such teacher-trainers are known throughout the country. School inspections, regional, regional and national competitions held annually to determine the best teacher are the main factor in selecting the winners of these achievements. Today, in schools, the number of teachers who have received such titles as "Teacher-Methodologist", "Senior Teacher", "Honored Teacher of Uzbekistan" is increasing. In addition, the attention paid to the work of the teacher is considered to be the awarding of prizes or categories (highest, first, second), determined by the school director, which shows the result of the work of teacher-trainers.

The greatest responsibility of a teacher is to produce intelligent, understanding and capable students who can contribute to the development of the country. In order for a teacher to raise a good student, he must, first of all, have professional potential, moral integrity, a broad worldview and common sense.

In the ancient tradition of mentoring-apprenticeship, a mentor not only guides and instructs his students, but also prepares them for independent activity and passes on the work experience, knowledge and skills created for the tooth from generation to generation. It is desirable that the master-student relationship be carried out on the basis of a specific program and plan. In this regard, in the forms of work carried out with the student, the teacher must comply with the following:

- equips his students with knowledge in accordance with the demands of the time and the laws of society in his educational influence;

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<sup>2</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan DP No. 60 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026." January 28, 2022

- teach to strive for a single goal, to see the result of work;
- be able to positively influence the spirit and spirituality of his student and be demanding instead of him;
- teach him to respect himself and others;
- move forward with the goal of success;
- establish positive feedback relationships;
- pay attention to the use of various advanced methods and innovative technologies in education;
- in the process of education, the teacher must be an example in all aspects: spiritual, ethical, professional;
- formation of a sense of duty and responsibility.

Also in the teacher-student tradition, the following pedagogical principles are important:

- consciousness and activity, that is, to fully understand the specific aspects and essence of a particular activity, to actively act in the direction of its prospects and development;
- thoroughness in mastering the secrets of science;
- taking into account the close connection between education and life;
- taking into account the connection between theoretical knowledge and practice when guiding independence and creative research;
- have a clearly defined and logical order of learning content, training and apprenticeship stages;
- taking into account the age and characteristics of the student.

Consequently, the use of the “Master-Student” tradition in the system of continuous education gives the desired effect. According to the ideas of pedagogical theory, practical skills and competencies are formed through direct learning, that is, through the direct implementation of certain activities in practice. The “Master-Apprentice” tradition is important in that it creates creative exploration among students and young teachers, takes into account their individual characteristics in the process of teaching, and creates favorable conditions for the further development of the student’s talent.

Such situations educate young people not only to be responsible for work and production activities, but also to value the work of others, to work honestly, and to be proud of the results of their work. In raising a child, it is necessary to pay special attention to the effective use of the national education system of our people, and in this regard, teachers must spare no effort and intelligence, while respecting customs, traditions and ethics. ancient ancestors. From the above it is clear that in the current period, in order for future generations to confidently follow the path of development of the Motherland, their spirituality and understanding of their national identity are one of the necessary tasks, the solution of which cannot be postponed.

“According to Appendix 1 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-158 dated September 11, 2023 “Uzbekistan - Strategy 2030” in paragraph I of the performance indicators for achieving goals by 2030: “Reforms of the education system” in “Creating suitable conditions for each person to realize their potential » according to section 1.1. “Improving the status of teachers, bringing their knowledge and qualifications in line with international standards” was defined:

- 1). Sending 1000 educators and teachers to foreign countries for training and internships.
- 2). Double the average salary of teachers in preschool educational organizations and secondary educational institutions.

3). Continuous training of 500,000 employees of preschool educational organizations and secondary educational institutions.

4). Introduction of a training system in areas of teacher education for applicants in in-demand industries and remote areas on the basis of a full state grant<sup>3</sup>.

Alisher Navoi wrote in “Vakfiya”: “All the heavens and everything that is in the heavens, all the earth and everything that is on the earth, all the seas and everything that is in them, all countries and all the blessings in them - all the best was created for man, for his happiness and bliss, all this must serve man”.

This is the main requirement of democracy and a market economy. However, since all comforts are created for man, it is necessary that the one who creates them should be a perfect man, and that the system of education aimed at this great goal should be perfect.

The growth and learning of a student is carried out in the process of his activities; socially useful work, social work, games and winter activities, and rational use of free time are of great importance in the lives of students. An important task of education is to pay attention to the correct organization of the various activities of students, to form them as individuals with their own special qualities, character traits, and habits<sup>4</sup>.

In connection with the acquisition of independence of Uzbekistan, changes occurring in all areas of development require future citizens to demonstrate various human qualities. To achieve this, every citizen must have personal and professional qualities suitable for the rapid changes occurring in the era of a market economy. The teacher plays an important role in the formation of these qualities in a person.

Alisher Navoi, a great representative of Eastern culture, in many of his works pays special attention to the importance of educating the younger generation, educating them with rare qualities. The teacher-thinker also writes about the qualities of teachers, trainers, mentors in the work “Mahbub ul-Kulub”, that is, “Love of Hearts”: he should not try to teach, he should know specific questions from the science of religion.

Since time immemorial, our people have paid attention to making their children knowledgeable and skillful, raising them in good manners. For this reason, they entrusted the upbringing of children to learned people who enjoyed respect and attention in society, skilled masters of their craft. Children were taught military affairs, physical exercises and crafts by special trainers. In addition to teaching their students the secrets of knowledge and craft, teachers tried to instill in them such qualities of excellence as determination, correct words, loyalty, courage and bravery. Therefore, good teachers are respected and have a high status in society, and teaching is considered a great profession.

All the great scientists, generals, poets and poetesses who grew up among our people were raised by such teachers and always treated their teachers with respect. The development of the master-apprentice system in our country, the relationship between master and apprentice, the duties and responsibilities of master and apprentice to each other, and manners have given rise to different views. We see this in the fact that our great ancestors in their scientific heritage assigned a special place to teachers, mentoring skills, and the relationship between mentor and student.

Here are some examples: For example, Kamoliddin Hussein Waiz al-Koshifi (1440-1505) in his work “Futuvvatnomai Sultani Yohud Jawonmardlik Tariqati” touched upon the relationship between teacher and student in detail and spoke in detail about what a teacher should be and what etiquette is. apprenticeship consists of information.

According to Preacher Koshifi, good behavior is the determining factor of human life. Good is judged by the work done for society, the people. Human life flows like a calm river. It is about

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<sup>3</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023 No. DP-158 “On “Uzbekistan - Strategy 2030”

<sup>4</sup> Sarsenbaeva R.M. Methods of educational work. Toolkit. – T.: Economics and Finance, 2019. – 372 p.

spending it on useful, meaningful, good things. A person must do three good deeds in the world:<sup>5</sup>

True, the task of higher education, the development of related fields and branches of science, raising it to the level of world standards, first of all, is unconditional, to prepare specialists with scientific potential, capable of combining deep knowledge in their field in harmony with theoretical knowledge and practical skills, is irrefutable truth. It should also be noted that any progress and product of scientific activity must undoubtedly serve the common cause - national progress, along with the acceleration of social progress based on the harmony of national and universal values. Only then will we see in the image of the specialists we have trained an expression of the qualities of high spirituality, professional culture, enlightenment and national education.

Touching upon the issue of spirituality of specialist personnel, it should be noted that education in each specialty should include a combination of individual and social qualities; this harmony becomes a factor in demonstrating the level of knowledge and professional etiquette of a specialist. This factor determines the spiritual and moral criteria of the level and professional culture of a specialist.

## II. RESULTS

They are as follows:

- take an active position in accordance with specific goals and plans, feeling the responsibility of their profession in the chosen direction;
  - achieving respect and attention through demonstrating one's abilities, knowledge and professional skills, as well as the level of compliance with one's place and position;
  - determination for team cohesion and cooperation with the courage to influence others by expressing their thoughts, ideas and plans in Clear, fluent speech;
  - achieving harmony of political consciousness and legal culture as a carrier of modern knowledge;
  - set an example for others through self-control within certain moral standards as a representative of a separate social group;
  - be able to convince, organize and monitor every decision made by others;
  - manifestation of social activity and initiative, responsibility, responsibility, duty and responsibility.
1. Construction of houses, bridges and roads for people;
  2. Planting fruit trees;
  3. Leave offspring.

Because these good things will be anchored in the world.

Koshifi explains the conditions of mentoring: "I know that no work can be done without a mentor, and whoever does something without a mentor, the foundation of this work will not be strong." "Whoever starts work without a mentor, his work and actions will not be fruitful, be happy to follow the mentor, serve the mentor for a while, and then become a mentor yourself."... If they ask who is a perfect person, say that he is a person of pure religion, a wise and sophisticated person who sees his shortcomings. There is not a trace of envy, resentment or greed in him. He also expresses his thoughts on the ethics of apprenticeship: "If they ask what the construction of apprenticeship is based on, answer that it is free. If they ask what your will is, say it is heaven and obedience. If they ask about self (listening) and obedience, tell them that what the teacher says is to hear it with the ears of the soul, accept it with the whole heart and implement it through the organs of the body". He shows the 8 virtues of discipleship:

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<sup>5</sup> Koshifi. Moral - Mukhsini. Page 77.



1. Say hello first.
2. Talk little in front of the teacher.
3. Tilt your head forward.
4. Don't let your eyes wander in all directions.
5. If you want to ask a question, get permission from the teacher first.
6. Don't object to the teacher's answer.
7. Don't gossip about others in the teacher's presence.
8. Be respectful when sitting.

The famous philosopher and thinker, scientist of encyclopedic sciences Abu Nasr Farabi (873-930) turns to the teacher with the following request: "A teacher should neither oppress his students nor entertain them excessively. Because too much tyranny makes the student hate the teacher, and if the teacher is too soft, the student will despise him and become cold from the knowledge he gives".

He advises the teacher to use "hard" or "soft" methods in the teaching process depending on the nature of the children: If the students are inclined to study, a soft method is used in the teaching process.

If students are arbitrary and disobedient, then a strict method (coercion) will be used. In this regard, he said: "As long as there is a teacher, it's okay, the students do things in class."

The thinker Alisher Navoi criticizes the ignorant and ignorant teacher in "Mahbub ul-Qulub" and says that a teacher should be a teacher who knows the methods of teaching. At the same time, he objectively evaluates the work of the teacher. A strong man was powerless to take care of a small child, and the teacher taught science and manners to a bunch of children. But there is also a fact that among children there are children who are more difficult by nature.

In such cases, the Master suffers hundreds of hardships. Therefore, Alisher Navoi glorifies teachers in his works, and the student always stands in front of him, bowing his head, showing a desire to please the teacher. Emphasizing that the fact that a student separates from the teacher and reaches the rank of greatness does not in the least diminish the value of the teacher, he is in any situation as great and respected as the father: "If the student is a sheikh of Islam, if he is a judge, if the teacher is pleased with him, then God is pleased with him", he says. Alisher Navoi also advises teachers to take a responsible approach to their work, cultivate high moral qualities in students, and treat them with diligence and patience.

Alisher Navoi says that it is necessary to benefit the people through work, word and heart. He considers real people to be people who care about the interests of the people and fight for the people's happiness:

Odami ersang demagil odami,

Oniki yo'q xalq g'amidin g'ami<sup>6</sup>.

The traditions of the master-apprentice system, formed over centuries, are today considered one of the priorities in the education sector. In educational settings, experienced teachers must help students develop their responsibilities, skills and organize activities effectively. It would be appropriate if young teachers were given ideas about the organization of classes, the procedure for maintaining working documentation, classroom and student management, and ways to attract student attention. This, of course, guarantees an increase in the quality of education and its progress.

Alisher Navoi pays special attention to the power and strength of education in the growth and development of a child. He believes that as a result of education, a child will grow up to be a

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<sup>6</sup> Alisher Navoi. Khamsa. - T.: 1960, 102 p.

useful and mature person<sup>7</sup>.

It is known that the experience of the teaching and student tradition, which has an educational impact on future specialist teachers in higher educational institutions, is expressed as a practically proven factor. As a result of the rapid process of scientific and technological development, aspects of the educational process are being improved, new pedagogical technologies and innovative methods are being introduced into their system; in a wide range of cases, it is necessary to pay attention to such issues as determining the professional demand of future specialists, timely assistance to them, mentoring creates the need for proper use apprenticeship traditions. On its basis, the issues of educating a comprehensively developed generation found their expression.

Today, attention to the comprehensive formation of young specialists has become the need of the time, allowing to accelerate the development of their professional activities. The forms of transferring accumulated experience to the consciousness of young people are also changing in connection with the change in historical conditions. In connection with the honor of independence, one of the main tasks of the further development of the teacher-student tradition is the creation of a new educational system, which will become the basis for the development of independent Uzbekistan. Even today, the tradition of mentoring is used in many work teams, including government agencies. However, current HR policy reforms require that mentoring be carried out formally and professionally.

There are unwritten laws in life, but if they are not followed, it can lead to unpleasant consequences. One of them is the mentor-mentee relationship. Among the people, the morals, values and conditions of communication between teachers and students live, mature and develop for millions of years in the form of such unwritten laws. There is no profession that would not mature under the guidance of a mentor. The connection between mentor and student is very delicate; it can be broken by the slightest movement and even connected again. To prevent such a situation, first of all, the student must have boundless love for his teacher, trust him, understand his every word and behavior, and follow him.

Before starting independent work, it is customary to complete what he learned from his teacher, to please the teacher and receive his blessing. Students who did not receive a blessing did not have a cup, not one, not two. Agreement is the key to peace of mind. Only a teacher who is pleased with his student gives him a blessing from the heart. It is not without reason that our people have a wise saying: "A student who has not seen a mentor is a doormat for every status".

During the period when a student is mastering knowledge or a craft under the guidance of a teacher, it is necessary to carefully observe his every movement and style of work, even the circumstances of what to put where, which side to pay more attention to. Usually, the teacher sometimes does not tell all the ins and outs of the craft, but shows it in practice. Perhaps by this the teacher wants to test the vigilance, attentiveness and interest of his student? The success of a student who successfully passes this test will undoubtedly be the highest reward.

Without disparaging other professions, it can be said that the most difficult profession among all is the study of sciences. In this regard, the choice of a teacher is also very important. First of all, the teacher and the student must be worthy of each other and understand each other. More responsibility falls on the student. After all, the student must respect his teacher, respect him, put up with some of his whims, tolerate the painstaking work of digging a well with a needle.

Mentoring is one of the areas of comprehensive education for young people. However, this tradition is expressed as a continuation of the educational and educational influence of social institutions involved in the education of youth in various contexts, such as family and school. Therefore, in mentoring activities, cooperation is carried out with the activities of communities such as family and school, and each other's influence is enhanced. The experience of public life confirms that the future socio-political activity of mankind is carried out on the basis of the

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<sup>7</sup> Zunnunov Askar. History of pedagogy. Textbook. - T.: Shark, 2004. - 338 p.

transfer of education from generation to generation. This high level of support demonstrates the need for mentoring to also be held in high regard.

The activity of teachers is to establish time indicators for students to be implemented on a national scale. In this process, teacher instructions play a key role in deciding how to allocate time. The ability to meaningfully engage students in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies, teaching them to use goals, objectives and tools in the allocation of any time, makes the figure of the teacher even more prestigious. It must also be emphasized that if attention is paid only to the material and economic side of the mentor-disciple tradition, then the basis of this activity will not have any educational significance.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that along with the principle of voluntariness based on this activity, it is also reflected in systemic cooperation to raise the level of expertise of both parties to a higher level. Along with a high level of general specialization, levels of cultural communication and attitudes develop and are formed. That is, according to the great thinkers, the requirements that for the comprehensive formation of a future specialist it is necessary to comprehensively know oneself are implemented on the basis of the traditions of “Teacher and student”.

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