



HISTORICAL EXPERIENCES ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolda o'quvchilarga kasb tushunchasini ochib berish, o'quvchilarni to'g'ri kasb tanlashga yo'naltirish, darsdan tashqari ishlarining kasb tanlashdagi ahamiyati, o'quvchilarni qiziqishiga qarab turli xil kasblarga yo'naltirish, xususan o'quvchilarga qiziqqan kasblari haqida ma'lumot berish haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'z: Kasb, kasb turlari, to'g'ri kasb tanlash, darsdan tashqari ishlar, yosh bosqichlari, kasbga yo'naltirish.

Аннотация. В этой пословице говорится о том, чтобы дать школьникам понятие профессии, направить учащихся к правильному выбору профессии, о значении внеклассной работы в выборе профессии, ориентировать учащихся на различные профессии в зависимости от их интересов, в частности, дать информацию об интересующих учащихся профессиях.

Ключевые слова: Профессия, виды занятий, правильный выбор профессии, внеклассная работа, возрастные этапы, профориентация.

Abstract

This proverb says to give schoolchildren the concept of a profession, to direct students to the right choice of profession, about the importance of extracurricular work in choosing a profession, to orient students to various professions depending on their interests, in particular, to give information about the professions of interest to students.

Key words: Profession, types of occupations, the right choice of profession, extracurricular work, age stages, career guidance.





Vocational training system is one of the great things that directly implements labor and vocational education, education of young people, vocational information, career choice, vocational training, and has a very long history of development. It is impossible to imagine the formation of our nation as a nation, a people, a nation without work, professions, and trades. Since the beginning of human existence, he has been engaged in labor, making household items. At first, the work that was done only for subsistence was later carried out for a greater purpose, to gain wealth, and in the 10th century, it even progressed to the level of production industries that could supply large military forces and millions of nations with goods and equipment.

In the 12th-15th centuries, the development of craft science and scale reached the highest level in Movarunnahr and Khurasan. Every nation inherited from its ancestors and preserved its own characteristics, distinguished by its historical and cultural unity. Archaeological research conducted in the territory of our republic shows that handicrafts developed here two thousand years ago. During this period, a class society emerged, and crafts became an independent field based on the large division of labor.

In ancient times, the most common types of crafts were blacksmithing, jewelry, copper smithing, and tunic making. One of the ancient professions, which is still widespread, is the craft of making wooden products. With the advent of sewing machines at the beginning of the 20th century, a new craft profession - mechanical engineering - appeared. One of the most common home occupations of Uzbeks is knitting.

In addition, artisans made various leather goods, and shoemakers sold their products to the population walking in cities and villages. Bakers, confectioners and butchers are also respected professions, and their shops can be found at every turn. The custom of holding large weddings gave birth to a special profession of cooking.

The great thinkers and scholars of the East in almost all eras in their works, poems and ghazals, in their literary heritage emphasized and glorified the sanctity and necessity of acquiring a profession.

In his ghazals, our great grandfather A.Navoi calls on young people to acquire knowledge.

He made a profession of science until he has a soul,
He learned a trade, and he has a mine.

Our great grandfather Abunasr Al-Farabi, who lived and created in the 10th century, also calls people to work honestly and acquire a profession. According to Farabi, a human being is not a powerless creature, but he is the highest perfection, a being with intelligence and the ability to create everything he needs. Emphasizing the need to





develop professional work and professional skills and moral qualities: – If professional virtues are innate in education, then even kings do not want and act on their own, but the kingship is only given to them. naturally gifted learning would remain a natural obligation demanded by nature.

Since the quality of profession is not innate, it requires great strength and power in a person to create manners, customs, professions, habits and will in peoples and townspeople. It is created in two ways: education and upbringing. He said that the word "education" means the combination of theoretical virtue and practical professional qualities among peoples and cities.

We see the importance of acquiring a profession in the works of the encyclopedist Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037). In his opinion, a child should be taught a profession from a young age. After the child has mastered the profession to a certain extent, it is necessary to teach him to use his profession in life, that is, to live an independent life with honest work.

Giving knowledge to young people and teaching them skills is an important and responsible job. Vocational training emphasizes that young people will be free from any undesirable behavior. The exhortations to be skilled still have important value today:

Learn the art of the golden apple,
In front of the craft is a golden dice.

Thinkers from the East, Central Asia and Uzbek Enlightenment poets also left valuable advice in their works about the importance of acquiring a profession, and this legacy is still important in training young people for a profession.

In the historical development of mankind, both in the East and the West, in America, special attention was paid to the acquisition of professions by young people. They regularly gave fatherly, mentoring advice and guidance to them in their careers. Officially, career counseling agencies began to appear at the beginning of our century.

Vocational training also originated from the needs of human society development, and it has its own history of development as well as society. Naturally, vocational training could not have appeared before the emergence of professions and, therefore, the need for it.

The history of the emergence of elements of assessing the level of professional suitability related to the diagnosis of human knowledge, skills and abilities goes back centuries. As early as the 3rd millennium BC, the graduates of the mirza training school in ancient Babylon were tested. Based on the level of knowledge of those times, the professionally trained mirza was a central figure in the civilization of Mesopotamia: he knew how to measure areas, divide property, how to play musical





instruments, and how to sing. During the test, his knowledge of gases, metals, types of plants, as well as his ability to perform all four arithmetic operations were checked. In ancient Egypt, applicants for a profession were interviewed, and their biography, level of knowledge, appearance, and interview skills were determined. Then they were tested on their abilities to work, to keep silence, and to be threatened with fire, water, and death.

It is said that Pythagoras, a great scholar of the past, experienced such a serious system of testing and selection. When he returned to Greece after his studies, he opened a school where students were selected based on the system of tests he passed. Pythagoras paid the main attention to intellectual abilities and, artistically speaking, believed that mercury cannot be carved out of any wood. He also paid special attention to the behavior of young people and considered it to be the main indicator of human character. Pythagoras paid attention to the recommendations of teachers and parents, carefully followed each new student. After that, he taught him to freely express his opinion and argue with interlocutors. In the academic millennium BC, the profession and career of a government official was widespread in China. Accordingly, the initial elements in the choice of this profession also appeared here. Young people who decided to acquire such a profession passed the state exams in an atmosphere filled with the spirit of celebration. In most cases, the emperor himself determined the exam questions and tested them, and the selection of applicants was carried out in a multi-stage manner.

In the Indus valleys between 900 and 600 BC, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, rope makers, weavers, dyers, carpenters, potters, various categories of domestic servants, acrobats, soothsayers, pipers, dancers are listed as occupations.

There is a lot of such information, and all of them indicate that the concepts that are today called vocational diagnosis or career choice have been formed since ancient times.

In the early 1930s, the Central Laboratory of Vocational Counseling and Vocational Training carried out active organizational work, and by 1932, the number of bureaus of this type had reached 54. However, the development of vocational training in this period was negatively affected by the decrease in the educational attention of students to labor education. The abolition of labor education led to the suspension of vocational training.

In the early 1950s, educational attention to vocational training began to increase and a certain level of organizational-methodical approach appeared.





In the following periods, vocational training, developed based on the interests of students and the needs of the national economy, will be organized on the basis of five-year plans.

Fundamental changes have been taking place in the education system since Uzbekistan gained independence.

As a result of the adoption of the law on education, a system of providing the national economy with qualified specialists is being created. The information given above in brief chronological order shows how important it is to train young people for a profession.

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