

**METHODS OF USING PAND-ADMONITIONS ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN
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Abstract: This article reveals the form, methods and means of using the advice on vocational training in Kaykovus's work "Qobusnoma".

Keywords: Kaykovus, method, means, culture, professional culture, professional honor, professional ethics, professional education, professional ethics, patriotism, secular thinking.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрываются форма, методы и средства использования советов по профессиональной подготовке в произведении Кайковуса «Кошмар».

Ключевые слова: Кайковус, метод, инструмент, культура, профессиональная культура, профессиональная честь, профессиональная этика, профессиональная подготовка, профессиональная этика, патриотизм, мирское мышление.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Kaykovusning "Qobusnoma" asaridagi kasb-hunar o'rgatishga doir pand-nasihatlardan foydalanishning shakl, metod va vositalari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Kaykovus, metod, vosita, madaniyat, kasbiy madaniyat, kasb sha'ni, kasb odobi, kasb tarbiyasi, kasb etikasi, vatanparvarlik, dunyoviy fikrlash.

In the process of Education, various abilities of students and young people develop, ideological, moral, spiritual, volitional qualities are improved, a system of views on Nature, Society is formed, physical strength is strengthened, as a result of which a harmonious person is formed, corresponding to the interests of society.

The rules of upbringing are of an independent nature, reflecting the peculiarities and laws of upbringing. Therefore, whatever period it is, the main essence of the theory of upbringing

presented by The Thinker of this period is covered by what belongs to that period-the content of events.

Of great importance is the use of kaykovus's work "Kabusnoma" in the educational process of general secondary education. The ideas in it take a solid place from the consciousness of the reader-youth, the realness of life, the fact that it is written in a clear and simple language. Caicovus proved his views with events, proverbs and narrations, an event that he witnessed. Despite this, so far the ideas of this work have only brought a short excerpt in textbooks and teaching aids of general secondary schools, such as "Education", "Literature", "physical education".

For example, in the textbook "upbringing", he gave an example from the "Kabusnoma" "of the proverb" do not be friends with someone without a craft "on the topic" get knowledge, harvest a craft".

Therefore, in the lesson "upbringing" in primary 1st grade students, "book-light of Knowledge", "Get knowledge, harvest a craft", "honored with human labor", "my dolls", "who are I?" "when their subjects are taught by quoting examples from the "Qobusnoma" to understand the subject, students are interested in the lesson and thus have the opportunity to achieve a perfect mastery of the subjects.

In elementary grade 2 students, when passing the topic "appreciate friendship" "in the lessons of" upbringing", it is advisable to conduct a written question-answer in the order in which it is placed.

- a) What do you understand by friendship?
- b) do you have a friend? Which side of it do you like?
- c) What kind of people do you consider friends?

Having received answers from them, in the lesson of upbringing, you can tell them about friendship using his chapter on the habit of keeping friends in the "Kabusnoma". It should be noted separately that I explained the ideas in the work through examples, narratives in a serious, soda but scientific way, taking into account the ability to understand the level of knowledge of children's age and individual characteristics, knowledge was strengthened through question and answer. The "Kabusnoma" can be used by primary classes in the educational process. It is only worth paying attention to this that the content of the topic should be explained in simple, simple terms within the framework of their concepts. It is only when these rules are followed that the work is in accordance with its effective purpose.

When passing the topic “World of professions” in the lesson “upbringing” in students of the 3rd grade, the teacher can use as an example the types of professions cited by Kaykovus from the work “Kabusnoma”.

In the instruction manual “physical education”, intended for grades 5-6, when covering the topic “swimming”, he gave an example from the “Qobusnoma:

Among the people there is a saying about brave, brave and brave people: "it does not sink in the water, nor does it burn in the grass." In fact, it is necessary that a person is well versed in water behavior as well as swimming. In particular, chapter XXVII of "Qobusnoma "reads:" O child, if you have a child, put a good horse on an, nedinkim, father's Child Rights, one is to put a good horse on him. Another is uldurkim, you will find the child on Wise and loving midwives (trainers). After becoming greater, if you become a raiyat, you will teach him a craft and a profession, and if you are a member of the Sipah, you will teach him the knowledge of Sipah. After knowing these things, teach shinowarlik, that is, to swim in the water. Andaqkim, when I was ten years old, I had a hacibim, which they gave to the Manzar Sahib. Ul horse riding knowledge was well known and I had an employee of Basil cavalry. My father handed me over to the two of them, until they taught me the knowledge of riding a horse and spearing. After that, Manzar Sahib and Rayhun employee took me to my father and said, "O amir, if you allow your child to play in the desert in the early morning, you will see all his learning." Amir said, " a lot will be good!"he said. I demonstrated my knowledge and craft to my father on the second day every now and then, my father bestowed good gifts on the pilgrim and the employee. Then he said to them,“all of you who have taught my child are well aware of what you have taught him, and you have taught him the best of the trades, but there is another necessary craft." They said, " What is the craft?"My father said,"others can do these teaching trades for my child at the right time, but he can do it himself, and for him others cannot." They said, " What trade is Ul?"they said. The emir said:“ I can not swim in the water, not all people can do such work for my child." After that, he brought two destroyers and handed me over to them. They taught me the craft of swimming. I was engaged in ul work and learned well. At one time, we entered the ship with a few people and crossed the Tigris River. There was a vortex in the mountain-riding place, and the dangerous place melted.

Master boatmen would go through it with much hard work. We reached that place with the ship. But the master of the ship did not know ermas and the ship nechuk surar. Alqissa, a man of twenty-seven, suddenly drowned. But I and a man, that is, my Vulture, let him go to the elegant Caicovus, sailed out. After this event, my father's love grew immensely in my heart and I

made many prayers. I did not even know that such work fell on my father's head. So it turns out to teach me the craft of swimming. So, knowing how to swim is necessary in a person's life, not thinking about how to move from one bank of rivers, codes, not spending time with a skillful swimmer, not risking even falling into the water where he does not know, whether it is a pond, lake, river to him anyway, not sitting in fear, not thinking about how to move from one bank to the other

Considering how relevant the issue of vocational training of young people is today, in the system of preschool education and general secondary education of the continuing education system, the use of kaykovus ' simple-looking pandemics and short meaningful stories serves as a means to solve the problem.

When passing the topic “national action games” on the subject of “physical education” in general secondary schools, the teacher uses the “Chavgon playing zikrida”, the 10th chapter of the work “Kabusnoma”, to introduce students to the procedures and rules of conducting this game, leads to a deep assimilation of the topic.

The main goal of education is to educate a person who is harmonious, independent and free-minded in all respects, a wide creative personality with a wide worldview. This task cannot be done without the organization of a higher spiritual education. In this sense, the task of educating a highly spiritual person, to whom teachers are assigned, constitutes the essence and essence of modern pedagogical science, and the task is entrusted to the responsibility of our national pedagogy. At the moment, it would be desirable if we used Kaykovus's work “Kabusnoma” in all aspects of the system of continuing education.

The formation of the professional culture of students should be carried out on the basis of the educational goals and objectives, as well as the specifics of each profession in teaching them to the profession and the requirements for the acquisition of this profession. This initially assumes to dwell on terms related to the profession i.e.: the terms “culture”, “professional culture”, “profession”, “specialization”, “professional duty”, “professional honor”, “professional responsibility”, “professional ethics” (etiquette), “professional education”, “professional description”, “professional upbringing”, etc. The content, features of the terms related to professional culture for students are formed in the process of teaching everyone a profession directly. This process covers:

➤ preparation of young people for free thinking, assistance in understanding the meaning of life, formation of self-authority and control, purposeful approach to their own personal marriage, awakening in them a sense of unity of plan and action;

- to acquaint students with national, universal values, rich spiritual heritage of our motherland, to formulate requirements for the acquisition of cultural and secular knowledge, to generate qualifications, grow and enrich toboro and form aesthetic concepts;
- to develop them, identifying the erudition and creative capabilities of each student. To create conditions for the creativity, talent and further support of students;
- the formation of norms of Humane etiquette (mutual understanding, kindness, cruelty, intolerance to racial and national customs), the widespread use of such educational tools as treatment etiquette (dishonesty, falsehood, slander, intolerance to cruelty) ;
- patriotism, worldly thinking, interaction with people living in our society - learning communication, always being a thing for their people, their state, their protection. Respecting the symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other states, educating the younger generation in devotion to the Constitution, flag, coat of arms, anthem, President of Uzbekistan;
- the upbringing of respect for community morality and the rules of living, the feelings of civil and social responsibility that determine the unique facets of the individual
- development, prosperity of the country in which he lives, dedication to the sustainable preservation of human development, formation of environmental, professional education;
- our independent state-to teach the correct impartial assessment of the internal and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Correct explanation of his domestic policy, aimed at peacefulness, democracy and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, a transparent open foreign policy and an increase in the standard of living of his people, social protection of citizens;
- formation of the qualities of a creative approach to work, profession, which is considered a high value in marriage;
- to educate and develop the desire for a healthy lifestyle, to form a desire to have a decent family;
- teaching young people to think freely independently;
- it is necessary to form a universal and professional culture of our youth (unity of practice with theory).
- The general plan of educational institutions in planning the formation of students 'professional culture through educational and extracurricular educational work (group leader's work plans science teachers' work plans and hakoza), the consideration of the plans of teachers, group leaders, parents ' Committee and also the involvement of psychologists operating in family, neighborhood, community organizations and educational institutions, tThe general plan of

educational institutions in planning the formation of students' professional culture through educational and extracurricular educational work (group leader's work plans science nts.

Activities related to the formation of professional culture of students

Kulblar	Extracurricular educational activities	Educational activities in the course process	Clubs
political information fidoi economists jurists book lovers pressmen creators healthy living tarzi	Constitution Day remembrance and appreciation Independence Day last bell Navruz nationwide holiday International Women's day The day of teachers and coaches of the Navy language holiday National Army and hakozi	Discussion Mushoir Negotiation Pedagogical Game Issues Solve Class Conversation and Others	sport Sections, Science Clubs, Computer, Art, Workshop, Sewing Bichue, Mercy, Young Technical and Hooko

When my analysis of the general secondary school textbooks and manuals, when it is seen that students have not used enough national heritage in the professional training (no average demand for textbooks and manuals. The reason may be), teachers should only use approaching than the spiritual heritage created by our great ancestors without based on the textbook. In particular, attention to the Kaykovus's views on education - education, professionalism is the main point of attention and using it, using, the possibility of the desired result. Therefore, it is necessary to create the conditions for humanitarian philosophy to be perfect, great ideas, to be perfect from this spiritual environment from the Memassi Inheritance of this great medal.

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