



METHODS OF DEVELOPING LABOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL AND IN THE FAMILY

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Announcement

This article is a complete description of the ways of developing labor education in school and family, preparation for work, education of the quality of human labor, not only the preparation and education of the future good or bad citizen.

Keywords: labor, education, polytechnics, pedagogical tactics, skills, qualifications.

Introduction

The importance of labor in the moral upbringing of the individual is immense. Many teachers associated labor with the development of civic consciousness, a sense of patriotism, and an understanding of their social responsibilities. One of the most important qualities a child needs to develop and shape is hard work. Hard work is an ethical quality that expresses a positive attitude towards work, which is manifested in the employee's hard work, diligence and diligence. Labor, practical production activities have a beneficial effect on human physical development[8].

Work develops a person's mental abilities, his ingenuity, his creative ingenuity. Working in modern production requires extensive training and technical training, the ability to quickly master new technology, rational and improved work practices. Preparing for work, educating the quality of a person's work is not only preparing and educating the future good or bad citizen, but also educating his future standard of living, well-being.

Relevance of the Topic

A child's labor education begins with the formation of elementary ideas about work responsibilities in the family and at school. Labor has been and remains a necessary and important tool for the development of the whole person. Work activities should become a natural physical and intellectual need for school students. Labor education is closely related to the preparation of students for polytechnics and provides them with knowledge on the basics of modern equipment, technology and organization of





production; develops a creative attitude to work; contributes to the right choice of profession[7].

Pedagogical tactics have a great educational value in the assessment of child labor. If the parents do not notice the child's diligence in doing the homework, he or she will disappear from it over time. In a well-organized family, the house is always clean, everything has its place, and there are the necessary tools for each type of work. Labor obligations are distributed as follows. That each member of the family is loaded according to their own strength and capabilities[13].

Hard work is done together, unpleasant work is done one by one. Children should be involved in household chores. As they grow and gain work experience, their roles and responsibilities become more complex[9]. All family members perform their duties conscientiously, calmly, in a good mood, without nervousness or annoyance. For adults, this is a habit. Obedience to family traditions for young people. No matter how wisely and correctly they say about the role and importance of labor in human life, if these words are not confirmed by example, they will not leave a positive mark on the minds of children[6].

Labor education is the main type of education, a pedagogical process that is one of the necessary conditions for the formation of personality. The formation of entrepreneurial motivation through the development of labor education in school and in the family serves to determine the qualities of the individual, such as the internal need for socially useful work, institutionalism, orderliness, organization, initiative, diligence, knowledge of work. Because labor is the primary and most important means of meeting human needs, labor education preceded all other forms of entrepreneurial motivation[14].

In a family where the parents create order and well-being in the apartment, skillfully, without blaming each other, the children support them willingly, try not to litter, try to put things in their place. They develop the ability to perform different types of housework, conscientiousness and accuracy relatively quickly. The caring attitude of the parents towards the household items forms the valuable qualities of the owner in the child[11].

Although most families are constantly involved in labor education, there are a number of unresolved issues in preparing young people for work, primarily in the formation of hard work and diligence[5].

Children enter adolescence with an unequal level of labor development; with different work motives. Away from the same skills, abilities and work habits. Some are not accustomed to doing physical and mental work. But any child has many positive qualities, needs and aspirations, on the basis of which it is possible to overcome





negative actions and tendencies, along with the formation of positive qualities, including diligence[15].

The interaction of the school, family and the general public, the close connection, should be carried out in accordance with the scientific and pedagogical goals of education and upbringing of students. To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen and develop the relationship between parents and primary school teachers. Particular attention should be paid to the implementation of pedagogical knowledge among parents in primary school. In providing pedagogical education to parents, it is advisable to take into account the age and individual psychological characteristics of children, their levels of physical and mental development[4-15].

Parents should keep in mind that only this labor will have a positive effect on the child, who is recognized as a need and duty to him. In addition to understanding the need for labor, the child needs to know the primary goal. Achieving the set goal, he subdues his thoughts, desires, will[4].

The attitude of parents to work has a great influence on the formation of the child's diligence. No matter how wisely and correctly they say about the role and importance of labor in human life, if these words are not confirmed by example, they will not leave a positive mark on the minds of children[7].

Conclusion

Children need to know where and by whom their parents work, to know the subtleties of their profession. It's bad when parents talk negatively about their work in front of their children[12].

By listening to them, children become disrespectful not only to their parents' specialization, but to their work in general. The educative power of a parent's work pattern depends on how close they are to their child, how engaging they are, and how close they are to him or her.

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