



THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS IN LABOR EDUCATION IN TECHNOLOGY CLASSES

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Annotation

The article provides information on manual labor based on the interests, inclinations, and capabilities of elementary school pupils in labor training in technology classes, and in preparing pupils for employment.

Keywords: labor, technology, manual labor, vocational training, ethical, aesthetic, economic-ecological and intellectual opportunities.

Аннотация: В статье представлены сведения о ручном труде с учетом интересов, наклонностей и возможностей учащихся младших классов в трудовом обучении на технологических классах и в подготовке учащихся к трудоустройству.

Ключевые слова: труд, технология, ручной труд, профессиональная подготовка, этические, эстетические, экономико-экологические и интеллектуальные возможности.

Today, our society is faced with the problem of training highly qualified personnel who can implement the development of advanced science and technology. At this stage of school education, preparing pupils for work is one of the most important issues in the education and upbringing of the younger generation. Especially in the primary grades, it is manual labor that prepares pupils for work based on their interests, inclinations, and abilities. In this regard, the process of technology education is aimed at developing in pupils the knowledge, labor, ethical, aesthetic, economic, environmental and intellectual capabilities for this age in specific work processes. As a result, it creates the necessary connections for them to continue their preparation for work in later grades. In the process of manual labor, children





mainly use natural and artificial raw materials (special clay, wood and plastics, plasticine, glue, etc.) with the waste of production technologies (paper, cardboard, wire, wood, fabric, etc.). others), learn to work with consumer goods and folk handicrafts, local raw materials for manufacturing, electrical, radio sets. All this allows pupils to work with hand tools, gain certain experience in the use of various raw materials, which leads to an understanding of the value and meaning of labor, respect for working people, a certain type of work and profession. helps to form interests. The current stage of development of our society places high demands on the nature and content of labor, on preparing people for life. So, they would only resort to this as a last resort. In order to form the qualities of a modern worker in every pupil, they must continue their education in the primary grades of school and even earlier in preschool, then in education and upbringing in the upper grades of school, and then in vocational colleges. It consists of training all their strengths and abilities to expand their political knowledge, to equip them with modern knowledge, and to combine physical labor in all its aspects.

The tasks of technology education and vocational training are addressed in the primary education system as a whole and through all subjects. Labor lessons play a leading role here. The early stages of regular labor education in school are socially useful work that can be done in technology classes in the primary grades and in small school-age children. The main tasks of technology education in primary school are labor ethics and mental training, equipping pupils with basic polytechnic knowledge, practical training for work. Ethical preparation of pupils for work means that they respect the results of their work.

The main tasks of technology education in primary school are labor ethics and mental training, equipping pupils with basic polytechnic knowledge, practical training for work. Ethical preparation of pupils for work means that they respect the results of their work. Work contributes to the development of the most important will and moral qualities. Labor education cultivates psychological readiness for work, the right motives for work, the formation of the qualities necessary for every conscious worker.

Equipping classrooms is important for cultivating a sense of personal responsibility and work culture. If children are in a poorly equipped classroom and use rude, heavy, and age-inappropriate equipment, the results will not be as good as they should be. It is difficult to talk about success in raising children in the spirit of love of work, if the child does not believe in the need to follow order and precision at every step. The culture of work skills is formed as a result of many exercises, which are accompanied by regular clarification of the need to follow the established order





and sequence of actions in this or that work process. Mutual support among pupils fosters such qualities as friendship, brotherhood, community, and community.

Increasingly active participation of young people in the dynamic development of science and technology, not only the content of education, but also the method and organization of the teaching process, interest in teaching, creativity, ability to apply knowledge in practice also requires further refinement of their goals. The task of the school is to arouse the need for creativity in young people, to teach them creative skills, the basics of a creative approach to any activity, to solve creative problems independently.

Proper organization of technology education should teach children to overcome difficulties, to work hard and firmly to achieve the set goal, not to give up, but to finish the work. Positive results are important here: joy, pleasure and satisfaction. The importance of teaching technology education is not limited to providing employment opportunities, but it must be acknowledged that these skills are needed by all. Many academic councils would not be so successful if the people involved did not know how to do household chores: cooking, mending clothes, keeping clean, and so on.

Many teachers use a variety of teaching methods and techniques to organize extracurricular activities in a fun way, achieve good learning outcomes, and break their love and interest in knowledge. In teaching manual labor, such teachers not only impart knowledge and skills in the field of life to pupils, but also help them to develop creative abilities and interest in learning, independent activity. As in the teaching of manual labor, as in the teaching of other subjects, a variety of teaching methods are used to help pupils acquire knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as to develop their cognitive abilities.

Pupils are required to memorize the item in their own words, not the exact item being described. But the main thing is still to work on the model, the finished exhibition. The modern school has increased the modernity of the lesson, improved it and polished it. As the teacher prepares for the lesson, each prepared topic develops a method and visual aids for the lesson that is relevant to her goals and objectives.

The study of manual labor must also be carried out in accordance with the general requirements of modern pedagogical work and its methods. Teaching methods are teacher-pupil methods that help teachers acquire students' knowledge, skills, and competencies. Teachers can use a variety of teaching methods in their practice. The teacher's aspirations and actions should be focused on the pupils' attention in the lesson, on the concentration of ideas, on their concentration. The teacher should





value every minute of the lesson and teach the pupils to do the same. Every teacher has the right to have their own style, their own style. However, it can be said that all this can be achieved only if they have solid knowledge, if they have mastered the truths that are obvious to everyone at a glance. Teachers who want to dedicate their careers to teaching should start by learning this well-known fact. They need to learn from the beginning to use lessons in conversations, narrations, practical exercises, etc., to explain what they have learned, to explain a new topic, and to reinforce what has been learned. Only after learning the well-known truths and considering the possibilities of the class can a new one be applied.

If these methods are effectively used in the process of technology education in the preparation of pupils for labor education and training, the teacher will be a real worker if the pupils are properly trained to acquire the skills and abilities of labor education and training. the qualities necessary for are formed. In technology education classes, pupils learn the basics of preparing for social production work. In first grade, pupils are first introduced to materials that they encounter not only in class but also in other subjects. They will learn about paper and its types, cardboard and its types, natural materials, working with different materials, self-service. In the process of practical work, pupils are introduced to diligence, economical use of materials, creative approach to work, care for nature, fostering a culture of work, the concept of certain professions.

One of the main tasks of working with paper in technology classes is to develop pupils paperwork skills and knowledge. This work is done step by step from the first grade, because pupils are not able to remember the simplest things from paper.

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