

## LABOR EDUCATION IN PEDAGOGY

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### **ABSTRACT:**

For decades, the socio-economic situation in the country has been characterized by a gap between supply and demand in the labor market and in the education system, the requirements of employers and the level of training of specialists, indiscriminate means of achieving their goals for a significant part of young people who grew up in conditions of contradictory, multidirectional influence of the family, school and society.

**Keywords:** Educational policy, tasks of labor education, pedagogical capabilities, Academic work, education of schoolchildren.

Ignoring the tasks of labor education and professional self-determination of young people has led to the fact that a whole generation of young people has grown up with an overestimated level of aspirations, an egoistic personality orientation, and a lack of labor motivation. In recent decades, the school has paid less attention to the educational function, limiting itself to preparing students for admission to professional educational organizations, where studies are rarely associated with future professional activities. Meanwhile, the basis of professional success is hard work, which is formed from the first years of life and is supported by the system of educational work in general educational organizations and society. The question of who should be educated by the school - the creator or the consumer, seems to be decided today in favor of the creator. The situation can be changed by the purposeful upbringing of students through the joint efforts of the family, school and society with a well-thought-out educational policy. In this program are indicated: the goals of labor education as an essential element of the process of organizing and stimulating the labor activity of students, which is aimed at acquiring students' skills and the formation of competencies, a conscientious attitude to work, the development of creative abilities, initiative, striving to achieve better results; the content of the labor education of schoolchildren; age stages at which the tasks of labor education should be consistently solved; projected results labor education, as well as normative documents regulating the labor activity of students, and examples of local regulations on the organization of labor of students. Let's designate the goals related to the upbringing of children and adolescents: upbringing of citizens capable of self-education and self-development, moral, self-thinking, possessing a realistic level of aspirations, inclined towards self-realization in socially approved activities aimed at benefits about a society interested in their personal and professional growth, through the creation of pedagogical, psychological and social conditions; promoting a balance between the interests and capabilities of a person and the needs of society; forecasting the professional success of an individual in any area of work; promoting the professional formation and development of a young person in order to achieve satisfaction with their work and social status, to realize their potential, ensuring a decent standard of living.

The tasks of labor education:

The formation among students of a positive attitude to work as the highest value in the life of a person and society, high social motives of labor activity; the development of a cognitive interest in knowledge, the need for creative work, the desire to apply knowledge in practice; education of high moral qualities, industriousness, duty and responsibility, dedication and enterprise, efficiency and honesty; equipping students with a variety of work skills and abilities, the formation of the foundations of the culture of mental and physical labor. Content of labor education the various types of work envisaged by the general education curriculum are not the same in their pedagogical capabilities. In preschool educational organizations, the main type of child's work is self-service, which is of great educational value - it forms children's independence, self-confidence, the desire and ability to overcome obstacles, equips with skills. Performing

elementary work tasks on a daily basis (dressing, washing, taking food on their own, tidy up toys after themselves) teaches children to work systematically. At the stage of completing preschool education, the child has a positive attitude towards the world and different types of work. Labor training of schoolchildren is one of the important factors in the upbringing of a personality. The main developmental function of labor is it is the transition from self-esteem to self-knowledge and self-realization. In labor activity, new types of thinking are formed the child receives the skills of work, communication, cooperation, which improves the child's adaptation in society. Labor is an equivalent element of the general educational program and a necessary condition for the full development of the individual. Therefore, work activity should become a natural physical and intellectual need for children and adolescents.

Labor education is the process of organizing and stimulating the labor activity of students, which is aimed at acquiring skills and the formation of competence by students, a conscientious attitude to work, the development of creativity, initiative, striving to achieve better results. Labor education of a child begins with the formation in the family and school of elementary ideas about labor duties. There are three functions of labor education: educational - mastering the students' practical skills in the world of work; developing - provides intellectual, physical, emotional-volitional, social development; educational - properly organized work forms hard work, collectivism, interaction, discipline, initiative. The content of labor education is determined by these tasks, as well as by a number of economic and economic factors, the production conditions of the district, region, opportunities and traditions and schools, etc. Labor education of schoolchildren includes the following types of work: Academic work includes mental and physical work. In the process of labor, collectivism is brought up, respect for people and the results of their activities. Any work requires strong-willed effort and patience. The habit of mental work is of great importance for all types of work. School programs provide for physical labor in labor training lessons in training workshops and on the school site. Socially useful work is organized in the interests of the entire team. It includes work at school and at home (cleaning the classroom, school territory, household work at home, caring for plantings, etc.), summer work in the fields during school holidays, work in school construction teams, school forestry and others. Productive labor involves the participation of schoolchildren in the creation of material values, the entry into production relations. Participation in productive labor develops students have professional interests and inclinations, it allows them to get initial professional experience in the presence of the necessary material and technical base for the organization of productive labor. A possible solution to the problem may be interaction with educational organizations of vocational education and employers.

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