
**LABOR EDUCATION IN THE LEGACY OF THINKERS (ON THE EXAMPLE
OF TECHNOLOGY LESSONS**

¹Yakibova Dilorom Sharifovna, ²Yakibov Baxtiyor Baxriddin o'g'li

Teacher at the department "Elementary Education" of Termez State University, Uzbekistan¹, Student of Termez
State University, Faculty of "Architecture and Construction"²
baxtiyor.yakubov.97@mail.ru¹

ABSTRACT

This article discusses how elementary school students are nurtured in the legacy of thinkers in technology classes and feel a sense of national pride, hard work, faith, and conviction. The article also discusses what great scholars have said about hard work, its content, and its relevance today. This article is for teachers and academics who teach technology in all elementary grades.

Keywords: technology, thinker, ancestral heritage, traditions, reader, Alisher Navoi, Avesto, Qobusnoma, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Bahauddin Naqshband, education, upbringing, patriotism, friendship, loyalty, diligence, national pride, faith and belief.

INTRODUCTION

Only when a person knows the good and bad qualities of a profession can he master the knowledge of the profession and support the minds of artisans. Indeed, Eastern thinkers paid great attention to crafts and artisans. In particular, Alisher Navoi in his time diligently, carefully advised, encouraged and sponsored all kinds of craftsmen, such as jewelers, potters, seamstresses.

Independent primary school students need to develop the qualities of faith, faith, patriotism, boundless love, friendship, loyalty, diligence, national pride, which are necessary for a harmoniously developed person.

Oral and written works created by our great scholars should equip young people with knowledge about the theoretical and practical aspects of the mysteries of faith passed down from generation to generation.

The new Law "On Education" adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 29, 1997 and the "National Training Program" defined our policy in the field of education. The principles of development of the organization of continuing education include the reform of continuing education, the system and types of continuing education.

In order to increase the interest of students in the types of work, to form a career choice and mastery, to teach and educate students from an early age, along with the following conditions for the proper conduct of interest in the profession must:

Introduce professional concepts to primary school students:

- pedagogical and psychological approach to students in choosing a profession appropriate for their age and gender;
- take into account the age and abilities of students in their interest in the profession;
- Establish regular contacts with community elders and labor veterans;
- organization of excursions to labor workshops.

Introduce thinkers to the profession using the legacy of thinkers in the classroom. Respect for labor It is necessary to seriously fight for the dignity of the working people for their hard work, to form attitudes to work in the process of educating the younger generation, to contribute to the development of our society with their knowledge, labor, professions. contributions are one of the most important tasks facing educators. The main

purpose of teaching junior students about handicrafts is to start with the basic elements of the work, ie the simple elements of the work to be done (folding, cutting, gluing, making geometric shapes, appliqués).

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According to Alisher Navoi:

“Were you born a human being? Get a job, learn a trade, so you don't go out of the world like someone who doesn't take a bath. ” [1]

Alisher Navoi, a great thinker of the 14th and 15th centuries, wrote about Hayrat ul-Abror, Farhod and Shirin, and Mahbub ul-Qulub.

An important aspect of Uzbek folklore is the valuable ideas of famous thinkers, public figures and enlightened poets of the past about the labor profession, which is to educate the younger generation in the spirit of generosity, as a means of attracting them to the profession.

Bahouddin Naqshbandi says:

"Dil ba yor-u dast-ba kor" means

"Your dealings are with Allah, and your hands are always at work." [2]

Bahouddin Naqshbandi was a leading scholar of his time. A representative of Islam. He created many works during his life. In particular, his words "Dil ba yor-u dast-ba kor" mean that people should not forget Allah while working, and that a person should always have good wishes, desires and feelings of love in his heart, even though his hands are working.

This is the teaching of Sa'di, who believes that human dignity is in work, in knowledge, in reliance on profession, in humiliation.

He who eats bread of his own labor,

Summer and winter free from gratitude. [3]

The Bible in the Avesta also calls for humane labor, not because labor is a source of material wealth, but because it sees labor primarily as a source of morality, goodness. In folk pedagogy, it is stated that "the knowledge acquired in youth is the wisdom engraved in stone." [4]

It is said, "Teaching children manners is an inheritance." The nightmare reads, "You inherit manners, profession, and wisdom from yourself, so that you may fulfill his right." [5] Because there is no better legacy for the children of ordinary people than manners and profession.

Craftsmanship is also a virtue. Honesty, cleanliness, patience, perseverance, adherence to the culture of work play an important role in the acquisition of the profession. Our ancestors also taught that learning a trade is the main task. Nizami Ganjavi said:

Learned a trade because there are so many secrets in the trade,

One by one, the closed doors open.

Abu Rayhan Beruni carefully studied the transmission of labor and profession from generation to generation and highly valued the profession. He says, "You have to master the art of mastery in craftsmanship, in labor."

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali
Ibn Sino, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Nasir Khisraw

ANALYTICAL RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Our people consider it their important task to cultivate in children diligence and interest in work, to follow in the footsteps of our ancestors, to acquire various professions, to develop labor relations, to prepare them for the future. They have become masters of their profession (a child who has risen to the level of a master). The children, who became single apprentices at a well-known master craftsman's house, also did non-professional work for several years.

In addition, the training in manual labor is divided into the following types: "Sewing and tailoring", "Cooking", "Clay and sculpture", "Working with plasticine", "Working with paper and cardboard", "Application and mosaic" -stage get acquainted. Each section plays an important role in educating students to live independently.

To prepare students for independent life in general secondary schools, to educate the conscious creators of our Motherland, to form in them a sense of respect for our national traditions, customs, customs, to teach them a deep understanding of our national and universal values, to respect them. to perform each task carefully and precisely, to feel a high responsibility to one's own character and duty, to be a worthy successor to today's society, to develop the qualities of becoming a real person, to acquire theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities. the period requires its implementation.

In the past, parents knew that if a child is not taught to work from an early age, if he is not stimulated to work, he will not be able to live independently when he grows up, he will become lazy and reluctant. Therefore, in involving the child in various socially useful and productive activities from an early age, they took into account, first of all, not only the material aspect of labor, but also its educational, moral and spiritual significance. Parents considered giving assignments to their children based on their sexual characteristics to be a basic rule in labor education. The girls do the housework - sewing and tailoring, cooking, keeping the house clean. She is trained to take care of pets, do laundry, and set the table when guests arrive. The boys were busy with household chores, such as chopping wood and preparing fodder for cattle. Helped with double plowing, plowing and other activities.

Our ancestors expressed valuable views on the need to motivate the child to work from an early age. According to them, in the upbringing of children, the main thing for parents is to teach the child from an early age to socially useful work, to get him used to work from an early age.

From the time he began to speak, those who were accustomed to giving him a job and watching him do it, understood that the benefits of a job, even if it was insignificant or not a big job, should be of great educational value. Such activities instill in a child a love of work and an interest in it.

It should be noted that the science of pedagogy plays an important role in solving such a responsible task. It helps to instill a positive attitude towards work in the education of primary school students. The urgent task today is to strengthen the interest and attention to our national values, to scientifically develop new forms and methods of inculcating our national traditions, customs and traditions in children from an early age. It is intended to acquaint primary school students with the environment, to give them an understanding of the professions, and, if possible, to acquaint them with the basic concepts of a market economy.

The pedagogical basis of the national policy of independent Uzbekistan is the scientific heritage of our great thinkers who lived and worked in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. Therefore, it is time to pay tribute to the heroes of the past. For example: Tumaris, Shirak, Spitamen, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Bobur, Shohjahon and others. it is necessary to arouse feelings such as respect for them and

the restoration of our national and universal values.

Talking about the heroes of folk epics such as "Gorogli", "Alpomish", "Ravshan", "Avazkhan", "Hasan", "Kuntugmish" among today's youth, Life demands that it be expedient to teach students to sing and listen to Zaki's work from an early age.

In folk pedagogy, special attention is paid to the labor education of the child, his development into a national professional. It is noted that the traditions of technology have a great educational value in the genres of folklore. Labor is considered to be the main tool in child rearing. For example, folk songs glorify labor traditions and diligence, and praise high-quality, creative work.

A student who sees that the results of the work created will benefit him and those around him will learn to preserve his work and to respect the results of the work of his fellow workers. Fostering a sense of responsibility for work and discipline at work, combined with the production of training, is beneficial to health and youth, and provides the necessary work sequence for society. The main tasks of labor education and training in primary schools are to prepare students for work, to improve the sequence of teaching and career choice in primary school, to educate students in accordance with the requirements of state educational standards and to train students. -consists of theoretical and practical knowledge in the delivery of the profession.

In order to create a culture of work in the classroom, children should always pay attention to the rules of work with tools and materials, the order of placement, proper equipment of the workplace, methods of economical use of materials, norms and quality of work, performance. it is necessary to insist on the precautions to be taken, to adhere to the precision and cleanliness obtained in the processing, and finally to decorate the thing beautifully.

Insufficient supply of necessary materials and tools also has a negative impact on the formation of a work culture. Sometimes, due to the unpreparedness and lack of organization of the students, a lot of the teacher's time is wasted: one attends classes without bringing scissors and the other without paper, distracting by asking a friend at work. . Therefore, before the teacher starts the lesson, it is necessary to take timely measures with the help of group leaders, relying on the mutual support of students. However, under no circumstances should a student be sent home or laid off as a punishment.

If we look at the history of education, from the first examples of folklore to the works of great thinkers, special attention is paid to the issues of hard work of young people, vocational training, respect for the working people, as well as the glorification of labor. we see that In addition, "Avesto", "Nightmare" by Kaikovus, "City of Noble People" by Abu Nasr Farobi, "Geodesy" by Abu Rayhan Beruni, "Mineralogy", "Devonu Dictionary of Turks" by Mahmud Kashgari, "Qutatgu" by Yusuf Khas Hajib bilig ", a number of works by Alisher Navoi and similar examples of enlightenment heritage express the important idea of diligence, the importance of the profession. They started with folk epics, fairy tales, proverbs and riddles in the early examples of folklore.

One such tale is the tale of Wisdom and Wealth. The old man said to his four sons, "Whoever is smart and rich will be the head of the family." the shepherd, and the third shows his precious belt.

The younger son replied to his father's question, "I don't have an emerald-eyed ring, a drummer, or an expensive belt. But I have a hard-working hand, a brave heart, and a smart head," he said, and his father made him the head of the family and bequeathed his home.

Apparently, the people put forward to these young people the idea that the only thing that can make a person happy in life is work. Not only in fairy tales, but also in folk proverbs, diligence, cooperation in work, work makes a person happy.

For example: Spring floods,

Labor increases human dignity.

Known in the golden fire,

The man is at work.

such as proverbs.

Yusuf Khas Hajib's *Qutadgu Bilig*, on the other hand, divides the urban and rural population into social classes, talks about farmers, artisans, herdsmen, scientists, doctors, and others, and their place in society. The various professions express their views, especially in agriculture, handicrafts, and animal husbandry. He describes farmers, artisans and herdsmen as the creators of the material wealth of society.

For example, about the learned farmers:

Qalug' tebranurka bulardan asig',

Tuzuka tegir yem ishimdin tatig'.

(Everyone who moves will benefit from this :)

I eat (and enjoy) everything. [6]

These thoughts of Yusuf Khas Hajib about labor really mean respect and esteem for them. Yusuf Khas Hajib's progressive views on labor education are educationally noteworthy.

The pedagogue-poet H.H. Niyazi stressed the need to educate schoolchildren in a scientific, polite and professional way, emphasizing the role of labor in the formation of spiritual qualities of young people. In his poems, he encourages children to appreciate the work of their parents.

In the process of organizing labor education, students first get acquainted with the scientific basis of production processes. In the organization of labor education, the methods of example, conversation, fairy tales, narrations, hadiths, exercises, reprimands are widely used. Labor education is organized systematically in accordance with the purpose.

From this point of view, today the content and goals of labor education have changed, technological education has become a priority, the system of vocational guidance of students is being updated. The first lesson in the scientific organization of labor is also the student's educational process. Labor education and labor education are interrelated. Work requires a certain amount of knowledge. Because knowledge and skills prepare students for work. Students' activities in clubs are effective when they meet certain pedagogical requirements. For example:

- The activities of the club should be of social significance, ie the products made by students should be of practical importance to people;

- technical creativity should be inextricably linked with the educational process in the educational institution [school, college, higher education, etc.]

- In the organization of technical creativity of students in the process of socially useful productive work, it is necessary to transform activities from social order to creativity.

During the activities of the circle, students can create instructional tools for their colleges: tables, pictures, diagrams, collections, simple models, models of stents in the upper grades.

In practical classes in natural sciences, botany, zoology, students work in the study areas, create living corners, plant greenery.

Labor education is carried out in the family in a stratified manner; children are self-sufficient and engaged in the provision of household appliances. They carry out tasks related to the family budget and its management. The possibilities for joint organization of child and adult labor in the family are endless.

The main types of employment are:

Academic work is a type of activity aimed at acquiring scientific knowledge and the basics of various disciplines. Social activity is a comprehensive development of the working person and a type of activity of a social nature. Self-service is a type of work that students do on their own to meet their social and academic needs.

A creative approach to labor education does not make labor a factor of intellectual development. Work that does not require the application of knowledge, that does not activate thinking, does not develop mental abilities. On-the-job training is the result of a series of exercises that are accompanied by regular explanations of the need to follow a set order and sequence of actions in a given work process.

CONCLUSION

Labor education is an integral part of social education, in which a person has a deep understanding of the nature of labor, a conscious attitude to work, as well as the process of pedagogical activity aimed at the formation of certain socially useful actions or professional skills and competencies.

Learning Outcomes:

Students should know:

1. Have information about the profession;
2. Get acquainted with the content of the views of thinkers about the profession;
3. Learn the basic concepts of professions;
4. In labor classes, thinkers learn to organize labor classes using their heritage;

The purpose of labor education and training is to form a conscious attitude towards work in educational work. The tasks of the organization of labor education and training are:

1. Explain to students the role of labor in personal development and the development of society by explaining the nature of labor.
2. To teach to appreciate and preserve the material and spiritual benefits of human labor and the product of labor.
3. Encouragement to work as well as love. It is important to note that our dear saints and other great people lived a life of hard work and profession.
4. Develop students' attitudes to work as a social duty.
5. Get used to a conscious conscientious approach to the organization of labor activity.
6. Collective organization of labor activity.
7. To treat work as a vital necessity as the basis of human activity.
8. To develop the formation of labor skills and competencies in the organization of labor on a scientific basis.
9. Fostering in students a sense of hard work and a sense of pride in their work.
10. Achieving the secrets of a particular profession, etc.

The labor activity of the younger generation will be developed and perfected in the following areas:

- labor is formed as an independent activity separated from the game;

- mastering the essence of the labor process;
- various forms of labor activity are created.

Creating elements of work culture in students is one of the most important requirements in the work process.

Labor culture - a conscious attitude to the work performed, its scientifically correct organization (careful planning, efficient use of time), cleanliness of the workplace, careful treatment of the tools of labor (work), the results of the work begun, its is an indicator of activity aimed at achieving efficiency.

Students should learn from life examples that the role and place of labor in society in the educational process and in extracurricular activities is a factor in ensuring human development, as well as the development of individual abilities and talents in the labor process.

The purpose of labor education is to instill in students a conscious attitude to work. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to positively address the following tasks:

- Deciding the desire of the younger generation to work and prepare them to work in various areas of modern production;
- creating in students the need to work in the public interest;
- development of their mental abilities;
- creating the necessary conditions for students to continuously improve their existing knowledge;
- to develop labor skills and abilities in them;
- The formation of high cultural goals in the activities of students, the organization of labor discipline, entrepreneurship, thrift, quality performance, careful treatment of material resources, the definition of the direction of life;
- to increase students' interest in acquiring professions in accordance with the production characteristics of the regions where they live, based on the content of state economic policy;
- to direct students to the profession, to acquaint them with all types of labor activities, as well as the specialties that are in demand in the area where they live.

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