



## FORMING CONSCIOUS ATTITUDE OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS TOWARDS WORK THROUGH TECHNOLOGY LESSONS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** In this article, the organization of technology classes in elementary grades, what should be paid attention to in forming practical work skills in students through technology classes, and the basics of forming moral qualities in students along with education through.

### INTRODUCTION

The main tasks of technology education and training in primary grades are to prepare students for work, to teach and improve the consistency of the choice of professions of primary school students, to educate them according to the requirements of the National Program, and to prepare students for professions. It consists of providing theoretical and practical knowledge in their development.

In order to create a culture of work, children's attention should always be drawn to the rules and placement of educational tools and materials necessary for the lesson, proper equipment of the workplace, methods of using materials economically, standards and quality of work, performance indicators. It is necessary to follow the maintenance measures, to observe the accuracy and cleanliness obtained in the processing and to decorate the creative works prepared according to the instruction in the lesson.

Inadequate supply of necessary materials and educational tools also negatively affects the formation of labor education. Sometimes, due to the unpreparedness and disorganization of the students, a lot of the teacher's time is wasted. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures in time, relying on mutual friendly support between students with the help of group captains, before the student starts classes. An approach to technology education without creative initiative does not turn work into a factor of mental development. Labor activity that does not require the application of knowledge and does not activate thinking does not develop mental abilities. Technological education is formed as a result of many exercises, which are accompanied by regular explanations of the need to observe the established order and consistency of actions in this or that work process.

The goal of technology education and training at school is to instill love for work and respect for working people; to form work skills and skills in them during study and socially useful work; is to encourage them to consciously choose a profession and receive initial vocational education. The tasks of technology education and vocational training are solved in primary school with the help of the whole educational subject and all educational subjects. In this place, technology lessons play a leading role. The initial stage of regular technology education at school is technology lessons in elementary grades and socially useful work for children of junior school age. The main tasks of technology education in primary school are determined by the goals and tasks of education, it is moral and psychological preparation for work, equipping students with knowledge of elementary technology, practical training for work, equipping them with technological qualifications and skills, It includes the comprehensive development of students in the process of technology education.

Ethically preparing students for work means, first of all, forming a conscious attitude to work. Mentally preparing students for work means forming conscious and positive attitudes towards work in accordance with their age, forming interest in acquiring practical skills and abilities. The task of the teacher is to help students to understand that work is the conscience and duty of everyone, that a person is honored by his work, that the best qualities of a person can develop and improve only in the work done for the welfare of the country. Children's ability to work is very important for everyone to understand the need to participate in the production of tools necessary for the life and activity of society, its well-being. Also, children should learn that a person cannot live in society without work. Mental preparation for work involves the development and improvement of various psychological processes. These are perception, emotional perception, attention, memory, thinking and similar processes. In other words, they are called psychological components of technology education. When training for work, it is necessary to improve the process of emotional cognition, taking into account the child's capabilities. It is known that labor activity and technological education are characterized by the manifestation of a combination of different senses (sight, hearing, feeling, taste, skin, muscle movement). Therefore, when introducing a new material or tool to elementary school students, they activate all types of children's senses: children grab the paper, stroke it, turn it over, and listen to how it rustles. Such activation of senses not only helps to get a more complete picture of information, but also develops and improves this psychological process. In order to make the preparation for work more successful, the task of developing children's memories is definitely carried out. Memorization of technology learning materials is unique compared to other materials. Primary school students understand the name of all new tools, materials, and processes by listening and connecting them to the object. The teacher does not only explain in the labor class, but mainly shows samples of materials and products, tools, methods of material processing, consistency of processes. Therefore, auditory, visual memory and motor memory also play an important role in labor education. Pupils acquire new knowledge and skills from labor lesson to labor lesson, and they need to be understood and remembered. The results of teaching technological skills and abilities to elementary school students depend to a large extent on the development of psychological processes and the improvement of the muscular movement apparatus under the control of the brain. Emotional processes are also characteristic of the correct course of technology education. It is necessary to teach children to overcome difficulties, to enter the path of achieving the set goal with perseverance and determination, not to abandon the work started, but to finish it. It is very important to have positive emotions: joy, pleasure and satisfaction from the training you have done. Various psychological states are manifested during technology classes: activity, concentration, interest, independent thinking, feelings of

dissatisfaction. Individual psychological characteristics of a person, such as interests, abilities, and temperament, are formed in technology classes. The process of preparing mentally and morally for work is a complex and long-lasting process. Spiritual and psychological preparation for work should have its real basis - technical knowledge, practical skills and a certain stock of skills. If the child is not taught to work, work will not become an acceptable activity for him, it will not be able to create the necessary positive emotions and other psychological manifestations. In such cases, love for work and other moral qualities, which express the attitude to work, are not manifested. Equipping with elementary technical knowledge in elementary grades is not about scientific foundations in a broad sense, but about the elements of technical education. However, the teaching of general subjects helps to teach technology lessons to a certain extent on the basics of technology, adding technology knowledge from lesson to lesson. When passing any section of the program on technology, the teacher gives children a certain amount of technical knowledge. Arming students with basic technical knowledge is to inform students about making an object, the properties of the processed material, its technological peculiarities, the characteristics of the tools and devices used in the manual processing of the material, and the rules for their use. In the elementary grades, scientific foundations in a broad sense imply introduction to some sectors, the most common specialties and professions, and the main products of enterprises. Technical knowledge given in technology education helps students to understand why an object can be processed in such and such a way, why a plant grows poorly in the shade or in poorly cultivated land, why a person should keep himself and his clothes clean, etc. creates an opportunity. Technical training helps in performing assigned work tasks and using tools correctly. Also, this training helps to understand how and in what sequence to implement the necessary production processes, what tools to use and the reasons for it. Technical knowledge mainly arouses interest in science and technology achievements among elementary school students. The scope of technology knowledge is not limited to technology classes. Other taught subjects also contribute to this. It is a ground that allows students to be taught technical knowledge, practical skills and skills at a certain theoretical level. Practical training for work is one of the important links of technology education. It consists of several interconnected elements: the ability to use simple tools and devices, the ability to perform the necessary processes correctly and precisely, that is, the ability to process one or another material with a certain consistency, avoid It includes the ability to detect and correct errors in time. Practical training for work can be carried out only on the basis of necessary knowledge. In accordance with the content of technology education, students acquire practical skills and abilities to use simple tools and devices used in processing materials that are convenient for this age group. Simple tools are the main basis of special tools and machines. Equipping with practical skills and knowledge also means teaching basic production processes. The technology of objects encountered by elementary school students is diverse, but it is not difficult to perceive the accuracy of the work processes without studying the matter in detail, which are: measuring and marking the material, bending and cutting them; joining and strengthening parts by gluing, sewing, cutting and tying; assembling the details and assembling the product. The final process is decorating the item. The formation of graphic skills is also related to the practical preparation of primary school students for work. It is very important to determine the ability and interest of students in a certain type of work and to help them improve their work skills in their favorite occupations. Students' professional abilities and skills are formed through their interest in their favorite activity.

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#### RECOMMENDED USE OF ELECTRONIC LEARNING

#### RESOURCES

1. [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz) - Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. [www.uzedu.uz](http://www.uzedu.uz) - the website of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. [www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz) - the portal of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. [www.pedagog.uz](http://www.pedagog.uz)
5. [www.tdpu.uz](http://www.tdpu.uz)
6. [www.Zionet.uz](http://www.Zionet.uz)