



Improvement of Pedagogical Technologies of Educating Students to Diligence (on the Example of the Republic of Karakalpakstan)

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Annotation: Diligence-oriented education has always been in the center of attention of our state. Because the development of society and the prosperity of the state depends on the rising young generation. We can achieve our goal only if the foundation of education is strong. So it's our ultimate task to get the education system on the right track. The educational process in higher educational institutions is aimed at the comprehensive development of children's abilities and capabilities, the formation of their personality. The effectiveness of the pedagogical process depends on the pedagogue's knowledge of his or her teachers and the use of various methods of education and upbringing. Labor education is carried out in an integrated system, interconnected with the mental, spiritual, moral, physical and aesthetic education of students.

Key words: pedagogical technologies, diligence, improvement, labor, education, methods.

Introduction

In the process of organizing labor education, students first get acquainted with the scientific foundations of production processes. Labor education is organized in a purposeful, systematic and consistent manner. Labor training takes place in auditoriums, training and experimental areas, training and educational events, production enterprises and farms. The result is the creation of socially useful products with a certain value and the formation of personality traits that are characteristic of advanced professionals. In this regard, today the content, goals and tasks of labor education have changed, technological education has gained priority, the system of vocational guidance of students has been updated. The first lesson of scientific organization of labor is also received by the student in the educational process. Labor education and labor training are interconnected. Working requires a certain amount of knowledge. It's the knowledge and skills that prepare the student for the workforce. The knowledge acquired in the process of education is tested in practice, in the process of common work, the technical and technological knowledge of students is strengthened in combinations, collective and farmer's farms, enterprises, plants and factories, as well as they acquire organizational skills. In the process of extra-auditory work, labor education is of particular importance. Various forms of extracurricular activities develop a student's technical creativity, forming an interest in knowledge in a particular area of knowledge. Extracurricular activities reflect a student's interests and abilities.

Students' extracurricular activities are most effective when they meet certain pedagogical requirements. Such as:

- the activity of the club must have a social significance, that is, the items made by students must have a practical value for people;
- technical creativity must be in close connection with the educational and labor process in the educational institution;
- in the organization of the technical creativity of students in a socially useful, productive labor process, the activity must be transformed from a social order to creativity.

In the course of the activity of the club, students can create teaching tools for their colleges: tables, drawings, diagrams, collections, simple models, in higher courses - booths, moving models. They work on student sites during practical classes in natural sciences, botany, zoology, organize living corners, and green the campus. Labor education is differentiated within the family: children serve themselves, care for pets, repair household appliances. They carry out tasks related to the family budget and its management, the possibilities of organizing the work of children and adults in the family are endless.

In recent years, society pays great attention to the labor education of students. Teams of large farms and joint ventures are taking over universities, helping to build their material base, educate students, and organize socially useful work. The main types of labor activities are:

Educational labor is a type of activity of students aimed at mastering the basics of scientific knowledge and various sciences.

Socio-utilitarian work is a type of activity that is aimed at the comprehensive development of the person and the satisfaction of his specific social needs and has the character of social work. Currently, self-service is widely established in educational institutions. Self-service is a type of labor activity carried out by students themselves to meet their social and educational needs. Student attendance is an important component of self-service. There are diverse types of productive work. For example, a student's work week, preparation of feed for livestock and activities in cooperative farms, etc. Productive labor is the most popular form of student labor. Students currently participate in the activities of the youth social movement "Youth Union", participate in the collection seeds of herbs, repair school buildings, participate in the organization of production in farms, cooperatives and collective farms. At the same time, a lot of universities have subsidiary farms. Enterprises and farms help educational institutions to organize labor education based on a complex approach. Students are introduced to the economic development of production entities, which helps to familiarize them with the terms and conditions of occupation of various professions. Labor education involves the psychological and practical preparation of students for work. Because the socio-economic changes that are taking place in our environment are placing enormous demands on personal development. In particular, the perception of labor as an important social duty, a sense of responsibility in the performance of certain activities, respect for labor and its results, as well as for the labor community, initiative, activism in organizing labor activities, an inner need to fully manifest one's mental and physical abilities, practical action towards the scientific organization of labor.

Psychological preparation for work is carried out in the system of educational work, each of which helps to solve the following tasks:

- to achieve the realization by students of the social significance of labor, the vital necessity of organizing

labor;

- to stimulate them to engage in labor activities;
- to form labor skills and qualifications in students, etc.

The socio-economic changes taking place in society, the social movements aimed at supporting the practical activities carried out within the framework of the law for the creation of property, private property, require a new approach to labor education. The principle of variation of educational programs and methods is based on new technologies of labor education. Programs will be created on various professions specialized in vocational colleges. They reflect the state's requirements for the acquisition of vocational education. Knowledge, skills and experience acquired in the process of education are not the final result of pedagogical activity in labor education, but the development of human abilities, an effective means of developing the ability to work. This involves using active methods of learning rather than traditional methods of labor education to develop research and inventive skills in students.

In addition, problem-solving, exploratory research methods, constructing, designing, technical modeling, finding the best options for it in the process of organizing labor, choosing the right creative tasks, as well as organizing competitions, creative exhibitions of young people are also among the most effective methods. Organizational and methodological forms of labor education and training are selected by the teacher. It should be a form and a method that makes the student happy with the success of his work, proud of his work. Technologies of labor education should enable students to apply their theoretical knowledge in practice. This, in turn, improves the content of labor education.

Relation of labor education with economic education

Since the 30s of the last century, serious attention has been paid to the issue of economic education of students and the formation of their skills in organizing labor and professional activities. Giving economic knowledge to students, forming in them the qualities of diligence, orderliness, prudence are among the components of educational work. At the present time, the issue of training of personnel is the most important task, while improving the quality of education, equipping students with economic knowledge is important and necessary, especially in the current conditions, when market economy relations are forming. Economic education is a pedagogical process aimed at providing students with theoretical knowledge about the system of economic management (the formation of the family budget, the management of the economy, the preservation and increase of existing material wealth, the correct organization of trade relations, etc.). Economic education is a process of pedagogical activity consisting in imparting economic knowledge to students, forming in them the skills and qualifications of organizing economic activities (forming the family budget, running a farm, preserving and multiplying existing material wealth, correct organization of trade relations, etc.). Thus, economic education is about developing economic knowledge and skills in the younger generation, teaching them to think about savings, hard work, entrepreneurship, and starting economic activities. Economics, what is economics, is a term that was coined by the Greek philosopher Galileo, and it means "the art of managing a household". Later, the meaning of the term was broadened and its meaning was expanded. Economics is a very broad and complex concept. In a narrower sense, the term economics refers to the saving of all the wealth created by man, as well as the appreciation of man's labor. In its broadest sense, an economy is an economic activity aimed at the subsistence of human beings, which begins with production and ends with the consumption of the products produced. So the

economy is the fundamental aspect of human activity, the most important pillar of society, the foundation of society. Because, first and foremost, the satisfaction of a person's needs as a person is, of course, achieved through his economic activity. So what we're saying is that you're going to be in constant contact with the economy throughout your life. Economic education begins with the family. Economic upbringing in the family is also based on the upbringing of hard work. It's only when children see the results of their own work that they realize that they are fulfilling their potential, that they learn to be independent, that they develop entrepreneurial qualities.

Child labor within the family can take the form of keeping the yard and rooms tidy, cleaning clothes, repairing furniture, and helping with household chores. Parents monitor the children's labor activity and advise them where necessary. It is especially important to teach students to be thrifty, both in the family and in educational institutions. Economic education involves learning the basics of economics by students, their participation in various forms of productive and social work, knowledge and skills in planning, accounting and control of production output, etc. The implementation of economic education in the classes of human and society, economic geography, history, mathematics, chemistry, biology, labor education will give more positive results. Most importantly, students learn economic concepts, categories, and laws of production development based on the subject "Fundamentals of Economics". In the context of the implementation of large-scale economic reforms in society, the development of the economy of the Republic, the rational organization of the economy, the improvement of the industrial and agricultural sectors, the correct organization of financial operations, planning, labor productivity, production efficiency, the profitability of enterprises, small and medium-sized business, leasing, market infrastructure, the value of products, net income, additional income, the budget, the buyer, the import and export of goods, contracts, exchanges, competition, management, marketing, money, banks, banknotes, etc. will help to form the economic consciousness of students. Educational events outside the auditorium and during the educational hours, educational talks, debates on economic topics are organized, an oral journal is created, a quiz is organized, activities of circles or clubs are organized. "What determines the quality and effectiveness of labor activity?", "What is the cost of housing?", "Each of us can be economists", "What is the economic status and budget of our educational institution?", "Economy in our lives", "How can we use free time usefully?", "What is economy?" and so on. It is advisable to establish the activity of the "Young Economist" Center. All this creates the basis for the formation of the following qualities in students:

- a responsible attitude to work, diligence, conscientiousness, a sense of duty to society and the state;
- thrift, planning;
- discipline, initiative;
- organization, hard work;
- intolerance of disorder, etc.

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