



METHODS OF USING FOLK TALES AND FOLKLORE ABOUT CRAFTS IN THE ORIENTATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE PROFESSION

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Annotation.

Orientation of young people to the profession and identification of its professional interests. As a pillar of labor traditions, it is also important to prepare young people for life to participate in social labor activities. At the heart of labor traditions are the moral qualities of a person - hard work, love of land and nature, generosity not to waste water, respect for the work of others, understanding that work brings happiness.

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Craft, hobby, cocktail, cocktail, youth, upbringing.



Labor plays an important role in human life. That is why it is impossible to imagine human life without hard work and creativity. Man is great with labor. The original history of human society began with hard work. The human step is blessed with his labor. After all, our people call labor the chief educator. It is no coincidence that human upbringing is determined mainly by its attitude to labor. Work means life.

Labor education is the essence of education. The most advanced traditions of all nations emerge and improve in the process of labor. The masses of the people have always been considered the creators of the most advanced good and great things. To study the life of the people, the way of life, it is necessary to know the traditions of labor.

It should not be forgotten that the educational significance of labor traditions is enormous. Because the decision on the attitude to work is the basis of education of the younger generation. Preparing young people for life and participation in social work also plays an important role as a basis for labor traditions. Because at the heart of labor traditions are the moral qualities of the individual: diligence, love of nature, not wasting water, generosity, respect for the work of others, understanding that work brings happiness. In folk pedagogy, it is important to inculcate in the minds of our young generation the ideas of hard work and profession, to organize the process of education and upbringing in accordance with modern requirements, despite the indifference of the people to the advanced traditions of labor and crafts.

The mood and environment in the family play a big role in the growth of children's love for work. Labor education begins in childhood. First of all, self-service, helping parents with household chores.

Labor education continues in school. In the labor classes included in the curriculum, students acquire work-related skills and competencies. After that, in professional colleges, they carry out simple production work directly in industry. Sometimes a child lives as a “stranger” in his or her home, only engaging in self-care when forced to do so. In doing so, he refuses to do any economic work. This leads to chaos, laziness, laziness, and lack of appetite without learning to work. Such an event occurs when the child is left alone in the family, when the child is not involved in any work with adults as an equal member of the family work team, does not have permanent family responsibilities in the family, does not feel any responsibility for labor obligations, or has labor obligations. It occurs when one feels no satisfaction in standing up and doing them, and only when one feels unhappy about it. In any case, after some time, such a child loses his natural desire for labor, which is his main need, and begins to look for satisfaction in entertainment. The developed need for entertainment can completely squeeze out the natural need for labor.

It is impossible to cultivate a harmoniously developed person for society without labor training. Students should not only acquire professional knowledge and skills, but also develop the qualities of confidence that they are useful to themselves and society in practical life.

The educator himself is an example, and it is necessary to improve the personal qualities necessary for the profession to the students, to teach them good habits, and to make them love these habits. The teacher himself should distribute the learning or production tasks of the students taking into account their individual characteristics. Educators need to build on students' interests, their desire to overcome challenges in achieving high performance at work, and their qualities such as confidence, perseverance, and focus on success.

It is necessary to organize various labor and vocational events among students in agricultural vocational colleges and academic lyceums, as well as to support and encourage their achievements in the profession.

The great thinker Ibn Sina states that "the most important thing for a person to live is a useful labor battle." According to him, parents should teach their children a certain profession from an early age. Once a child has mastered the profession to a certain extent, he should be taught to use the profession, that is, to live an independent life with honest work. The thinker emphasizes that this work has two different educational significance for children:

1. After the child lives independently because of his profession and sees his first interest, he becomes more attached to his profession, develops a love for it, and strives to improve it.
2. Once the perfection of life is entrusted to him, he becomes accustomed to his profession.

Hence, Ibn Sina taught that in acquiring knowledge and profession, one overcomes any difficulty with courage and he is not humiliated at all because of his profession. That is why, "The great scholar Ibn Sina said, "It is an important responsibility to teach young people a trade. Together, young people will be free from any misconduct," he said.

The following exhortations of Ibn Sina, who in his time encouraged young people to become professionals, have not lost their enlightenment and educational significance: Learn to take the apple of gold, the profession is gold and dice.

Khoja Samandar Termizi (XVII century) in his work "Dastur al-muluk" advocated the education of labor and professionals, saying that the education of talented people is such that he turns black soil into pure gold and impure stone into an innocent pearl. explains great ideas.

Profession adjustment is the gradual entry of a young person into professional working conditions, not from his position, but from his mental nature, from a student to a skilled worker.

The period of acclimatization usually goes through three characteristic stages, each of which has very important features for educators. The first step in getting used to the profession is to get acquainted and understand your new role in the environment. It begins

with the decision to acquire a specific qualification in the chosen profession and continues during the initial theoretical preparation for industrial education during the acquaintance with the training workshops and the educational institution. In this first stage of vocational training, the adolescent himself assesses the correctness of the decision made. The teenager looks to his future. And he sees some attractive and some ugly aspects in his chosen profession. Awakened in childhood, thoughts of areas of interest are shattered, and new hopes and aspirations emerge.

The second stage of preparation for the profession is the study of the profession, which consists in the basic acquisition of general and special social subjects, as well as industrial education in training workshops. Here, too, there is a much longer and more responsible period of adaptation to the chosen profession, that is, the initial formation of a skilled worker who is mastering the profession. The success of this formation makes one happy and inspired by the achievements associated with self-satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the outcome of academic work, encouraging even greater success. It mobilizes more power for accidental failure. But constant failure returns sincerity from work, study, and the profession.

Orientation of young people to the profession and identification of its professional interests. As a pillar of labor traditions, it is also important to prepare young people for life to participate in social labor activities. At the heart of labor traditions are the moral qualities of a person - hard work, love of land and nature, generosity not to waste water, respect for the work of others, understanding that work brings happiness.

The inculcation of the ideas of hard work and profession in the minds of our young generation in the field of folk education is the organization of certain educational processes in accordance with the requirements of the times, not indifferent to the advanced traditions of labor and handicrafts of the people.

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