



## FORMATION OF A CONSCIOUS ATTITUDE TO LABOR IN CHILDREN FROM AN EARLY AGE

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<b>Received:</b> 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 21 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 <b>Published:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	The article discusses the formation of a conscious attitude to work in preschool children from an early age, the requirements for educators in this regard, the existing experience, teamwork, and the moral qualities that are formed in students through it.
<b>Keywords:</b> Preschool age, preschool education, labor education, training, travel, excursion, ancestral experience, teamwork.	

The ongoing reforms in all areas of the country are opening up new opportunities in the education system, requiring new approaches. One of the priorities of modern education is to prepare the younger generation for life, to direct them to practical activities, including the formation of a conscious attitude to labor education in education in all disciplines and subjects. This places a great responsibility on educators to teach children diligence from pre-school education, which is the primary foundation of education. The normative documents define the mechanisms, means, and content of this task. Per the State requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age, taking into account the individual needs of children and the State curriculum:

- creation of favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of children;
- organization and implementation of educational activities for preschool children;
- organization and implementation of education of parents and society on issues of early childhood development;
- we witness that the issues of organization and implementation of interaction with the family and society on the issues of early childhood development have been clarified.

The main purpose of preschool education is to create favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of primary and preschool children, taking into account the individual needs of the child, the organization of targeted educational work in the centers of activity. Why in the world experience, too, attention is paid to the comprehensive development of children from preschool age? Researchers cite four benefits of investing in children's early development:

First, the differences in the early development of children belonging to different social categories lead to an increase in the gap between the successes and achievements they will achieve in the future. But this can be prevented through pre-school education. Investing in early childhood development is more effective than "closing" the developmental gap between them later on. Second, it has a positive impact on children's health. Creating educational opportunities for children born to low-income families from an early age has a direct positive impact on their health by promoting their healthy and complete nutrition. Third, it will lead to an increase in the income of citizens in the future. Fourth, Heckman said, this is a "logical measure." The importance of allocating funds to preschool programs is recognized in many countries around the world.

It is known that pedagogical and psychological preparation of pupils for creative activity based on thorough knowledge is one of the 5 development tasks set in the state curriculum "First Step" aimed at ensuring its implementation and the formation of basic labor skills at the level of modern requirements. It is no coincidence that the State Requirements for the Development of Early and Preschool Children do not define "cognitive development" and "creative development" as separate areas of development (1 (indeed, from an early age the child begins to develop an attitude to work). a sense of participation in socially useful work is formed because the ethical qualities associated with diligence are first manifested in the process of work performed in childhood, and consciously performed work has a positive effect on the development of the individual. In this process, all the qualities, psychological characteristics, and physiological development of the person begin to emerge.

The spiritual preparation of the younger generation for work based on conscious and higher knowledge, first of all, creates its internal readiness to work hard for the development of society. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to form a comprehensive creative approach to labor. Because through this creative approach, the child develops such qualities as independence and initiative [2; 35].

In the formation of a conscious attitude to work in children, educators are required to:

- aiming to cultivate only positive qualities through labor;
- to recognize the child's labor activity as a creative process and to act on it;
- to form and strengthen the initial knowledge and understanding of the subject when working with tools;
- to organize conversations on the topics of labor, its educational significance, to develop the worldview of each child;
- instilling a sense of social responsibility in every child by forming a conscious attitude to work.

The child does not become prone to labor on its own. Unless interest in it, an understanding of the essence of every work, is formed, there will be no love for work. The effectiveness of work not done with kindness is not visible. There are also cases when child labor is mismanaged by adults, and the division of responsibilities is not formed in all respects. It is necessary to ensure that the child sees labor not only as an obligation imposed on him but also as confident that he will be able to fulfill this task.

Preparation of children for creative work is carried out mainly in two directions:

1) The skills formed through labor training should be consistent with the content of the child's psyche, abilities, and career choices, as well as be based on the formation of creativity in them. For example, making holiday toys for themselves, drawing lessons serve to develop children's creative abilities, skills, and abilities. The child is satisfied with the product of labor that he and others like, and at the same time becomes accustomed to appreciate the work of others. This paves the way for the formation of social motives, making them feel that they have done something useful and beneficial;

2) to organize excursions to observe the work of adults, the types of work that children do to understand the importance of work. The child's participation in various labor processes, acquaintance with the work of adults - helps to have certain impressions about the environment, social life, things and their properties, equipment. Through the formation of children's understanding of teamwork, such qualities as selflessness, diligence, patriotism, involvement are formed. Teamwork not only allows children to set and solve tasks, but also focuses on a sense of togetherness, mutual support, and self-control. For some children who refrain from participating in socially useful work, the community can have a good educational impact. Therefore, individual and teamwork have a great impact on the development of the child's personality.

Every child should be accustomed to working diligently from an early age, to learn to manage their social responsibilities properly. Otherwise, his work can only be useful for himself or his family. This prepares the ground for the formation of negative defects in the child. Therefore, the educator should pay special attention to each child and work with them individually.

It is known from the experience of ancestors that "to teach a child to work, he is advised to make a living by an honest profession, and to awaken a love of work, he is given various small tasks from childhood. Different professions are taught, and if they are not able to do it, they are given to a teacher. "(4). Impressive conversations about the social significance of work also instill in children a love for labor education. When their work is appreciated by many, they are overjoyed and feel as if they can do it. In general, any work done by people can only be thorough and effective if it is based on high knowledge. In real life, everything we encounter, from factories to plants to rockets to satellites, in short, everything created by human beings is the product of perfect and highly knowledgeable labor.

In conclusion, in the formation of a conscious attitude to work in children, it is necessary to take into account their abilities, teach them to be patient, encourage them to be diligent, to feel responsible for what they do, to enjoy their work. It is no coincidence that our people do not call labor the chief educator. Human upbringing is also determined by the relationship to labor.

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