
Theoretical Fundamentals of Practical Work From Natural Materials in Primary School Technology Courses**Suyundikova Maqsuda Shotemirovna**

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Abstract: As we all know, the science of technology was introduced instead of the science of labor education and was enriched with a lot of news and literature. This article discusses the use of natural materials in technology classes in the primary grades, new methods of their use, as well as their theoretical basis.

Keywords: Technology, labor education, skill, qualification, application, geometric shape, colored paper, primary education.

Introduction:

Changes in the socio-economic and political life of independent Uzbekistan occupy a special place in the life of our country with their essence and significance. The analysis of the development experience gained by our society during the years of independence is important for the social life based on the principles of national independence. as an integral part of the educational process. The process began with the creation of a legal framework for public education policy. Raising education to a high level based on the ideas of independence is also a social task of society as a strong demand of our time.

From the first years of independence, there has been a need for radical, step-by-step reform of the education, science and vocational systems throughout the country. In the early years of the reform of the system, based on the world experience and the fact that I have repeatedly justified myself in life, if we can successfully

achieve these goals, we will soon have a positive "explosion effect" in our lives, ie education. we achieve a strong effect of the model..."¹.

From the views of our first president, it is clear that raising a harmoniously developed generation in our society is one of the main tasks of primary education.

One of the important tasks of radical reform of the education system in our independent republic is to train fully mature, independent-minded, competitive personnel with high intellectual potential through the introduction of advanced, modern pedagogical and information technologies, interactive methods of teaching.

Indeed, the great thinkers of the Uzbek people, in their long-term research and discoveries, have set the guidelines for educating young people to be hardworking and patriotic. Musa al-Khwarizmi (783-850), Ahmad al-Farghani (797-865), Jawhari, Mirzo Ulugbek philosophers and jurists Abu Nasr Farobi (873-950), Imam al-Bukhari (810-870), Abu Isa Muhammad at-Termizi (824-892), Burhaniddin al-Marogilani (1123-1197), encyclopedic scholars Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048), Ibn Sina (980-1037), linguist, historian and poet Mahmud The rich legacy of Kashgari (11th century), Yusuf Khas Hajib (11th century), Mahmud az-Zamahshari (1075-1144), Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), Zahiriddin

Karimov I.A. High spirituality is an invincible force. Tashkent: "Spirituality", 2008.

Muhammad Babur (1483-1530) and others is the basis of our thinking. will be. One of the important tasks of educators is to motivate children to work, to study, to work, to behave in the works of our scientists. Therefore, the generalization and study of historical and pedagogical materials, called folk pedagogy, is of great scientific importance. , we believe that the application of modern methods of folk pedagogy in the practice of pedagogical activity in young schoolchildren has a certain scientific value and practical significance..

Main part:

The theoretical and practical significance of labor education of primary school students is defined as follows:

- in the current socio-economic conditions of youth in the period of market and information technology reform, career choice, diagnosis, forecasting and development of effective methodological methods and tools appropriate to the situation;

- creation of an effective educational system for the development of the next generation on the basis of rich spiritual and scientific and universal values;

- To study the national-spiritual and scientific heritage of advanced pedagogical practices, methods and tools of folk pedagogy, aimed at personal development;

- Meetings with parents, heroes of labor, labor veterans, entrepreneurs and business people, discussion evenings, question and answer hours;

- Organizing events based on labor traditions and excursions to museums and workshops.

These activities allow young schoolchildren to develop their interest in the profession in class and out of class time. The creation of guidelines and recommendations shows that much remains to be done to conduct research. Therefore, to ensure the continuity of labor education and training through the effective use of the capabilities of

primary education institutions, the transfer of pedagogical technologies. Achieving high efficiency in the process of rational use and teaching imposes important tasks on teachers. In particular, life itself shows that the primary school is an important task in the pedagogical activity of teachers, as educational institutions, especially in the primary grades, have a modern form of labor lessons and extracurricular activities to address this topical issue. shows the need to develop methods.

The labor education program defines the scope and content of scientific and technical knowledge, labor skills and abilities that students should acquire in labor classes. The program reflects the goals and objectives set in the field of labor education and upbringing of young people at the current stage of development of our society. The on-the-job training program is based on the curriculum. The teacher of labor education follows this program in his daily activities and its implementation is mandatory. In addition, the teacher may make some changes to the curriculum, taking into account local conditions. There are a number of requirements that need to be considered when going. The content of the program is fully consistent with the didactic principles of pedagogy, scientifically and ideologically sound, taking into account the growing complexity and in accordance with the selected didactic system of labor education, in a certain sequence, connected with life experience. should be

Equip with work skills and abilities. Work skills play an important role in educating students and preparing them for productive activities. One of the tasks of labor education for primary school students is to develop a range of work skills and competencies. The labor education program provides students with a certain amount of polytechnic knowledge in meeting the requirements, imparting knowledge on the topic, and developing skills and competencies. Equipping

students with basic polytechnic knowledge, students are informed about the construction of the subject, the properties of the processed material, technological features, the characteristics of the equipment used in the manual processing of the material, the rules of their use. the training of students in the polytechnic knowledge, practical skills and competencies is the basis for their implementation at a certain theoretical level. Equipping them with practical skills also means teaching them practical skills. The types of practical work that elementary school students have to do are varied, but measuring and marking materials in the process of practical work, cutting, processing, gluing parts, sewing, or without acquiring labor skills and abilities. It is difficult to combine and strengthen, such as assembling and assembling details and assembling and decorating the item. Timely identification of students' interest in work and their work It is very important to help them improve their skills in their favorite activities. In this case, the students will be introduced to the simplest items: toys, games, teaching aids, drawing and cutting patterns, applications. In addition, it is advisable to organize extracurricular activities in the "Skillful Hands" circles to stimulate students' interest in work, to expand and deepen the knowledge acquired in labor lessons, to strengthen their skills and abilities.

A skill is a person's ability to perform a certain action consciously, based on knowledge and experience. For example: the ability to cut cardboard, the ability to use scissors correctly, precise coordination of movement, maintaining the balance of direction, force and pressure.

Qualification is an experience that is developed and integrated during the practice of the activity. It means to perform quickly and accurately, a skill that is formed through exercise, or to jump out of a skill when a certain amount of exercise and technique is performed. Therefore,

this skill can be turned into the right skill if the exercises and methods used to develop the skill are properly structured. However, the level of professional development varies at different stages of training. Its structure is also changing. As students' actions become more complex during the exercises, there is a gradual integration of simple skills into more complex ones.

The formation of work skills and competencies consists of the following main stages: [11]

- a) give an initial idea.
- b) perform labor actions for testing.
- c) the result of work.
- g) to draw a final conclusion.

Practical work aimed at developing work skills and abilities will yield positive results only if it is distributed over time and carried out on the basis of a certain system.

The system of practical work includes the following basic requirements: [12]

1. Practical work should be placed in such a way as to increase the complexity of the task to be performed.
2. The content of the practical work performed should be based on the previous practical work.
3. The level of independent work should increase in the process of practical work.

The success of a career depends on a number of factors. Unless a student plans his or her activities independently, his or her skills will never be complete. Lack of control often leads to an increase in errors and omissions in the practical process. This, in turn, leads to the formation of immature actions and methods.

Research object and results:

When an elementary school teacher works on labor education, it is important to know exactly what skills, knowledge, and competencies students will acquire as a result of doing this or that job. In

this way, the teacher will be able to select the materials needed for the class at this time. The important thing here is that students acquire the knowledge and skills that the program provides in the process of preparing these materials. The educational tasks in the lessons of primary labor education are based on the general tasks of labor education in secondary schools and are carried out in the following types of activities:

For grades 1-4

1. Work with paper and cardboard
2. Working with fabrics and fibrous materials
3. Working with natural and various materials
4. Artistic construction and technical modeling.

Each lesson is organized in accordance with the rules of safety. In particular, (grades 1-4) students will be introduced to the types of mental and physical labor, initial professions, preparation for career choice, labor appreciation, interest in work and the formation of diligence, as well as a broader theoretical knowledge of crafts. Carrying out practical training on the basis of science, formation of initial theoretical and practical work experience in students, further expansion of knowledge on modern techniques, preparation for a positive attitude to human labor and the labor process, any work assigned to him. to be able to master the specific culture of work and its theoretical foundations, to teach students to plan and organize their own work and the work of their peers, to teach students to be smart, polite, well-mannered in the process of labor education to carry out upbringing in which qualities are formed, tasteful and physically healthy, m to teach the basics of labor tools, tools, processes, the basics of regional production on the basis of the integrated development of knowledge acquired through labor processes, teaching the basics of the profession (labor education (technology)) and combining it

with the choice of profession; Introduction to the characteristics of the profession and the activities of the leading representatives of the industry on the basis of technical and labor education (technology) develops the ability to apply in everyday life through a full range of practical training, along with theoretical knowledge .

According to Hopkins Harvis Singleton Watts, “from the repertoire of a high-level teacher, there will be strategies and methods of directing different models of teaching and learning. The main goal will be to teach .The teacher creates directions that establish the right relationship between the students and keeps them interested in the lesson.”² Of course, our society needs people who can take an active part in solving problems, who understand the situation, who think comprehensively, who understand the daily and professional problems of life, who can analyze, compare, and solve practical problems.

A modern person must be able to make independent decisions, work in a team, be proactive, adapt to innovations, be able to withstand stressful and stressful situations, and be able to get out of these situations. All these qualities can be achieved through the use of a competency-based approach in labor education.

In today's economically developed countries, a competency-based approach has modernized the content of education and become one of the new areas of teaching. The new content of general education in these countries is based on the formation and development of basic competencies of students.

Competent approach to education, in contrast to the outdated concept of "acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies", involves the acquisition by students of various skills that allow them to act effectively in everyday situations in professional, personal and social life. holds. Thus,

in a competency-based approach, labor is focused on strengthening the practical, applied areas of education.

In addition, the educational standards that are being developed should reflect the qualities that students need to be educated in higher education institutions, to have a variety of professions, and to be active citizens in all areas.

The integration of our country into the world community, the development of science and technology and the competitiveness of the younger generation in a changing world require a perfect mastery of science, which is achieved through the introduction of international standards of labor education in the education system of Uzbekistan. 'is guaranteed.

Theory of teaching the application of natural materials, mosaics in primary school labor education classes

An application is a type of imaging technique based on cutting out various forms and reinforcing them at the expense of materials adopted as a background.

This application is used only for decoration of visual aids, guides for various games, toys, flags, souvenirs, posters, stands and so on.

Appliqués play an important role in the harmonious development of students. The application is a great help in the development of creativity, enriches the imagination, activates observation and attention, cultivates the will, increases perception and color perception.

When designing an application, the focus should be on its overall appearance. A well-thought-out composition, that is, the placement of the objects to be depicted, is the key to the success of the application.

With the help of the objects to be depicted, the position of the figure and the objects is determined, and the harmony of the described events is achieved. All the details of the image,

even the smallest ones, are cut out of the paper and should not be drawn.



The finished details are glued to the background, which creates a thoughtful image, and if the image is not suitable, the details are placed differently. When gluing details, their location is marked with a pencil so as not to confuse them. As an example, let's take the simplest geometric shape - a square and place it in different positions to create its exchange. To get started, you need to find the center, draw the axis of symmetry, and place the elements accordingly.

The work begins with the choice of topic and idea. Light-colored paper and background are often chosen. The amount of images and elements for which the application is intended will determine the choice of paper. When working on the image, the main focus is on the content of the chosen topic, the choice of materials, their size, color. Depending on the size of the image, the largest element should be the main thematic element.

As an example, 1st graders can make a greeting card for March 8th². In this work, children work with a pattern, memorize folding and symmetrical cutting, test their approximate skills, and cut thin white and yellow straight lines out of colored paper. You can cut a circle out of square paper for the sun. Children's flowers can be different. The branches are also cut by hand. The teacher conducts a conversation about "March 8"

and mentions the issue of gifts. The best gift is a handmade gift. The conversation can be about our loving grandparents, our mothers and sisters. Then the sample is considered, its elements, methods of work, the necessary materials are identified and the course of work is determined.

1. Prepare a colored paper for the greeting card and fold it in half;
2. Draw a right angle on the blue paper, the size of which is less than 1 cm in length, 1 cm in length and 2 cm in width;
3. A rectangle cut from blue paper is glued to the top of the invitation, leaving a small space on the left side of the fold line so that the blue paper does not interfere with the painting of the invitation;
4. Now the bow is cut for the sun and its rays. To do this, cut a square of paper to the desired size;
5. Sunlight is cut on the basis of the sample;
6. Cut two horns out of light blue and brown paper and glue them as shown;
7. The flowers are cut and glued.

Because the work is creative, students place flowers on the branches independently. The leaves are cut according to the pattern given by the teacher. The inside of the greeting card is decorated with a pattern and the word congratulations is written. Mosaic is one of the types of monumental decorative art. At different times and in different countries, mosaics had their own characteristics, both in terms of the material used and the patterns and drawings. Central Asian madrassas, mosques, and palaces of rulers are decorated with mosaics. Mosaic has become a monumental art today. The mosaics decorate the exteriors, walls and works of folk art. In mosaic works, glass and ceramic tiles are used. Loas creates beautiful mosaics from pieces of colorful mirrors that blend and shine in the sun to create a happy mood.

A mosaic is a piece of paper (paper, glass, straw, flower petals, egg shell, etc.) placed on the surface of a picture.

1. To make a mosaic from the eggshell, the washed and dried eggshell is painted with watercolor paints in the desired colors using a brush.
2. After the paint dries, the eggshell is divided into small and large pieces according to the selected picture.
3. When making an egg shell mosaic, choose an image that is as flat and fine-grained as possible.
4. The outline is drawn on black paper or drawn around the template.
5. First, glue is applied to a part of the painting surface. The eggshell is collected and squeezed, then the second part is continued in the same order.
6. Excess glue is wiped off with a clean cloth, gently pressed on the skin to make it stick better.

Such work usually begins with the simplest contours. Later, the contours become more complex. You can make a variety of mosaics with different fruits and vegetables, melon seeds, beans, fish coins, shells, pebbles.

A list of questions is drawn up that directs students' attention and mental activity to the object being monitored to distinguish the most important features, elements, and characteristics needed to do the work in the classroom, and to evaluate the material collected correctly.

When they come to the tree, the mood of the children rises, they look at everything with interest, the leaves, their colors, their shapes amaze the children. They see all the beauty of nature, its colors, the smell of fallen leaves, and they have lost their elasticity, hardened and become brittle.

As children's interest in nature declines, their attention shifts to the shape of leaves and tree species. At this time, the internal processes that

take place in plants are described briefly and clearly: the plant adapts to new conditions and prepares for winter.

Children's attention is drawn to the birds that fly around, butterflies, dragonflies, their main characters, Flying birds are their structure



forms are discussed in the labor classes to pass the material service of the leaves collected for the preparation of the application of the birds.

As students collect the leaves, they learn to compare their colors and shapes, which helps them develop their eyesight and attention skills. The collected leaves are placed between pre-prepared notebook sheets. The children are then told how to process the leaves so that they do not lose their color or twist before labor. At each excursion, it is necessary to draw children's attention to the creative work of man. At the end of the tour, the interview is concluded, the knowledge gained during the tour is summarized. In addition, children are asked to look at pictures and drawings of birds in their homes, paying special attention to the shape and color of their bodies and wings.

In such a post-excursion activity, children will be able to make a bird applique from dried leaves with great enthusiasm, and their interest will increase if they are asked to make the applique independently of the materials they have collected. Such a lesson will have the following scheme:

Determining the order of work

1. Graphical representation of the location of parts of the object.

2. Find leaves of the same shape and size for the parts of the object.
3. Put them on paper.
4. Explain the technology of work performance.
5. Practical work.

Independent work on the implementation of the application

1. Choose the right shape, size and color;
2. Systematic gluing;
3. Correctly describe the location of details;
4. Write the names of the trees or plants whose leaves were used on the back of the paper.

Analysis and evaluation of the work done

1. Identification of errors and omissions in the performance of work;
2. Timely correction of errors and omissions;
3. Encourage exemplary, high-quality and beautiful work.



The collection of different leaves depends on the purpose set by the teacher. Students collect leaves for an image that has been reviewed and analyzed in detail, or that they have come up with. Or, conversely, they can first collect different leaves and then determine the order in which the work is done.

The properties and shapes of the leaf are so diverse that they can be used both as a base material in the manufacture of applications and as a decorative material for manufactured items. Doing this will increase students' aesthetic taste,

imagination, and help them develop creative inquiry and creative thinking skills.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that the education of students as a harmoniously developed person is an important stage in the formation of creative abilities, skills and personality traits, based on a creative approach in academic subjects and extracurricular activities, integration of educational process will be the basis for the establishment.

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