

## ATTITUDE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO ADULT LABOR

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**Annotation:** The obligatory quality of a comprehensively developed person is great diligence. The work of a preschool educator has its own characteristics. Preparing a child for work is the formation of his psychological readiness. Psychological readiness is the level of development of an individual that is sufficient for the successful development of any type of production.

**Key words:** formation, emotionally, reality, important, certain, incentive, attractivi, initiative.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The formation of high human feelings occurs in the process of assimilation by the child of social values, social requirements and norms accepted by society. The child has a unique system of standards: he evaluates them as emotionally attractive or disgusting, good or bad, beautiful or ugly. Children are always interested in social reality. The first important tool is the social reality that affects the child, nourishes his mind and spirit. The main thing is to show children the social world “from within” and help the child to gain social experience, to understand his place in the world. Labor is also a social phenomenon. Labor is a manifestation of people’s care for each other. The multifaceted reality allows the child to directly feel the need to follow certain norms and rules in order to survive, achieve important and interesting goals. Strong emotional experiences in a child lead to his or her relationship with adults, based on joint actions. Emotional and verbal communication is the central communication that shapes child motives for the business form of business. Communication and activity serve to transmit the school of emotions and the social experience of people’s lives. The child learns to explore emotions, experiences, has the ability to demonstrate his attitude to the environment, his abilities.

### 2. MATERIALS and METHODS

One of the main tasks of labor education for preschool children is to get acquainted with the work of adults and develop respect for it. From kindergarten, children learn to use simple tools, learn the properties of different materials, acquire self-care skills, observe cleanliness and order in the group, look at flowers, set tables, clean toys they learn. At home, they help parents by carrying out tasks that can be done permanently and temporarily. The strength of the family, the example of parents, plays an important role in the labor education of children. Favorable conditions for labor education have been created in families where parents are successful in their profession, love their profession and provide children with information about work. Parents should be deeply aware that having a conscientious attitude towards their work responsibilities and respect for the work of others will have a huge impact on children. A strong work environment, a personal example of an adult is a very important incentive for a child. Of course, most children are not able to observe the work of their fathers and mothers in social production, but there are many things that can and should be done in front of children in adulthood. Seeing how the elders work, they enjoy being with them in cleaning the buildings, washing, preparing dinner, and digging in the garden, in the garden. By setting an example to their parents in front of them, children are hardworking, prone to benefit people.

#### **4. RESULTS and DISCUSSION**

Labor is a central social phenomenon. All the values reflected in the objects of material and spiritual culture are created by human labor. Throughout their childhood, children are financially dependent on adults, who engage in a variety of work activities at work and at home. According to D. B. Elkonin, in the preschool period the connection between the objective world and the world of human relations is somewhat closed. Therefore, introducing preschool children to adult labor plays an important role in establishing their connections with the adult world.

The work of kindergarten has its own difficulties in the implementation of labor education: a large part of adult labor is not in front of children. Therefore, it is important for them to find ways and forms of addressing adult labor in kindergarten, to enhance its impact on "the formation of children's labor skills", to identify the most

effective conditions of exposure in the example of adults and the principles, forms of adult labor in children and It is necessary to determine the composition. or with them.

The pattern of adult household chores (cleaning, cooking, various behaviors of medical staff, laundry, laundry, etc.) has a strong impact on children, especially young and middle-aged children. This work is understandable for children because it is aimed at meeting their personal needs, it has a lot of fun activities that can often be observed. Children's games show that they imitate the work of adults on their own initiative. The older the children, the more they are involved in activities outside the walls of the kindergarten. In games, children imitate the actions of builders and transport workers. Skillful, organized monitoring of this work is of great importance in the general work and the formation of children's own activities. .

It is very important to arouse in children a sense of wonder at the wonderful changes that occur as a result of labor: the old dirty walls are covered with new plaster, the paint becomes beautiful and attractive; Once cleared, the snow-covered street will again open up the space, allowing vehicles and pedestrians to move freely, the fabric in the seamstress's hand will turn into clothing, and so on.

### **CONCLUSION**

Thus, introducing children to adult work is a difficult type of labor training for preschool educators and therefore requires specially organized activities that can be methodically properly organized and conducted in a kindergarten setting.

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