

Social Education of Students in School Labour Unions

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Abstract: The most important task of any state is economic development of its country. This task can be realized by the competitive socialized young generation which is committed to strength and prosper their country by labor. The competitive formation of the socialized personality is contributed by school labor unions. The aim of the study is revelation of pedagogical conditions in effective social education of schoolchildren in the school labor unions. This research used theoretical and empirical methods: theoretical analysis of literature of the selected issue, a review of experience of practice teaching (school social upbringing, the experience of social education in the school labor unions, the experience of using folk traditions in schools, experience of organization and implementation of socially approved creative projects, experience of economic education in school, etc.), learning documentation on the organization of school labor associations, pedagogical experiment, interview, survey, questionnaires, etc. We have studied the experience of teaching practice in secondary schools social education of school children in school labor associations during the process of our research. We defined criteria and corresponding indicators of social education of schoolchildren in the school labor unions. Were revealed potential of school labor unions that promote social education of schoolchildren and identified pedagogical conditions which contribute the social education of the schoolchildren in the school labor unions. The results of formative experiment showed that the experimental group of school children now had deeper knowledge of generally accepted norms of behavior as well as economic knowledge, folk traditions knowledge, situation of the economic-production sphere of the Republic. Schoolchildren have increasing level of discipline, independence, responsibility, activity. Schoolchildren have a big desire to participate in socially approved productive life. Indicators of socialization's high level rose by 6.4% while in the control group the level of socialization is just 36%. The study will be useful for: researchers of problems of social and labor education; for practitioners, who organizes educational work, labour activity of students in the school labor unions.

Key words: Social education, socialization, school of labor associations, national traditions, work

INTRODUCTION

Topicality of the problem: The peculiarities of the modern stage of development of our state, discrepancy of social relations, complicated situation in the world, meager treating the problems of educating the youth by adults demand deep review of the functions of all social institutes towards oncoming generation and creation of conditions for their life activity. The current changes in the world, the socioeconomic changes in the country exert the strongest influence on the system of education. There emerge the new problems demanding for theoretical understanding and search for new ways of their solution. One of such problems is the problem of social education of students at establishments providing general education that arouses today, interest of scientists and practitioners. The most important task of today is an economic development of our country. To realize this task, it is needed the competitive socialized young generation

striving for consolidation of our country and its prosperity (Gabdrakhmanova and Yegereva, 2012a, b). The essential factors of socialization of the students at comprehensive secondary school under present-day conditions are labour education and training. These problems are uncovered in the researchers by Akhiyarov and Amirov (2001), Batyshev (1981) and Khuziakhmetov (2012). The results of these and others investigations allow to detect an important socializing role of labour, its application in training industriousness, other qualities of a socialized personality (Khuziakhmetov and Gabdrakhmanova, 2011; Khuziakhmetov, 2011).

Exploring importance of the problem: Under present-day conditions one may distinguish the complex of contradictions requiring effective solution, between the requirements which are imposed by present social situation on rising generation and inability of social institutions, society to realize their social functions

promoting fulfillment of these requirements, between specially organized and spontaneous processes of socialization, between the need of pupils in unifications and insufficient realization of this need, between the opportunities of successful socialization of the pupils in labour unions organized by school and also by department of labour and occupation and insufficient elaboration of pedagogical conditions of their organization under present-day conditions. The totality of these contradictions determines the problem of our investigation what are the pedagogical conditions of social education of pupils in school labour unions?

The peculiarities of labour unions: The peculiarity of school labour unions in this research work is that the works in which the pupils took part were not only within the school grounds but within vicinity where the school was situated.

The status of the problem: To solve the problem in focus we have appealed to the following research studies:

- The system approach and complex approach as orientation of scientific cognition of social processes (Yadov, 2001)
- The concepts of tutorial work, in which socialization is in the limelight (Novikova, 2000)
- The concepts of organization of life activity of pupils with consideration of new socioeconomic conditions (Rozhkov, 2004)
- Investigations, disclosing the questions of organization of work activities of pupils, in the research by Akhiyarov and Amirov (2001)
- Propositions concerning socialization of schoolchildren in the process of work activity in the works by Khuziakhmetov (2006)

The analysis of theoretical works and practice in the aspect of the problems to be worked out shows that the issues connected with the organization of social education in school labour unions with the aim of socialization of personality have remained today too little studied area of science and practice.

The hypothesis of investigation: We have formulated the hypothesis of investigation. The social education of pupils in school labour unions will be effective in realization of the following educational conditions:

- Intensification of economical constituent of the labour education and training
- Pupils' participation in socially-significant morally labour relations

- Fulfillment of collective and individual creative projects
- Inclusion of the technology of national and regional component in the content of lessons
- Provision of purposeful interaction of social and pedagogical affect of school and social micro environment

The realization of these propositions will provide the process of successful socialization of senior pupils in school labour unions, help them to adapt in society, create conditions for development of their individualities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research tasks: The formulated hypothesis has conditioned the statement of the following research tasks:

- To analyze psychoeducational literature on the problem, to study the experience of the practice of comprehensive secondary schools on organization of social education of pupils in school labour unions
- To define criteria and their corresponding indicators of social education of pupils in school labour unions through pupils' attitude to labour
- To reveal the system of pedagogical conditions of social education of pupils in school labour unions

The theoretical and empirical methods: To solve the posed problem, we have applied the methods selected by us: theoretical analysis of philosophical, psycho educational and sociological literature on research issue; the study of the generalized experience of social education and also education of children with the support on popular traditions educational experiment including ascertaining, forming and controlling stages with the use of empirical methods (interviews, method of expert evaluations, survey, methods of incomplete sentence, diagnosing and so on).

The base of investigation: The investigation has been conducted on the basis of secondary schools no. 1, 2, 3, -4, 5 in Arsk of Arsk District of the Republic of Tatarstan. In all, in experiment 310 participants took part (the experimental group). The forming experiment has been carried out on the basis of schools no. 1, 3 in Arsk.

The stages of investigation: The investigation has included three main stages. At the first stage of investigation, it were conducted the theoretical analysis of the problem of social education of pupils and ascertaining experiment which aimed at: study of state of the investigated problem in practice; ascertainment of the

level of adaptation activity of pupils in society; ascertainment of the reasons which hinder successful adaptation, assessment of social education.

It has been worked out the recommendations on organization of social education of pupils in school labour unions basing on the results of ascertaining experiment and analysis of numerous sources on social education and socialization, on labour unions, organization of labour and activity of pupils.

At the second stage of investigation (forming experiment), the developed recommendations on organization of social education of pupils in school labour unions were realized and it was updated the content of education and training of pupils.

At the third stage of investigation, it was conducted the analysis, generalized the theoretical and research data, drawn the results of investigation.

Estimation criteria: To estimate the level of social education of pupils in school labour unions in the process of investigation there were differentiated the following criteria and indicators.

Cognitive (knowledge of scientific organization of labour, knowledge of safety standards during work with instruments, knowledge of economics (wages, labour productivity and production price, family finances and so on), knowledge of ethnic traditions, knowledge of economic-industrial sphere of the RT and so on).

Motivational (necessity to make good use of spare time, desire for spending more time with friends, desire for participating in useful for society and school activity, urge towards increase of labour productivity, desire for retaining the family budget by means of their wages, need for being asserted in the collective being self-realized and so on).

Activity (work on the creative project (individually and in the team), displaying creative approach, using a computer, discipline, independence, activity, responsibility, participation in public life of school, work inschool garden (summer practicing), work in school labour unions organized by the Center of Labour and Occupation, work in the other labour unions, careful and skillful use of tools, participation in exhibitions, fairs and so on).

On the basis of level differentiation of the indicators it has been determined the levels of social education of pupils high, average, low and very low.

Course and description of the experiment: Before conducting the experiment we chose two groups of pupils, mainly of senior school, defined the experimental group 54 senior pupils and control group 46 senior pupils. At ascertaining stage of the experiment, we

conducted the diagnosis of social education of the pupils in school labour unions. The indicators in both groups were almost similar, did not have considerable discrepancy between numerical values.

A special attention during experiment was paid to correct organization of self-governing in school labour unions that promoted manifesting such qualities of pupils as self-discipline in work, industriousness, responsibility, accuracy and so on, and also ensuring favourable psychological climate for effective labour activity.

In school labour unions, the pupils of senior classes found themselves in the situation of moral choice in which they were to independently and actively solve labour and moral troubles. The collective form of organization of labour distinguished from usual learning activity in which the parents and teachers wait for a result only from one person creates a complex system of relations on effectiveness of which the result of joint activity depends. Important dependence promoted the pupils' being aware of public needs as personally essential, helped to understand their moral duties first to the team and then to the society. The pupils mastered new performance requirements, assimilated the fundamentals of business communication, learnt to make and realize their personal plans that do not contradict with the plans of the team they belong to.

We have set the following conditions intensification of economic constituent in labour education and training (Khuziakhmetov, 2004, 2005). The effectiveness of implementation of this condition, from our viewpoint, consisted in understanding by the pupils of laws of the market relations, marketing and management, rules of business communication, application of skills of methods engineering and working hours, ability to make the simplest economic computations, ability to commensurate labour inputs with the result. The pupils were put on small payroll for work in school work union. We conducted questionnaire survey and found out that none of the pupils who earned salary for his work in school labour union did not want to spend money for sweets, chewing gums, chocolate and did not want somebody to spend his money, for example their parents for joint entertainment and sweets. The pupils wanted to spend their money not big as it is, for something necessary for themselves and the members of their families. After work in school labour unions, the pupils cannot already spend money with inherent in them earlier unconcern. Money is a possible result of expenditure of strength, time and sometimes health. Signing a labour contract, maintaining discipline, performing a work by a contractor, pay these are the relations that the pupils learn to build in school labour unions which are in store for them in adult life.

One more condition of social education of pupils in school labour unions is interconnected with the previous one. Important is voluntary involvement of the pupils into feasible labour activity which is useful for human environment and which is stimulated morally and financially.

The third condition is fulfillment of collective and individual creative projects. To fulfill a creative project, it is essential to possess knowledge from many different fields of science. The knowledge does not come by itself, to acquire the necessary knowledge one should study strenuously. The pupils simultaneously acquire knowledge about the norms of respectful attitude to other people, their social and occupational choice, labour and its results, the pupils continuously enlarge their social experience.

The fourth condition is to bring the technologies of national and regional component into content of lessons. Knowledge of production of republic, of professions that are required in plants of the republic and agriculture, of cultural values of peoples that live in the territory of the republic.

The fifth condition is providing purposeful interaction of social and pedagogical influence of school and social micro environment. Social education of the pupils proceeds in conditions when they are influenced by many circumstances determining their behavior and activity.

RESULTS

Regional component of the subjects: During forming stage of the experiment in forms 10 and 11 (experimental) at the lesson of technologies the pupils studied the issues of economics. The pupils' knowledge of issues of economics were tested in different forms. The work on vocational guidance was carried out in a proper way that included professional information, professional diagnostics, professional consultation and so on.

Successful conducting experiment depended on the considered productive labour organization at school lessons and out-of-school lessons. It was defined the task: production which is made by the pupils or the other activity of the pupils in school labour unions must have use value, that is, satisfy a human need.

The labour union, formed in school, executed orders of the very school during the year, new year's costumes, national costumes of peoples living in the territory of the republic for choreographic circles, planting seedlings of flowers, furniture repair, interior decoration of rooms, minor repair and so on. The pupils also made goods for sale at school, regional fairs: oven gloves, tea sets,

shelves for flowers, caskets, etc. The pupils were proud of and glad that the working results in school labour unions profited many people, school community, society.

At the lessons of technology, the teachers often used the proverbs and sayings of the Tatars, the teachers told and demonstrated the elements of decorative and applied arts on the topics of embroidery, woodworking in greater detail. The programme "Beading" worked out by us for forms 10-11 helped to teach the pupils the methods of manufacturing embroidered skullcap to be very costly at the market.

The pupils, in most cases, were participants of team projects as there was longing for meeting classmates. In the process of joint activity in terms of the creative project at the lessons of technology, the pupils developed such qualities as discipline, economy, insistence, responsibility, orderliness, independency, ability to plan and realize the personal plans, demonstrating their creative abilities.

Extracurricular activity of the pupils: Parties, fairs, competitions, quiz games, exhibitions, excursions to the enterprises accessible for admitting unauthorized persons were held for the pupils from school labour unions at out-of-school classes.

The school labour unions were rather miscellaneous: short time, long-time, traditionally at a certain time of year, during holidays, etc. If the labour union of pupils was formed by the job center then the works could be out of school, area cleaning, taking part in repairs, planting of flowers, trees, weeding and watering flower beds, etc.

The course and results of the experiment: The following conclusions have been made by the results of the conducted survey. Changes occurring in our society have furthered stating new tasks before comprehensive school which are reflected in Federal State Educational Standards. School must work purposefully in terms of socialization of rising generation. It is necessary to create conditions for solving this task.

For effective social education of the pupils it is necessary to hold various collective socially-significant labour activities that will promote forming such personal qualities as industry, responsibility, transformation quality, independency, discipline, creativity, need to work, respect for human labour, initiative, economic-ecological education, etc.

Today, one cannot be sure of efficiency of social education of the pupils without considering economic and social changes of society. We have studied the problem of social education in school labour unions as taking part in productive labour one can dynamically develop value qualities of socialized personality.

During investigation, we have studied in detail the experience of teaching practice in comprehensive secondary school on social education of pupils in school labour unions under present-day economic conditions. Some potentials of school labour unions under present-day economic conditions have been revealed.

To light have been brought the educational conditions favouring social education of pupils in school labour unions: intensification of economic constituent part of labour education and training; participation of the pupils in socially-significant ethical-labour relations; fulfillment of the collective and individual creative projects; bringing the technology of national and regional component in the content of lessons; ensuring purposeful interaction of socio-educational influence of school and social microenvironment.

The applied diagnosis method includes: the methods of study of social education of the personality of pupil, expert judgement, questionnaire to identify the knowledge on social culture and so on.

DISCUSSION

The experimental research was tested by means of comparing results of diagnosing the level of social education of the pupils in school labour unions at the first stage (as certaining experiment) and at the final stage of investigation (forming experiment) by using the methods of survey, testing, observation, interview, oral quiz. By the end of the experiment the pupils demonstrated discipline, independency, responsibility, took active part in the suggested labour activity, showing creative abilities. The pupils became active participants of social life of school.

The results of the experimental research visually confirmed the hypothesis of the investigation about efficiency of social education in school labour unions by realizing the educational conditions being singled out in the process of investigation.

CONCLUSION

The content of the study discovers some potential in school labour unions of the pupils furthering social education:

- The labour activity of the pupils takes place in the group. The condition of joint activity arises
- The labour activity of the pupils is held in normative legal space. The condition of necessity to fulfill the rules assigned for this union emerges

- The labour activity of the pupils returns a certain interest. The condition of involving the pupils into socio-economic relations appears
- The labour activity of the pupils returns a certain interest to a family. The condition of involving the pupils into the process of increasing family budget and, therefore, their rightful participation in planning expenses.
- Acquaintance with a profession
- Acquaintance with national traditions and national culture
- Occupation of pupils at extracurricular classes

The materials of the study can be used for studying the problems of social education, labour education, for practitioners responsible for organization of senior pupils' activity of school labour unions.

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