

ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM AND SCHOOL

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Abstract:

This article covers the issues of organizing clubs in general secondary schools, planning educational work and pedagogical requirements, involvement in extracurricular clubs.

education, extracurricular activities, organizer of educational activities, educational activities, extracurricular educational activities.

Educational work requires the pedagogue to use all his abilities, to constantly search. Because the future generation should be educated, organized, united, real citizens of our country. The achievement of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its independent political, economic and social path, with the education of the young generation growing in various sectors of the national economy, including the public education system requires a reconsideration of the process of existence. Currently, it is extremely necessary to search for effective forms and methods of preparing the young generation, who are our future, for life based on the latest achievements of science and culture.

In addition to the educational activities conducted by the school with students, various educational activities are called extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are a component of the school educational process and one of the forms of students' free time. Extracurricular activities have a wide opportunity to develop a person in all aspects and prepare him for life activities. These activities are organized on a voluntary basis according to the children's interests. Pupils choose activities that interest them in classroom and extracurricular activities and participate in them on their own initiative.

Determining the organizational work, content and purpose of schools and extracurricular institutions requires taking into account all aspects of our day. These educational activities outside the classroom are characterized by the fact that they are aimed at determining the stages of personal development.

In order to positively solve this problem, in addition to the classroom, the system of educational work should have the following:

- relying on unique traditional means of forming mutual respect between pedagogues and students;
- it is necessary to recognize the adult personality as a high social value in education, to respect the uniqueness and uniqueness of every child, teenager and young man, to take into account the social right.

In secondary general education schools, these activities are organized by the head of the class and the organizer of educational activities. The head of the class closely supports the leaders of the circle. He invites his students who have the same interests and aspirations to join a club. Activities organized outside the classroom complement educational activities

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in the life of students. They help them to form a correct worldview and moral maturity. It creates the ground for the close connection of theoretical knowledge with practice and production. The tasks of organizers who lead extracurricular activities are also multifaceted.

The duties of the organizer of extracurricular activities include:

- control planning and implementation of extracurricular educational activities;
- organizing multifaceted activities of students outside the classroom with the help of the pedagogical team, class activists of student organizations;
- providing methodical support to teachers, class leaders, parents, student organizations, class activists while directly guiding the direction of extracurricular activities;
- participation in the most important educational events held at the general school and between schools;
- extensive use of educational and cultural institutions and public power in organizing students' free time.

In this regard, the activities of the organizers can be seen in three main aspects:

Organizational, methodological and administrative.

These are often interrelated.

The following activities can be included in the organizational activity of the organizer:

- analysis of achievements and shortcomings in the field of educational work;
- determining the goals and tasks of educational work;
- planning educational, mass-political work and determining their content, forms and methods;
- grouping of educational activities outside the classroom, identification of managing persons.

It is difficult to achieve the intended goal without clearly planning the educational work in the school, without determining its content, form and methods, without putting it into a certain system. The educational effect of extracurricular activities depends to a large extent on the level of organization of the educational process and how students organize various activities as a team member. Extracurricular activities are not limited to the compulsory program, but the youth unites various students voluntarily. He carries out work on the basis of their initiative, makes them interested in science, brings them into the environment of the cultural life of the people.

Extracurricular activities are the most important factor in the formation of social activity, social consciousness and moral habits in a person. This activity includes the work of the scientific community, literary and school theaters, readers' conferences and discussions on various topics, lectures and conversations on political, moral, scientific-popular and labor topics, social and useful work, political information, holiday evenings and mornings, includes circle exercises.

Students' extracurricular work is a means of thinking, activity and attitude according to its content. Because the information obtained in extracurricular activities is perceived, processed, and new knowledge is created on this basis. Students take part in extracurricular activities, interact with different people, and face different tasks. That is why, the more

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diverse the extracurricular activities of students, the richer their relationships, the wider the range of relationships and the more effective their spiritual growth. In educational work outside the classroom, students learn to work in a team, feel the joy of social work, join production work, get used to obeying public opinion and fighting for the honor of the team. Extracurricular activities are determined according to the spiritual and physical development and age characteristics of the participants. This process is also influenced by the conditions of the school where they are studying. Although the tasks of all schools in our country are the same, they have their own characteristics, and these characteristics are clearly visible in cultural and national conditions.

It is advisable for educators and class leaders to use the following work methods in their educational work outside the classroom and school.

1. Oral work methods. Various information, meetings, morning gatherings, lectures, readers' conferences, discussions, meetings, oral newspapers, radio magazines.
2. Methods of practical work. Trips to different places, sports competitions, Olympiad, scouts' work activities, young naturalists' clubs, sabbaticals.
3. Demonstration work methods. School museums, war and labor heroes' room, exhibitions of new books.

The duties of the organizer of extracurricular activities include:

1. To control the planning and implementation of extracurricular educational activities.
2. Establishing multifaceted activities of students outside the classroom and school with the help of classroom activists of student organizations.
3. To provide methodical support to teachers, class leaders, parents, class activists while directly guiding the direction of classroom and extracurricular activities.
4. Participation in the most important educational events held at the general school and between schools.
5. Extensive use of educational and cultural institutions and public power in organizing free time of students. In this regard, three main aspects of organizers' activity can be seen: organizational, methodological and administrative. These are often interrelated.

According to its content, students' extracurricular work is a means of thinking and attitude. Because the information obtained in extracurricular activities is perceived and processed. On this basis, new knowledge is created. Pupils participate in extracurricular activities and interact with different people. They face different situations. Therefore, the more diverse the extracurricular activities of students, the wider their relationships and the more effective their spiritual growth. In extracurricular activities, students learn about team work. They feel the joy of social work. They join the production work. They will obey public opinion and fight for the honor of the team.

Educational work requires the use of all abilities from pedagogy. The course of classroom management and the course of methods of educational work outside the school and outside the classroom are related to each other and its duration.

The planning of extracurricular activities takes into account the age characteristics of children, the location of the school, creative associations, interaction with scientific centers.

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The activity of the deputy director, the list of documents, which is expressed, is constantly given by public education.

The concept of extracurricular activities was approved by the People's Ministry in 1993. In order to make educational activities meet the requirements of the times, all the ideas that are the basis of education are being developed anew. In the organization of extracurricular activities, independent activities based on the self-control of students under the guiding influence of the teacher and conducted on the basis of an individual plan in science classrooms, the library and at home should become the leading form. This involves the rational use of the material base of education: supplementary and reference literature, laboratory equipment, demonstration manuals, didactic materials, technical tools. They include:

- taking various forms of working with textbooks and additional literature, ensuring the acquisition of theoretical knowledge;
- a system of tasks for independent work, which includes experiments, performing creative work, designing tools, preparing layouts, models, etc., is appropriate.

Circles that fully cover extracurricular activities can be of several types:

Types of circles:

1. Science circles.
2. Skilled hands.
3. Carpentry.
4. Sports competitions.
5. Artistic hobby.

It requires consideration, focusing on the child's personality, and the need to make effective use of the positive experience accumulated over the years. The main goal of education is the practical development of effective organizational work based on the rich, national spiritual traditions, customs and values of the people in the spiritual and moral education of the young generation.

In school and extracurricular activities, students' respect for each other, moral qualities are formed among the team. In this, the culture of students' behavior towards each other is formed. It is possible to influence the behavior of the student by imitating the teacher or among his friends. In order to form a culture of behavior among students, the teacher should first of all study the attention of the student towards himself. The student must comply with the school rules and meet the teacher's requirements.

The most important task of the educator in organizing and conducting the circles is to teach students to solve educational tasks, to choose the right methods of action for this, to control their own behavior, to control their activities, to work independently. it is necessary to consider that it is necessary to transfer skills to other important life situations.

In conclusion, training students in some skills in extracurricular activities should be considered as a means of control. Teaching methods of self-examination and cross-examination requires the teacher to communicate with students in such a way that the process of their thinking becomes clear. The head of the class and the organizer of educational activities organize the students' in-class and extracurricular activities in

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secondary general education schools. Activities organized in the classroom and outside the school complement the educational activities in the life of students. They help to form their worldview and moral maturity. Creates a foundation for connecting theoretical knowledge with practical production.

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