

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASES OF ORGANIZING EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the topic of scientific and theoretical foundations of organizing extracurricular activities. In this article, the issues related to the educational and educational value of didactic games were considered. The games seen and their importance are fully described in the article. This article serves as a basic tool for school teachers to teach mathematics and to interest students in this subject.*

Key words: *game, didactic game, education, education, person, student, result, problem, competition.*

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 education 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 the activities that interest them in the 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 grown-up human 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.





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

- a) scientific circles;
- b) circles of skilled hands;
- c) carpentry circles;
- g) sports club;
- d) artistic amateur circle.

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

- control planning and implementation of extracurricular educational activities;
- setting up multifaceted activities of students outside the classroom with the help of the pedagogical team, student organizations and class activists;
- 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 in general schools and inter-schools;
- extensive use of educational and cultural institutions and the power of the public in organizing students' free time;


In this regard, three main aspects of activity of organizers can be seen: 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 activities and determining their content, forms and methods;
- grouping of educational activities outside the classroom, identification of managers.





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 their 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, festive evenings and mornings, includes circle exercises.

According to its content, students' extracurricular work is a means of thinking and attitude. Because the information obtained in extracurricular activities is perceived, processed and new knowledge is created on this basis.

Pupils participate in extracurricular activities, interact with different people, and face different tasks. That is why, the more varied the students' extracurricular activities, 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, Olympics, activities of explorers, young naturalists' circles, sabbaticals.



3. Demonstration work methods. School museums, war and labor heroes' room, exhibitions of new books.

Educational work requires the pedagogue to use all his abilities, to constantly search. Because the future generation should be educated, organized, harmonious, and true citizens of our Motherland.

The achievement of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its independent political, economic and social path, with the education and upbringing 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, based on the latest achievements of science and culture, it is extremely necessary to search for effective forms and methods of preparing the young generation, who are our future, for life.

Improving the effectiveness of educational work outside the classroom first of all depends on finding and implementing the most modern and convenient ways of forming a perfect person. For the same purpose, this Concept is aimed at determining the stages of personal development.

In order to make educational work meet the requirements of the times, it is necessary to reconsider all the ideas that are the basis of education, to focus on the personality of the child, and to make effective use of the positive experience accumulated over the years.

Educational work is carried out in cooperation with law enforcement bodies, creative associations, state and non-state funds, committees and organizations.


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