

**EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM IN THE PROCESS  
OF CLASSROOM AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES**

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**Abstract:** *This article is devoted to the topic of educating students in the spirit of patriotism in the process of classroom and 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 the first chapter of our work, we discussed in detail the essence, purpose, and tasks of patriotic education.

It is known that patriotism is the most important component of forming the moral, spiritual and ideological culture of a person, including the personality of students. Therefore, it is desirable to form the following characteristics in each student at school.

- organizing students' unlimited loyalty to the ideology of national independence, love for the Motherland, faith, courage and dedication to the great and noble goal of building a prosperous and free Motherland;
- to arouse the feeling of the need to protect the achievements of our independent state;
- to strengthen the students' attention to patriotic activities in their life plans;
- to use the heritage of great thinkers of the Uzbek people in the education of patriotism;
- forming a feeling of love for independence.

Extracurricular and extracurricular activities play a significant role in fostering a sense of patriotism.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" mentions the following about extracurricular activities: "Meeting the individual needs of children and adolescents, organizing their free time and recreation state bodies, public associations, as well as other legal entities and individuals, can organize out-of-school educational institutions in cultural-aesthetic, technical, sports and other directions.



Out-of-school educational institutions include children's and teenagers' creative palaces, houses, clubs and centers, children's and teenagers' sports schools, art schools, music schools, stadiums, libraries, health care institutions, etc.

The organization of non-school educational institutions and the order of their operation shall be determined by legal documents.

The success of extracurricular activities largely depends on their planning. All educational work is planned at the beginning of the academic year by the deputy of the school director for spiritual and educational affairs in consultation with all class leaders.

The following issues are considered in the plan:

1. List of circles and their leaders
2. Equipping circles, providing tools and manuscripts
3. Table of activity of circles
4. Schedule of extracurricular and extracurricular activities.
5. Board of participants and responsible persons in public cultural events.

It is necessary for pedagogues to ensure children's independence in the process of implementing extracurricular and extracurricular activities.

Students' independence can be at different levels. Some students perform assignments and tasks actively and independently, that is, it is not necessary for pedagogues to interfere in this work. Children work without the help of a teacher. The intervention of the teacher is not acceptable here, because such an attitude limits the opportunities for forming children's diligence and initiative.

Subordinate independence occurs when the student acts independently, but depends on the teacher's opinion. Even if the work is performed with great enthusiasm, aspects of distrust are visible in the actions of a child doing independent work.

In the category of students who act under the full guidance and control of the teacher, there is a situation of compulsory performance. In this case, students are not very interested in work. They often turn to the teacher for help.

Students who try to hide their unwillingness to work with formal performance, passion and enthusiasm are observed in the uncontrolled implementation of independent training. Such a state cannot be maintained for a long time, because such a state destroys the characteristics of activity and initiative in them.

The independence of schoolchildren has a double nature. Level of independence in students' activities, level of assistance in teacher's activities. By the level of independence, we mean the students' need for teacher support. The higher the need for help, the lower the level of independence of students.

The effort and work of teachers spent on solving the tasks of educating independence is proportional to the mental activity of students. If children do



independent training as a natural state of their level of activity, not much effort is required by both the pedagogue and the student. On the contrary, poor preparation for training creates additional difficulties for everyone.

Teachers and class leaders should take into account the level of independence of students in the process of planning and implementing extracurricular activities and, on this basis, involve their students in various activities.

It should also be noted that the work plan of the school includes activities carried out in cooperation with parents and the public, various forms of work carried out by teachers with parents, meetings of parents, individual interviews, consultations, in the neighborhood and populated villages, the factory and issues such as pedagogical campaigning, promotion work on various educational topics carried out in factories and construction organizations, and how the public and parents can help the school.

In the science of pedagogy, the problem of educational work outside the classroom and school is important, because such work improves the moral, physical, and aesthetic education of students along with their education.

The main feature of educational activities outside the classroom and school is that they mainly have a socially useful purpose. In the course of these activities, students develop their own desires and passions, as well as participate in the school's social life and benefit the school.

There are various clubs in the school. Pupils participate in club activities under the guidance of pedagogues, expand their knowledge, learn to give lectures, as well as manners and attitudes, and strive to become mature people in all respects. For example, let's take the literary circle. By participating in this club, students learn to read stories and poems and get to know the works of writers, as well as publish wall newspapers and magazines and hold meetings with writers.

Another positive feature of educational work outside the classroom and school is that students learn to be independent and complete many tasks independently by taking part in these activities. They share the acquired knowledge, skills and experiences with their friends, and this situation strengthens the friendship of students.

There are many types of educational work outside the classroom and school. One of them is socially useful work organized in schools.

It is known that mental and physical work educates people and plays an important role in their further development. In this way, students get acquainted with the labor process, the activities of workers, peasants, and farmers, and get information about how material wealth is created. In order for everyone to be successful at work, it is necessary to be spiritually mature, ideologically and morally mature. In order to strengthen the independence of our republic, our youth should be hardworking and mature patriots.



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