



THE CONTENT OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM WORK IN PRIMARY GRADES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th March 2023 Accepted: 10 th April 2023 Published: 18 th May 2023	The fundamental reforms implemented in the field of education in our country are aimed at forming a well-rounded human personality and fully correspond to the national interests and noble goals of our people. The requirements of the national curriculum are mainly aimed at giving new meaning and content in the minds of young people, forming a vital position in it. Because young people see the national idea as an important means of ensuring the country's development, peace and well-being of the people. Young people are naturally curious about ideas and are quick to give in to them. Highly spiritual people also know the ways of cultural marriage. As a product of high cultured taste, any spiritual creation is distinguished by its nobility. That is why high human taste and high culture lie in the essence of spiritual beauty.

Keywords: Education, training, reform, human, individual, people, national, interest.

INTRODUCTION. In particular, combining the interests of students and educators is the only way to create an authorship system in education. In this case, education is considered as a criterion for the process of managing the development of a person, creating conditions and opportunities for his socialization and development. Extracurricular activity can be imagined as a space to raise a person's creative potential, to realize his activity[1].

Extracurricular and extracurricular activities have a wide range of opportunities to develop a person in all aspects and prepare him for active life. These activities are organized on a voluntary basis according to the interests of students. Students choose activities that interest them in classroom and extracurricular activities and participate in them on their own initiative[4].

Determining the organizational work, content and purpose of schools and non-school institutions requires taking into account all aspects of our day[3]. These educational activities outside the classroom and school are characterized by the fact that they are aimed at determining the stages of personal development. In order to positively solve this problem, the following should be included in the system of extracurricular activities:

- relying on unique traditional means of forming mutual respect between teachers 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.

Extracurricular activities complement educational activities 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 the organizers who lead the classroom and extracurricular activities are also multifaceted[2].

The educational effect of extracurricular activities in elementary grades depends to a large extent on the level of organization of the educational process and how students organize various tasks as a team member. Extracurricular activities are not limited to the compulsory program, but the youth unites various students voluntarily[5]. 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[6].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Extracurricular activities are the most important factor in the formation of social activity, social consciousness and moral habits. This activity includes the works of the scientific community, literary and school theaters, readers' conferences and discussions on various topics, various conversations on political, moral, scientific-popular and labor topics, social work, political information, holiday evenings and mornings, etc. includes garak training[7].

Pupils' extracurricular work is a means of thinking and attitude according to its content. Because the information obtained in extracurricular activities is perceived, processed, and new knowledge is created on this basis[8].

Pupils participate in extracurricular activities, interact with different people, and face different tasks. Therefore, the more diverse the extracurricular activities of students, the richer their relationships, the wider the range of relationships and the more effective



their spiritual growth. During extracurricular activities, students learn to work in a team, feel the joy of social work, join production work, learn to obey public opinion, and fight for the honor of the team[9]. Extracurricular activities are determined according to the spiritual and physical development of the participants, as well as age characteristics. This process is also influenced by the conditions of the school where they are studying[10].

Although the tasks of all schools in our country are the same, they have their own characteristics, and these characteristics are evident 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[11].

The organizer of extracurricular activities creates a general plan of the school's educational work and coordinates the work of school teachers, extracurricular institutions, and organizations that sponsor the school in providing comprehensive education to students[12].

Successfully solving the issues of raising students to be mature and well-rounded in all aspects, forming an active life position in them, mastering and improving the quality of knowledge depends to a large extent on the effective work of extended day groups[15]. Activities organized outside the classroom and 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 practice[13].

According to its content, extracurricular activities of students are a means of thinking and attitude. Because the information obtained in extracurricular activities is perceived and processed. New knowledge is created on this basis. Pupils participate in extracurricular activities and interact with different people[16].

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[17].

These described rules are a guide for the formation and development of any team. In elementary school and extracurricular activities, the class leader and the organizer of educational activities organize.

Extracurricular activities complement 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[18].

Helping students to engage in multifaceted activities outside of school and the classroom with the help of the pedagogical team, students, organizations, and classroom activists. Providing support to teachers, class leaders, parents, students, and organizers of class activists while directly guiding the direction of activities outside the classroom and outside the school[19]. Participation in general school and inter-school educational events. Educational and cultural institutions and public power are widely used in the organization of students' free time[20].

Students participate in extracurricular activities and interact with different people. They face different situations. Therefore, the more diverse their extracurricular activities, the richer their relationships. In extracurricular activities, students learn how to work in a team.

The deputy director of the school for spiritual and educational affairs conducts his work on the basis of the plan and supervises its implementation. The general plan of the school, the work of teachers, class leaders, leading parents' committee, work plans should also be taken into account.

In particular, the subject "Natural Sciences" aims to provide the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for the continuous development of their learning ability in the process of introducing students of junior school age to the events of life around them[21].

Therefore, with the help of the teacher, students observe the phenomena of nature and social life. Lessons are held not only in the classroom, but also in parks, museums, fields and other similar places. A walk in the heart of nature, meetings and conversations with various professions, didactic games, drawing, slide film, slides, viewing on the computer - these will make the lessons interesting and meaningful for the students[22].

Primary school students are distinguished from children of other ages by their sharpness of perception, clarity, purity, clarity, brightness of imagination, strength of memory, clarity of thinking, their curiosity, trustworthiness[23]. They have a special place in the system of human relations, their parents, relatives, and those around them are not like a young child, but they have their own tasks and obligations, and they can be respected according to the results of their activities. treated as a separate person. During this period, the motive of the child, "I want this," and "I must do this," begins to prevail. It can be seen that at this age, the sense of responsibility and responsibility begins to prevail in children[24].

Teamwork is the leading form of educational and educational activity of primary school students. Because



collective activity is seen as an important condition for ensuring the independence of a primary school student.

Extracurricular work on technology education is a continuation of technical labor lessons. Educational activities increase interest in knowledge, extracurricular work allows wider application and deepening of knowledge in class[25]. At the same time, extracurricular work should not exactly repeat the materials given in classes, it differs from classroom work by its playful, interesting character.

Extracurricular activities allow students to choose the type that interests them the most. Individual creative abilities of the student are more vividly manifested only in extracurricular activities. Here they can do whatever they want, spend the time and effort needed to achieve the set goal[26].

In general education schools, taking into account the age, mentality, and individual characteristics of the student in the organization of extracurricular activities based on the methods of improving the need for labor, they are involved in technological education and career guidance, plant care, familiarization with craft equipment and processing labor skills and qualifications are formed[27]. At the same time, according to their interests and inclinations, they can self-identify professionally, choose professions, study the fields of handicrafts and the tools used in them, new techniques and advanced technologies, and work. participation in its activities is ensured[28].

Ways to improve students' need for work in extracurricular activities are meetings, discussions, debates, trips, inspections, competitions, work practices, students' labor unions, which are currently receiving little attention. content and structure are revised and adjusted to the spirit of the times is one of the urgent problems facing the science of pedagogy[29].

Effective implementation of forms of extracurricular activities, general education schools, family, neighborhood-community, production enterprises, folk crafts, work experiences of masters prepare useful labor products in the educational process, participate in the implementation of the market economy of educational institutions and is considered one of the factors that help to guarantee materially[30].

The organization of forms of extracurricular activities, including clubs, examinations, competitions, debates, meetings, various types of games, exhibitions, trips, and the like, is important for the effective implementation of education. considered one of the forms. Extracurricular activities strengthen students' acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in subjects, form

their worldview, and these impressions increase their creative ability and serve as an important factor in improving their artistic aesthetic taste. Timely, planned and organized trainings increase the student's interest and passion for each event[31].

At the initial stage of determining and developing students' interest in one or another practical activity, the teacher conducts individual work, conducts interviews, recommends literature, discusses the work that excites the student, organizes interesting science and technology evenings, science and technology gives individual assignments on preparation of parties dedicated to famous days in history, etc. After that, the teacher gathers the students into a circle. In doing so, they can also complete team tasks.

The circle is the main form of working with young technicians, naturalists and other scientific and technical hobbyists, who aspire to practical work in a specific branch of science and technology and production.

Determining the goal of the cooperative activity of the organizers of this or that association is to consistently learn the methods of teaching students, to determine the basic requirements for pedagogical influence at each step, to learn from certain forms of team work of students in circles. is more efficient.

Also, forming the spiritual culture of students in general education schools, the main link of the education system, along with the lesson, is the organization of students' activities outside the classroom and outside of school, and between the family environment and the public. It also depends on ensuring the effectiveness of cultural and educational activities.

CONCLUSION. From this point of view, we rely on the following in the process of working outside the classroom, using the rich cultural heritage of our people, to create an effective model of forming the culture of students: a new methodological approach to the organization of the educational process; current demand for primary education subjects; including the concept of socio-economic, cultural renewal of the society; nationalization, humanization of the continuous education system, improvement of the content, forms and methods of the education system based on new requirements and strengthening its practical importance.

The effectiveness of the content, forms and methods of extracurricular educational activities organized on the basis of spiritual values is related to identifying and determining its characteristic features.



Pupils do not repeat the knowledge acquired during the educational process, on the contrary, they are organized with new content, forms and methods based on their interest, desire, aspiration, educational need.

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