

**THEORETICAL BASIS OF ORGANIZING EDUCATIONAL WORK OUTSIDE THE  
CLASSROOM AND SCHOOL IN TEACHING PEDAGOGICAL SUBJECTS**

**Nazarov Odil Omanqulovich (PhD).**

University of Economics and Pedagogy

**Abstract:** This article highlights the very important role of education in developing the abilities to conduct extracurricular educational work. This, in turn, is aimed at teaching students to apply the theoretical knowledge they have learned in real life and in their activities using the example of the discipline of educational work methodology. In the current developing era, every country is forced to strengthen its future and think about its tomorrow. In our country, there are many opportunities for educating the younger generation, supporting them in every way, and for talented and capable young people to carry out their activities, and there are enough conditions for everyone.

**Key words:** education, educational tasks, general educational tasks, practical tasks, class, extracurricular activities, final, method, work methods.

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In addition to the school's academic activities, various educational and educational activities are called extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are a component of the school educational process and are one of the forms of organizing students' free time.

Extracurricular and extracurricular activities have a wide range of opportunities for the comprehensive development of a person and preparing him for active life. These activities are organized on a voluntary basis in accordance with the interests of children. Students choose activities that interest them in extracurricular and extracurricular activities and participate in them independently and proactively.

Determining the organizational work, content and goals of school and extracurricular institutions requires taking into account all aspects of our modern day. These extracurricular and extracurricular activities are characterized by the fact that they are aimed at determining the stages of personal development. To positively solve this problem, the following should be present in the system of educational work outside the classroom and outside the school:

- relying on the specific traditional means of forming mutual respect between teachers and students;
- recognizing the adult human personality as the highest social value in education, respecting the uniqueness and individuality of each child, teenager and young man, and taking into account their social rights.

In secondary schools, these works are organized by the class teacher and the organizer of educational work. The class teacher closely assists the leaders of the circles. He encourages his students who have the same interests and aspirations to become members of a circle.

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

1. Oral work methods. Various information, meetings, morning gatherings, lectures, readers' conferences, discussions, meetings, oral newspapers, radio and magazines.

2. Methods of practical work, trips to various places, sports competitions, Olympiads, scout activities, young naturalists' circles, Saturdays.

3. Methods of exhibition work. School museums, rooms of heroes of war and labor, exhibitions of new books.

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

Forms and methods of extracurricular work. Public organizations organize various activities with students outside of class time with the help of teachers. Extracurricular activities are very diverse in their content: socio-political, scientific, socially useful, physical education and health-improving. Extracurricular activities are organized in three forms: mass, circle and individual forms.

Mass forms: memorial services, school evenings, children's holidays, competitions, circles of cheerful and resourceful people, walks, school museums, exhibitions of children's works, etc.

Circle work: each circle at school should have its own fixed working days and hours.

There should be strict discipline in the circle: circle members should come to classes without delay, carefully complete the circle's assignments, and take care of the material resources of the circle.

Individual extracurricular work: each student helps to develop his or her inclinations and abilities. Extracurricular activities are of great importance in this work. The school has an extracurricular reading program for each grade. It is very important for the teacher to know what the student is reading and how he perceives what he has read. Therefore, the teacher's guidance for extracurricular reading is to promote the best books and develop in students a correct, deep understanding of the textbooks read.

There are many types of individual tasks, and growing plants, flowers, and vegetables are also among such tasks. If the capabilities and interests of each student are taken into account in individual tasks, they help develop the abilities and talents of children.

The teacher is engaged in determining the cultural needs and levels of maturity of children in the educational process. In accordance with them, extracurricular activities are planned with individual teachers, groups, or the whole class.

It is necessary to properly organize students' free time from classes, which play an important role in their lives, and to help them use it rationally. The deep inner essence of all forms of extracurricular and school work is to actively involve students in socially useful activities, to encourage their initiative and independence, and to develop their individual interests, inclinations, and abilities. The peculiarity of pedagogical guidance of students' extracurricular activities is to exert an educational influence on them not only during classes, but also through social organizations, through various activities in the classroom and outside the school, and by directly involving students in technical creativity and agricultural experimentation.

A further clarification of the general tasks of labor education and upbringing for the development of technical creativity and agricultural experimentation of students in extracurricular activities requires combining them into the following three groups.

**General educational tasks:**

to expand and deepen students' knowledge and ideas about the content of the labor activity of workers, technicians, and engineers in various sectors of the national economy, about equipment (mechanisms and machines), technological processes, and the organization of production;

to acquaint students with the ways of evolution of advanced technological ideas in technology, with the main directions of scientific and technical development in modern production;

to acquaint students with the forms of organization of mass scientific and technical creativity of youth in our country, to form and improve technical culture skills, to explain the rules of working with scientific and technical literature, and ways to obtain the necessary scientific and technical information on science, technology, production, and technological issues of interest to the student;

to acquaint students with the basics of organizing rationalization and inventive work in modern production;

to acquaint students with the vocational education system in this region, with interesting aspects of the working profession in the district.

**Educational tasks:**

to cultivate in students a desire for knowledge, technical enthusiasm and a stable interest in the leading branches of technology and production in this region;

to cultivate and develop in students a desire for work, study, independent learning, in relation to fellow citizens, comrades, and imitation of the most respected specialists in local production in life;

to cultivate a conscious attitude to the results of human labor; to cultivate intolerance to waste, a thrifty attitude to nature, economic and ecological education;

to cultivate a creative attitude to labor, a stable interest in the methods of work of progressives in local production, thematic plans of rationalization and inventive work at local enterprises, professions occupied in leading industries for this region; to increase the conscious need to work in a specific place of work;

to strengthen respect for the history of local enterprises, the history of machines and mechanisms used in production, the history of professions in local production, and labor veterans.

**Practical tasks:**

Develop and improve labor skills in working with various tools, devices, equipment and machines;

Develop and develop the skills of finding and solving technical and production problems that have the potential to increase labor productivity in a specific workplace;

Acquire the skills of writing applications for a rationalization proposal, drawing up technical details of the created technical device, and defending the proposed project;

Seek cooperation with rationalizers and inventors, mastering their experience of creative work.

Students can show extraordinary activity and independence if they are interested and engaged in any work. The development of these qualities is a prerequisite for the upbringing of creative initiative in children. Therefore, the most important feature of the work carried out with young technicians and natural scientists is the independence, activity, initiative of students, and reliance on public organizations in expanding technical creativity and agricultural experimentation.

Finally, it is very important that students engage in tasks within their capabilities, both in school and extracurricular activities, and that the description of the creative activities of young entrepreneurs be appropriate to their age characteristics.

**- extracurricular activities:**

- a) clubs organized in various fields;
- b) practical production classes in the training workshop;
- c) production trips;
- g) work on the school training and experimental field;
- d) organization of a lively corner and activities in greenhouses;
- e) participation in organized hashars and shabbaliks;
- j) participation in competitions held in the classroom, interclass, interschool, district, regional, republican levels;
- k) participation in various public events, etc.

Extracurricular activities strengthen the knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired by students in subjects, form their worldview, and these impressions develop their creative abilities and serve as an important factor in improving their artistic and aesthetic taste. Timely, well-planned, and organized activities further increase students' interest and enthusiasm for each activity, enriching their spiritual and ideological imagination.

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