

THEORETICAL BASIS OF ORGANIZING EXTRA-CLASSROOM ACTIVITY IN PRIMARY CLASSES

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Annotation. The most important task of the school is to give the younger generation deep and solid knowledge of the fundamentals of science, to develop skills and abilities, and to apply them in practice. In this regard, we need such an organization of education that would involve children in work. Much depends on the teacher: how he organizes the work, including taking into account the level of preparedness of the class, their interests, the individual and age characteristics of each student, highlighting the feasibility of one or another form of extracurricular work. If you take into account all these points, then you can organize extracurricular work in such a way that it is easy to achieve high results. The article talks about the methodology of organizing extracurricular educational activities of future elementary school teachers.

Keywords: extracurricular activities, educational activities, methodology, modern education, methods

The development of social society, in particular, the deeper roots of the ideas of national independence in our lives, enriches the content of reforms in the education system. In the process of education, the forms and methods of teaching that have been tested in the experience are being enriched and, if necessary, updated and put into practice. The state policy in this regard also envisages the formation of a well-rounded person who is spiritually and morally educated through continuous education. How well it is implemented depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of the primary education system.

Primary education is the most important part of continuing education. As stated in the Regulation "On general secondary education in the Republic of Uzbekistan": "Primary education includes reading, writing, counting, the basic skills and abilities

of educational activities, creative thinking, learning self-control, culture of speech and behavior, personal hygiene and healthy lifestyle are encouraged to be acquired.

According to the content of the extracurricular study program, two main sections are distinguished at each stage of education:

At the 1st stage, students are instructed on the scope of reading, i.e. the books to be taught and the order in which they should be read.

In the 2nd stage, knowledge, skills and competencies are formed on the basis of these educational materials.

Children's motherland, independence, national values based on the skills and competences formed in literacy lessons in extracurricular study activities in the 1st grade according to the state standards and curriculum of general secondary education their imaginations and concepts will be expanded and enriched.

Choosing optimal combinations of forms of organizing educational activities of elementary school students, building their systems is one of the urgent problems of modern pedagogic science and practice.

Extracurricular work at school is an integral part of the educational process of the school, the main educational program, designed to solve the problems of educational and extracurricular activities in a complex, one of the forms of organizing the activities of students.

Continuity between classroom and extracurricular work not only stimulates students' activities by increasing their readiness to participate in it, but also combines the motives of educational and extracurricular activities and makes it possible to practically apply knowledge, skills and abilities. The result of maintaining continuity is the improvement and consolidation of the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the lesson.

The purpose of extracurricular work is to develop children's motivation for knowledge and creativity, to promote students' personal and professional self-determination, their adaptation to life in society, and their introduction to a healthy lifestyle.

The main tasks of organizing extracurricular activities:

- identifying the interests, inclinations, abilities and capabilities of students in different types of activities;
- creating conditions for the development of each child in the chosen area of extracurricular activities;
- formation of a system of knowledge, skills and abilities of students;
- development of experience in creative activity, creative abilities of children;
- creating conditions for students to implement acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;
- expanding the scope of communication between schoolchildren and society;
- correctional work with children experiencing learning difficulties.

Russian scientists Ya.A.Kamensky, K.D.Ushinsky, L.S.Vygotsky, L.V.Zankov, I.P.Podlasiy, V.K.Dyachenko, V.G.Nemirovsky, I.F.Isaev, Yu.K.Babansky, Yu.A.Konarzhovsky, V.I.Zagvyazinsky, A.A. Orlov, M.A. Danilov made a great contribution. These scientists justified the importance of extracurricular activities, their influence on personal development and the results of educational activities. Also, extracurricular activities were considered as a special type of formation of interest in learning of primary school students.

The substantiation and interpretation of the theoretical and practical ideas of the implementation of educational work outside the classroom in the education of a perfect person, and the identification of effective forms, methods and tools that serve to increase professional skills in the organization of classroom and extracurricular activities, as well as the development of the technology of the implementation of educational work in the education of a perfect person the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", official documents related to the field of public education, the President's scientific theoretical teachings on the "Perfect Generation", Eastern thinkers works, as well as scientific works of Uzbek scientists and pedagogues active in the development of pedagogic theory - N.Azizkhodzjayeva, M.Inomova, O.Musurmonova, U.Mahkamov, S.Ochil, I.Saidahmedov, N.Ortikov, A.R.Khodjaboyev and others ideas can be used as a theoretical basis.

Educational activities outside the classroom and school, based on the interests, desires, wishes and needs of students, complement the educational process in their spare time.

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 practical production.

In all of the above, students' reading skills are formed, they learn to understand the read work, increase their vocabulary and enrich their vocabulary. Reading outside the classroom, in turn, is an interesting, engaging activity that generally enriches children's range of knowledge and provides material for comparison. Also, some difficult words are explained in extracurricular reading lessons, and students are focused on clear, easy-to-remember phrases.

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