

Formation of Precautions of Primary Education Students in Extracurricular Activities

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ABSTRACT

In the article, it is stated that educational activities are a means of environmental education, it is the process of developing young students in environmental activities, ecological personal qualities. Environmental competence is formed in the classroom and in extracurricular environmental activities.

KEYWORDS: *environmental education, project, education, activities, current content*

How to cite this paper: Yadgarova Kholida "Formation of Precautions of Primary Education Students in Extracurricular Activities" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-6 | Issue-3, April 2022, pp.1930-1932, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd49875.pdf



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INTRODUCTION

In a short period of time, our country has made great strides in all spheres: economic, political, spiritual, enlightenment, political, spiritual, enlightenment.

At a time when efforts are being made to build a democratic civil society, it is important to shape the morale of the country's population. A number of tasks and goals for building a legal democratic society in the country have been identified. Nothing can be done or achieved to achieve these goals without taking into account the environmental situation. Today, given the environmental situation, the education system is undergoing radical changes. At the same time, the formation of people's ecological morale should begin with the primary school students who took the first step in school[1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The concept of environmental protection, defined in the Concept of Environmental Protection, "plays an important role in building a new Uzbekistan, increasing the level of transparency of government agencies in the field of environmental protection and strengthening the role of civil society"[2].

Before thinking about the implementation of environmental education through educational activities, let's think about extracurricular and extracurricular educational activities, their types, similarities and differences.

In addition to the school's activities with students, a variety of educational activities are called extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are an integral part of the school's educational process and are one of the forms of organizing students' free time.

DISCUSSION

Today, environmental protection is one of the most important issues of our century. This problem is no less than a nuclear catastrophe in terms of its dire consequences for humanity. The most important issue is that we need to seriously consider raising the environmental awareness of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, but by cultivating in the hearts of the younger generation a love for mother nature and a sense of belonging to it.

Extracurricular and extracurricular activities have ample opportunities for the full development of the individual and preparing him for active life activities. These activities are organized on a voluntary basis in accordance with the interests of the children. Students choose activities that interest them in extracurricular and extracurricular activities, and they participate independently.

Defining the organizational work, content and purpose of schools and out-of-school institutions requires taking into account all aspects of today. Outside the classroom and school, this educational work is characterized by the determination of the stages of personal development. In order to solve this problem positively, the system of educational work outside the classroom and school should include:

Rely on the traditional means of forming a relationship of mutual respect between teachers and students;

It is necessary to recognize the individual as the highest social value in education, to respect the uniqueness and originality of every child, adolescent and young man, to take into account their social rights.

There are several types of extracurricular activities:

- A. science clubs;
- B. skillful hand circles;
- C. carpentry clubs;
- D. g) sports club;
- E. amateur art circle[3].

In secondary schools, this work is organized by the class teacher and the organizer of educational work. The class teacher closely assists the club leaders. Encourages students with similar interests and aspirations to join a club.

Extracurricular and extracurricular activities complement the educational activities in students' lives. It helps them to form their worldview correctly and to develop morality. Theoretical knowledge is closely linked with practice and production. The role of organizers in leading classroom and extracurricular activities is also multifaceted. The responsibilities of the organizer of out-of-class and out-of-school educational work include:

- control over the planning and implementation of extracurricular educational activities;
- organize multidisciplinary work of students outside the classroom and out of school with the help of the teaching staff, student organizations and class activists;
- provide methodological assistance to teachers, class teachers, parents, student organizations,

class activists, directly supervising the classroom and extracurricular activities;

- participate in the most important educational activities in schools and between schools;
- extensive use of educational and cultural institutions and community in the organization of leisure time of students;

There are three main aspects of organizational activism: organizational, methodological, and administrative[4].

These are often interrelated.

The following activities can be included in the organizational activities of the organizer:

- analysis of the achievements and shortcomings in the field of educational work;
- defining the goals and objectives of educational work;
- planning of educational, public and political work and determining their content, form and methods;
- grouping of extracurricular and out-of-school educational work, identification of managers.

It is difficult to achieve the intended goal without a clear plan of educational work in the school, without defining its content, form and methods, without putting it into a certain system.

The educational impact of extracurricular activities largely depends on the level of organization of the learning process and how the student community organizes a variety of activities. Extracurricular activities are not limited to the compulsory program, but bring together students of different ages on a voluntary basis. Carries out work on their initiative, is interested in science, brings them into the environment of cultural life of the people[5].

Extracurricular activities are the most important factor in shaping an individual's social activism, social consciousness, and moral habits. This activity includes the work of the scientific community, literary and school theaters, readers' conferences and discussions on various topics, lectures and talks on political, ethical, popular science and labor, socially useful work, political information, holiday evenings and mornings, includes circle sessions.

Students' extracurricular activities are, in essence, a means of thinking and interacting. Because the information obtained in extracurricular activities is perceived, processed and on this basis new knowledge is formed.

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Students engage in extracurricular activities, interact with different people, and take on different tasks.

Therefore, the more diverse the students' extracurricular activities, the richer their relationships, the wider the range of relationships, and the more effective their spiritual growth will be. In out-of-school educational activities, students learn to work in a team, feel the joy of social work, join productive work, become accustomed to obeying public opinion, and fighting for team honor. Extracurricular activities are determined by the spiritual and physical development of the participants and their age. This process is also influenced by the conditions of the school where they study. Although all schools in our country have the same responsibilities, those schools have their own characteristics, and these characteristics are evident in the cultural and national context. Educators are encouraged to use the following methods in their classroom and extracurricular activities.

1. Oral methods.
2. Methods of practical work
3. Demonstration methods

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

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