



The Importance Of Extracurricular And External Activities In Students' Personal Development

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the theoretical foundations of correct and effective organization of extracurricular activities in the development of intellectual, spiritual, moral and creative thinking of students. Extracurricular activities complement the learning activities of students. This helps them to shape their world view and develop their morale. Theoretical knowledge is closely linked to practical production. The role of a facilitator in managing extracurricular activities is also multifaceted.

Keywords:

Spirituality, Superiority, Educational Work, Thinking, Moral Qualities, Personality, Parents, School, Mahalla, Society.

Ethics and morality have played an important role in the development of human society. Norms of human values and virtues were observed in the education of the next generation. Parents, teachers and society are models for children. Universal values such as diligence, respect for the Motherland and people, upbringing of honor, etiquette of greetings, respect for elders, compassion for youth, study of science, spiritual purity, which are important in their lives, have been studied for centuries.

A free, independent, creative thinker can be successful in all areas of society. It is easier for students to master the physical and moral components of perfection than to reach a mental level. Acquiring knowledge does not necessarily mean mental maturity, but is a measure of it. Therefore, it is necessary to develop students' intellect in the educational process and beyond, teach them special teaching methods, prepare them for effective problem solving, think, conduct independent positive research.

Main Part

Extracurricular activities play an important role in shaping the mental, spiritual, moral and creative qualities of students. It is important to inform students about the invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage of our people in extracurricular activities, thus instilling a spirit of respect for rich spirituality. There are many opportunities for students to participate in extracurricular activities. In particular:

- include spiritual and moral ideas in the content of extracurricular activities (district, village) and ensure students' active participation in such activities;
- tours of historical monuments and museums in the country;
- meetings with labour veterans, writers, poets, scientists and artists, public figures;
- Ensuring students' participation in spiritual and moral round tables and art evenings;
- Involve students in events that reflect our national traditions and values, the Hashar, Nowruz and other celebrations.

The process of extracurricular and out-of-school educational work is carried out by folk

heroes, such as Alpomish, Tomaris, Shirak; Frequent appeals to the views of our statesmen and commanders, such as Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Babur, Ibn Sino, Beruni, and education of youth in the spirit of love for the homeland are the basis of the work. At the same time, attention should be paid to international standards of education.

The role of the organizers in running extracurricular and out-of-school activities is also multifaceted. The function of the organizer of extracurricular and social activities is multifaceted:

1. Monitor the planning and implementation of extracurricular activities.
2. Facilitate multi-faceted extracurricular activities for students through group activists from student organizations.
3. Provide guidance to teachers, class teachers, parents, and class activists under the direct supervision of extracurricular activities.
4. To participate in the most important educational activities in high and secondary schools.
5. Wide use of educational and cultural institutions and communities in organizing leisure activities for students. There are three main aspects of organizational activity: organizational, methodological and administrative.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to organizing extracurricular activities for students.

Extracurricular educational activities complement the educational activities in the life of students. It shapes them consciously, their world view.

Participants in extracurricular activities should have high moral and ethical values in their minds. It is important to keep participants informed about the latest achievements of science and culture, so that their mind is busy with creative work and educational activities. Circle participants should have a sense of independence, they should know our national anthems, hymns and traditions. Extracurricular activities complement the learning process in your spare time, and the requirements for club members should be set in the following areas:

1. Patriotism, bringing up an ideal person;

2. Aesthetic education;
3. To participate in tourist clubs;
4. Clubs of ecological education;
5. Students in the field of spiritual ethics;
6. In the field of legal education;
7. In the field of technical creativity;
8. Independence of children and talented youth;
9. Economic education.

It is important to remember that independent training can take place when learners have different levels of independence, which will certainly have an impact on their personal development. The active and independent work of some learners does not require the intervention of a mentor, because learners have a better understanding of the challenges they face and of the ways in which they can solve them.

Extracurricular activities complement the learning activities of students. This helps them to shape their world view and develop their morale. Theoretical knowledge is closely linked to practical production. The role of a facilitator in managing extracurricular activities is also multifaceted.

The role of the educational process in the development of society is extremely unique. It is necessary to bring up a person, encourage him/her to learn, work and gradually turn this behavior into a habit. It nurtures a person's ability to observe, and observation develops the mind. Mind keeps consciousness. The mind becomes a material and spiritual source.

Thus, the human being gradually improves and attains perfection. But this requires long-term responsibility, noble work and perseverance, will of a teacher and trainee. For this, it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of children. The family environment, society and attitude towards children play an important role in forming spiritual and human qualities. A child who sees the relationship between our parents and those around us will be shaped accordingly. At first, they imitate adults. Then they will gradually understand the essence of what they do. Parents' awareness, spirituality and education are also important for the proper upbringing of children.

Not knowing the nature of the child, his upbringing in the family, his dignity, the level of education of such delicate feelings as shame, it is impossible to suddenly embarrass yourself in society, bad thinking or constantly fighting in anger. Your chosen method of punishment should be a lesson for the student or your child to understand their mistakes and not to repeat them. If these punishments do not work, the school and community should develop other measures carefully.

The development of the human personality is formed in a very complex and continuous process.

Its upbringing is directly influenced by its parents, school, neighbors, friends, social organizations, environment, mass media, art, literature, nature and so on.

Education of the individual through the sphere of interaction in the creation of all the above mentioned life needs and protection of the individual from the environment, which negatively affects his formation as a person, while ensuring the unity of education.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov noted: "In order to become a pedagogue-teacher, to develop the intellect of others, to receive enlightenment, to improve oneself as a true patriot, first of all as a real citizen, it must meet such high standards, it must possess such remarkable qualities".

For this purpose - to prepare young people for free thinking, to help them understand the meaning of life, to develop the ability to self-governance and control, to approach their personal life purposefully, to instill in them a sense of unity of plan and action;

– to acquaint students with national and universal values, rich spiritual heritage of our Motherland, forming requirements for acquisition of cultural and secular knowledge, formation of skills, development and enrichment of aesthetic concepts;

– Identify and develop the knowledge and creative potential of each adolescent. Present human activity in various fields. Create conditions for children's creativity, talent development and further support;

– Formation of humane ethics (understanding, kindness, compassion, intolerance towards

racial and ethnic discrimination), educational tools such as etiquette (intolerance towards injustice, lying, libel, slander) should be widely used.

– patriotism, secular thinking, learning how to interact with people living in our society and always ready for their people, the State, its protection, respect for the symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other countries, and young people who are loyal to the Constitution, the Flag, the Coat of Arms, the Hymn and the President of Uzbekistan;

– fostering respect for the legitimacy of society and the rules of life, developing a sense of civic and social responsibility that defines the unique aspects of the individual, the development of the country in which he or she lives, commitment to sustainable human development, environmental education;

– To teach to correctly and objectively assess the internal and foreign policy of our independent state - the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its peaceful non-interference in the internal affairs of democracy and other states, its open foreign policy and its internal policy of social protection of its citizens aimed at improving the living standards of its people should be duly explained;

– to develop the qualities of creative work, which is the highest value in life;

– nurturing and developing the desire for a healthy lifestyle and the desire to have a decent family;

– to teach our youth to think freely and independently.

Conclusion

Extracurricular activities complement the learning process in your spare time, based on the interests, desires, aspirations and needs of the learners. This enables students to develop their creativity and initiative. The uniqueness of extracurricular activities is that the diversity of clubs, club programs and innovations in their content create new opportunities for students to develop as individuals.

Extracurricular activities complement students' learning activities. This helps them to shape their worldview, to be right and to be morally mature. It provides a link between theoretical knowledge and practical production.

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