

APPLICATION OF DIDACTIC TOOLS IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES FOR TECHNOLOGY LESSONS IN PRIMARY GRADES

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Annotation: This article incorporates insights from educational psychology, focusing on students' psychological engagement in the process of studying extracurricular activities within modern didactic learning. One of the key requirements of the teaching profession is pedagogical mastery, which a teacher must demonstrate in every lesson. The educational material highlights the unique characteristics of this process, considering factors such as students' age, content specificity, and the psychological principles governing the learning process.

Keywords: method, principle, technology, education, pedagogical technology, creative ability, profession, technique, innovative pedagogical technology.

In the modern era, the effectiveness and success of activities in every field depend on the professional training of specialists, their level of skills, their creative approach to performing their duties, and their diligent and consistent self-improvement. In an age of rapidly developing technologies, educating the younger generation requires not only directing them toward socially necessary activities but also considering their mastery of lessons and the resulting outcomes. Great scholars who have made significant contributions to the development of world science—such as A. Navoi, M. Kashgari, Imam al-Bukhari, Abu Nasr Farabi, Yassawi, and A. Avloni—have emphasized the importance of education and upbringing in their works, highlighting the deep connection between the two. In today's rapidly evolving world, it is crucial to provide education to the younger generation using the latest modern technologies and methods to prepare them for life.

In this regard, further strengthening and improving educational work among adolescents is essential. Morality is the foundation of a person's character, and it cannot be achieved without a conscious, socially responsible, and well-rounded

individual. Therefore, moral education and upbringing play a key role in shaping an independent, well-developed individual. The all-round development of the younger generation is not limited to the proper organization of the educational process and mastery of subjects. Extracurricular education is an integral part of the continuous education system, providing opportunities for students to engage in additional learning, primary vocational training, and the selection and practical application of various fields, including mass sports, cultural aesthetics, and folk crafts. It serves as a means of organizing students' free time effectively and fostering their personal growth. It is essential to guide students toward professional fields, enhance the effectiveness of lessons, foster their creativity, and comprehensively prepare them for real-life challenges. This can be achieved by incorporating modern pedagogical technologies into technology lessons and extracurricular activities through practical training.

An analysis of the theoretical and practical foundations of the research problem reveals that primary education teachers, particularly those specializing in natural sciences, tend to master the theoretical and practical aspects of pedagogical technologies more quickly and thoroughly compared to teachers of social and humanitarian subjects. This can be attributed to the structured and statistical nature of the methods used to assess the effectiveness of the educational process, as well as the specific knowledge, skills, and competencies required of primary school students.

In today's educational landscape, innovation is closely linked to the reform and modernization of higher education, both in terms of content and organizational structure. Over the past three decades, the rapid development of pedagogical education theory has served as the foundation for these advancements. Scholars such as A.A. Abdulina, E.V. Bondarevskaya, V.I. Zagvyazinsky, V.S. Ilin, N.M. Kan-Kalik, and V.A. Slastenin have contributed significantly to this field. Among the modern innovative trends in pedagogical education, they highlight the

development of personalized (individualized) learning theories, methodologies, and approaches aimed at fostering student-centered education. [1]

The educational and developmental significance of extracurricular activities in technology education has been further enhanced through the use of various methods. These activities create a foundation for students to become self-motivated, increase their confidence, and strive toward their goals. This scientific work comprehensively examines the main goals and objectives of extracurricular activities and develops various methods for providing scientific and methodological recommendations for primary school students, teachers, and educational organizers.

When conducting school-based and extracurricular activities, educators face the crucial task of fostering students' moral and intellectual development based on universal and comprehensive values. Extracurricular activities play a key role in shaping a child's social standing within a group, determining peer relationships, and positively influencing their moral education. It is essential to explain to students the immense significance of both school and extracurricular activities in their overall development.

When organizing and conducting extracurricular activities, educators must focus on teaching students how to solve educational tasks independently, select appropriate problem-solving methods, regulate their behavior, and apply independent work skills to real-life situations. Independence, as a concept, consists of four key components: independent thinking, discipline, organization, and self-control. Monitoring the development of these aspects is one of the teacher's most important and challenging responsibilities in leading extracurricular activities. To achieve this, it is necessary to systematically assess students' progress and analyze their development. Teachers can implement various control methods, excluding traditional classroom assessment techniques.

In these activities, the most capable students may be given the opportunity to work with drafts, where they record learning tasks, outline rules, and provide

examples that support these rules. Though brief, these records reflect the student's thought process.

Extracurricular activities in primary education, when integrated with modern technologies, provide children with opportunities to engage in activities aligned with their interests. Primary school students naturally acquire both education and moral values through their participation in these activities. Well-structured extracurricular programs not only reinforce knowledge gained in lessons but also foster students' personal growth. At the same time, these activities support the development of individual abilities. Since students' interests vary widely, teachers must possess a high level of skill and adaptability to meet their needs effectively. Meeting the interests of each student, responding to them appropriately, and creating opportunities for cultural enrichment are essential requirements in education. In technology education, extracurricular activities are an integral part of the school's overall educational and developmental work. These activities not only help consolidate the knowledge gained in lessons but also foster the comprehensive development of students, enabling them to apply what they have learned in practice.

Extracurricular activities simultaneously broaden students' knowledge and worldview. In technology education, they serve as a crucial tool for sparking students' interest in science, technology, and various fields of art. Therefore, effectively utilizing the educational and developmental significance of extracurricular activities—along with understanding the pedagogical requirements and leadership aspects involved—is a key component of the learning process.

Every extracurricular activity, when planned and executed with clear objectives, lays the foundation for improving the quality of education. The organizer should not rely solely on existing methods and techniques but should actively seek and implement new approaches. Mastery of each educational method is essential, as the leader must fully understand its essence to effectively guide students. High-quality education is achieved through the timely and well-structured

implementation of extracurricular activities based on modern educational technologies.

In technology education, selecting relevant and advanced topics for extracurricular activities in primary grades plays a vital role in shaping students' worldview and stimulating their curiosity. Each topic should encourage critical thinking, creativity, and deep reflection. Since education and upbringing go hand in hand, it is essential to meet modern educational demands in a timely manner. Beyond providing knowledge and skills, education should expose students to innovations aligned with contemporary programs, incorporating modern technologies to prepare them for future challenges.

The “BLIS-O‘YIN” method is considered one of the most effective methods in technology lessons. This method is aimed at teaching students to correctly organize the sequence of actions, think independently and logically, and select the necessary from a variety of ideas and information based on the subject being studied. In the process of applying this method in the lesson, students are divided into 2 groups. The groups are formed in a circle and separate tasks are given to each group. Information about the tasks is reflected in the objects prepared in the form of cubes. Students express their independent thoughts and opinions using this information. They also need to find the sequence of practical work performed based on the information provided for the tasks. This encourages students to independently carry out logical thinking and the correct organization of the work process. Therefore, interactive and pedagogical technologies should be used in each lesson with the right selection.

During each session, students should be able to identify their talents as a result of the ideas and thoughts that interest them. The “Brainstorming” method is usually done orally, in which the teacher asks questions, and the students express their thoughts one by one, and everyone should express their opinion on the given question. In this method, all ideas should not be discussed until they have been

demonstrated. During the session, the procedure and purpose of the process in this method should be explained to the students.

Extracurricular activities organized in the field of technology education are one of the means of comprehensive development of the student's personality.

In technology education, based on long-term experience in extracurricular activities, it is important to organize handicraft exhibitions between classes, which will create opportunities for practical training and skills. Organized activities in the classroom and outside of school complement the educational activities of students. They contribute to the correct formation of their worldview and moral development. They create a basis for connecting theoretical knowledge with practical production. The tasks of the organizer who leads extracurricular and extracurricular activities are also multifaceted.

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In conclusion, I can say that the extracurricular activities spent with students, by enriching their free time with meaningful and educational content, further complement and expand the educational process. This process, in turn, serves as an incentive for students to seek knowledge independently. During independent work,

the child creates the basis for increasing his abilities, as well as his initiative. Therefore, special attention is paid to making students' extracurricular activities meaningful. Extracurricular activities and clubs play a special role in raising the young generation, who are the foundation of our future, as well as well-rounded individuals, in revealing their hidden abilities, and in making them feel like necessary individuals for society.

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