



MODEL OF PREPARING STUDENTS FOR OUTSIDE-CURRICULAR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: This article explores the model of preparing students for extracurricular academic and educational activities, analyzing how involvement in scientific circles, sports, cultural events, and social projects contributes to student development. The study examines various pedagogical approaches and methods used in foreign educational systems, particularly focusing on the successful integration of extracurricular activities into student life. It discusses the importance of encouraging students to participate in such activities as a way to develop not only their academic knowledge but also social, leadership, and teamwork skills. The article provides a comprehensive overview of how these activities can enhance personal growth, foster social responsibility, and improve overall educational outcomes. Based on successful international practices, the article proposes a model for enhancing extracurricular engagement within educational institutions, emphasizing the role of teachers, resources, and organizational structures in facilitating these activities.

Keywords: extracurricular activities, student development, academic circles, sports, social projects, teamwork, social responsibility, educational system, pedagogical methods, student engagement.

Introduction

Modern education systems pay special attention to teaching students not only academic knowledge, but also social, cultural and practical skills. In order for students to develop themselves, actively participate in society and achieve success in teamwork, it is necessary to involve them in extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities, such as scientific circles, sports competitions, cultural events and social projects, prepare students to apply their knowledge in practice, for personal development and to be active in society. This article analyzes the model of preparing students for extracurricular educational and educational activities. The model highlights how to prepare students through extracurricular activities, what methods and approaches should be used and the role of these activities in education.

Methodology

To prepare students for extracurricular activities, it is necessary to use various pedagogical approaches and methods. This article analyzes successful approaches in educational systems. The following main methods are used in the study:

1. **Pedagogical approaches**– Methods aimed at promoting active participation in society, self-development, and the development of practical skills among students.
2. **Scientific research**– Studying students' success in extracurricular activities and analyzing their place in the educational process.
3. **Interactive methods**– Strengthening knowledge among students through interaction, group work, and practical exercises.

Results



The role of extracurricular activities in education allows students to be provided not only with academic knowledge, but also with social and practical skills. The methods used to prepare students for extracurricular activities are divided into the following main areas:

1. **Scientific activities**– Engaging students in scientific research and developing their analytical thinking skills. Scientific circles, conferences, and seminars create opportunities for students to gain new knowledge and test themselves in scientific fields.
2. **Social activities**– Active participation in society and development of teamwork skills. Participation in social projects encourages students to learn social responsibility.
3. **Sports activities**– Sports competitions and team sports are important for students to develop physical development and teamwork skills.
4. **Cultural activities**– Participation in cultural activities helps students develop their personal development, appreciation of the arts, and self-expression.

Table 1: Main areas of preparation for extracurricular activities

Direction	Description	Purpose
Scientific activities	Scientific circles, research and seminars	Engaging students in scientific research and developing analytical thinking
Social activities	Social projects and community activities	Students learn to actively participate in society and practice social responsibility
Sports activities	Sports competitions and team sports	Physical and mental development of students, improvement of teamwork skills
Cultural activities	Cultural events, concerts, art exhibitions	To interest students in culture, develop art and creativity

Organizing the order

To effectively organize extracurricular activities, it is necessary to implement the following procedure:

1. **Planning and strategies**– The education system and teachers should develop a plan for extracurricular activities for students. It is necessary to create an opportunity for each student to choose an activity that suits their interests.
2. **Teacher training**– Training teachers in modern pedagogical methods and interactive approaches in working with students. Teachers should share their practical knowledge with students.
3. **Organizational system**– The organizational system of educational institutions plays an important role in attracting students to activities. It is necessary to establish cooperation between educational institutions and organizations in organizing scientific, cultural and social activities.
4. **Analysis and evaluation**– Analyzing and evaluating the success students have achieved through their participation in extracurricular activities. This process shows how it helps students and teachers develop themselves.

Table 2: Methods and approaches used in organizing extracurricular activities

Method or Approach	Description	Purpose
Interactive methods	Interaction and group work between students	Strengthening knowledge, teamwork and exchange of ideas
Individualized approach	Allowing students to choose activities based on their personal needs	Encouraging students to think independently and develop themselves
Advanced training courses	Training teachers in pedagogical and practical methods	Improving the methodological and pedagogical skills of teachers
Sharing ideas and evaluating	Discussion of ideas about activities between students and teachers	Analysis of activities, evaluation of results

Problems and Solutions

There are some challenges that can arise when organizing extracurricular activities. Some of these include:

1. **Lack of resources**– Some educational institutions lack the necessary resources to effectively organize scientific, cultural, and sports activities.
2. **Low activity among students**– Some students lack motivation to participate in extracurricular activities.
3. **Low teacher qualifications**– Teachers' lack of sufficient preparation for modern pedagogical approaches in working with students

Conclusion

The model of preparing students for extracurricular activities is one of the most important aspects of the education system. Scientific circles, cultural events, sports competitions and social projects encourage students to develop themselves and be active in society. To implement this model, it is important to improve the skills of teachers, create more opportunities for students and introduce an effective organizational system. It is necessary to use foreign experience and eliminate existing shortcomings to make the education system more effective. Successful experiences from foreign education systems have had a positive impact on the personal and collective development of students. Countries such as Sweden, Finland, the USA and Germany help develop students' academic and social skills by widely involving them in extracurricular activities. These systems allow students to strengthen not only through studying, but also through participation in social activities and cultural events.

Extracurricular activities serve as an important preparation for improving the quality of the education system, promoting social equality among students, and for their future professional success. They also contribute to the self-development and social engagement of students, contributing to the advancement and stability of society.

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