

ORGANIZATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF SUPERVISING STUDENTS OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

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Annotation: In this article, the stages and types of involvement and organization of extracurricular activities of students studying in the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of our country, as well as the duties and obligations of the employee who is in charge of this work are briefly described.

Key words: Individual approach, Orientation to entrepreneurship and initiative, Cooperation, Orientation to practice, Justice and sustainability, Compliance,

The main part: Knowing the essence of the educational process, taking the initiative in its organization, business acumen and dexterity, being able to effectively apply all new and advanced things in practice is one of the principles of guiding the process of personal development of a school student. The combination of collective and individual leadership, which is an example of the implementation of an effective leadership style in school life and activities, ensures the fate of children, the responsibility of the team of pedagogues for their education, and the personal responsibility of the director. Planning shows the director the prospects of clearly implementing all the issues of education. According to this doctrine, planning extracurricular activities and organizing the management and control of their implementation is of great importance in the internal management system of the school. Under the leadership of the deputy director for spiritual and educational affairs, class leaders, methodical association, experienced teachers, school library, student-youth organization, student association, it is appropriate to create it with the active participation of parents' committee and club leaders and to approve it after discussion at the school meeting.

Let's talk about the pedagogical principles of organizing students' activities outside the classroom and outside the school.

The following pedagogic principles are important for guiding students in classroom and extracurricular activities:

Individual approach: this is a special approach and improvement of the initial experience of each student according to his personal characteristics, goals, abilities and requirements. This pedagogical principle is based on personal understanding of students and not helping them. This means that students must be taught through a variety of teaching methods, textbooks, and programs. An individualized approach helps students perform at their best, using multiple methods that focus on mastery and mastery. These methods are important for improving student learning, learning new information, and developing students.

The main goal of the individual approach is to approach each student in accordance with his personal development path and goals and to use his potential to the maximum. This helps the student to learn, think independently and find solutions to his problems. Through an individual approach, the student reaches the place where he can show himself the best and achieve success in his personal development.

Orientation to entrepreneurship and initiative: this is to provide support for people's actions based on their own thoughts and experiences, openness to news and development. These skills help people develop the creativity and innovation needed to solve problems, find new solutions, and succeed.

Importance of orientation to entrepreneurship and initiative:

✚ Innovation and innovation: People with entrepreneurship and initiative can master themselves in finding new solutions and developing innovations.

✚ Achieving success: People with entrepreneurship and initiative succeed by being astute and open to innovation.

✚ Problem Solving: People with entrepreneurship and initiative bring creativity and creativity to problem solving.

✚ Mastery: People with entrepreneurship and initiative determine the directions necessary for self-development, setting new goals and achieving them.v

Cooperation: It is very important to work together with students, to develop community, to strengthen relationships within the group.

Orientation to practice: It is very important to move from theory to practice, to teach students to apply theoretical knowledge in practice, to solve problems, to find solutions to problems.

Fairness and consistency: Students will be fair and consistent in decision making and problem solving. Decisions are made on a consistent basis for each student.

Compliance: In working with students, the leader teacher is of great importance to increase the level of compliance of students.

Conclusion: The modeling of the future educational work outside the classroom consists in the fact that the pedagogue creates an image of a certain form in his mind. In this case, the purpose and general tasks of extracurricular work should be used as a target. For example, let's say there is a humane student in the class who does not interfere with the children, does not come into contact with the pedagogue and children. The general goal is to educate the qualities of approachability and friendliness.

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