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Organizing Technology Outside the Classroom Activities and Activities

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Abstract: In this article, the head of the group can choose the type of work that is suitable for his group, taking into account the age characteristics of the members of the group, their opportunities and interests, and the real possibilities of the school.

Keywords: games, puzzles, practical preparation, parties, contests, quizzes, excursions, exhibitions, how to set a table, how to cut bread, holding conversations, mastery at work, art of puppet theater participants, decoration work, development of lighting techniques, cardboard, paper, wood, gauze.

INTRODUCTION

Labor education, training attitude to work is the core of school and extracurricular work, the main way to strengthen the connection between school and life.

Psychological and practical preparation of students for work is one of the main educational tasks of the school.

The relationship between the school and life is becoming stronger day by day, new forms and methods of extracurricular work are being identified that allow students to demonstrate their independence and initiative, help them feel the beauty and joy of technology organized for the benefit of society, and the power of the community. The continuation of the movement of extracurricular activities of students is common in the form of club activities (including the Young Naturalists and Skilled Hands art embroidery clubs).

Psychological and practical preparation of students for work should be carried out by applying a complex of educational activities while students are participating in various types of socially useful technology.

Out-of-class work with students is an integral part of the entire educational work of the school, and it is an important tool that helps to develop the child in all aspects, to strengthen, deepen, and apply the knowledge acquired in lessons. At the same time, extracurricular work expands the scope of students' knowledge, technology education education helps to optimally solve the problems of raising children's interest in various fields of science, technology, and art.

It is a continuation and supplement of extracurricular technical technology lessons on technology education. Educational activities increase interest in knowledge, and work outside the classroom allows wider application and deepening of knowledge. At the same time, out-of-class work should not exactly repeat the materials taught in class, it differs from classroom work by its playful, interesting character. Extracurricular work allows students to choose the type of work that interests them more. Only in extracurricular activities, students' individual creative abilities are more clearly manifested, where they can engage in any work, spend the time and effort necessary to achieve the set goal.

In schools, extracurricular activities, such as early mornings and organizing exhibitions, are widely used, and little attention is paid to competitions and quizzes. Public works such as contests and quizzes

are very interesting and at the same time have great educational potential. Because intelligence, the ability to quickly find answers, the ability to mobilize one's own thoughts, knowledge and skills are required in these types of work.

Circle work in elementary grades is very important and necessary for the general development of lower grade students, especially in terms of the relationship between study and life. "Skilled Hands" and "Puppet Theater" clubs are especially important, and boys and girls can be engaged in the clubs with the same interest. Everyone can engage in work according to their interest, strength and capabilities.

"Skillful hands" circle. The task of this club is to inculcate in students a love of technology and working people, to help with polytechnic education, aesthetic education, to develop their artistic tastes, artistic creative abilities, and to awaken the idea of construction.

It is necessary to organize the work of the circle in such a way that the student of the lower class has the opportunity to realize his simple creative thought.

It is known that the "Mohir Kollar" club is organized taking into account the age characteristics, below we will talk about this club, which unites students of I-IV classes. Before organizing the club, the teacher should assess the available opportunities in the school.

A separate room is definitely needed for the club. This room should be equipped with desks, racks for storing certain tools and equipment. In addition, the stock of material must be prepared in advance. The materials and tools in the "Skillful hands" circle should be suitable for the age and physical development of students of grades I-III. Cardboard, paper, thin wire, tin, and natural materials are mainly used in this circle. The interest of the students of the lower grades is not stable, therefore, the work in the "Skillful hands" circle should be varied both in terms of content and in terms of the materials and tools used. Students should be allowed to do hands-on work, learn a variety of technology skills, and learn about a variety of materials.

Exhibitions from natural material. Making various moving models, props, mock-ups that are not complicated in construction.

Making school and home equipment.

The head of the circle can choose the type of work that suits his circle from this list, taking into account the age characteristics of the circle members, their opportunities and interests, and the real possibilities of the school.

In the work of the "Skilled hands" circle, excursions to production and the embrace of nature are of great importance.

The organized excursion to the production activates the students' creative abilities, cultivates respect for the people of technology, and introduces them to various professions. It is useful for the members of the circle to go on an excursion to the construction site, the car tractor park, the printing house and get a general idea of the work there. It is enough not to torment children with incomprehensible things, but to pay attention to how familiar tools work in machine tools and machines in a modified form, for example, a paper cutter in a printing press or a plow blade of a tractor is a modified type of an ordinary knife. Seeing such changes in tools, children begin to better understand modern complex technology. On excursions, children should be allowed to feel the power and beauty of technology, to see how skillfully, dexterously and beautifully workers perform work on machines. In order to become agile and skillful like these workers, it is necessary to arouse interest in them. If the school is located in a village and it is not possible to take the students on an excursion to the city, the head of the club can show the students a slide film or an educational film according to the topic during the excursion. The leader fills the slide or film with his story. It increases the need to improve students' creative thoughts, imagination and technology skills.

To make things, the members of the circle must get the forms. Before cutting, cutting and carving things, it is appropriate to organize a nature walk and carefully observe living and inanimate nature.

The task of the head of the circle is not only to teach children how to cut, cut, glue, and make useful things, but also to give them an understanding of what and how materials (paper, wood, polystyrene, etc.) are made. It is advisable to connect the making of simple moving models with conversations about the corresponding machines and technical achievements, and if possible, organize excursions to a garage, airport, tram trolleybus park, and the like.

The leader usually prepares the circle plan for one year in cooperation with the class leaders. According to the plan, what type of work will be done and what kind of practical work will be carried out according to these types of work. The tasks in the plan are arranged according to the level of difficulty to ensure a progression from simple to complex. The planned excursions are also shown. The school principal approves the circle plan. Circle training should be held once a week and should not last more than 1.5 hours.

Circle training usually starts with showing new work methods, circle members repeat this action, and the main work is started after they have mastered these work methods well. It is necessary to accustom the members of the circle to use simple schemes and drawings, to treat materials in an orderly and economical way, to keep tools and the workplace clean and orderly.

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