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## **CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES BETWEEN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Modern children and adolescents are characterized by a broad outlook, comprehensive knowledge, which is the result of the large amount of information that is absorbed into them at school and in the family. clubs, communities are involved.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Teen, children, organization, cultural, educational, exhibition, school, qualification.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Cultural and educational institutions should take into account these characteristics and needs of children and adolescents. it also leads to misconceptions about one or another problem of existing life. Therefore, the organizational work with them should be in the right direction. The school will radically change the lives of students. It will be the basis of the child's further developmental activities. -A new relationship is formed with mothers. In addition to social responsibilities for the first time, the family, the teacher, the ability to quickly and accurately perform the tasks assigned to the class, the ability to be honest in reading are cross-cutting.

The main problem of cultural and educational institutions in the treatment of children of this age is to form the reading, physical, mental, intellectual preparation of young schoolchildren, to help the family and school in preparing them for the rapid and accurate creative performance of tasks. Emotionality, aspiration to mass actions, propensity to imitate are the psychological features of children of this age. Children's mornings and mass games in cultural and educational institutions become characteristic forms of educational work. Therefore, in order to strengthen the communication effect, the complex of events of cultural and educational institutions provides for the presence of such themes as friendship, love for the motherland. The instability of children's moods The beginning of the school year is celebrated with such holidays as "First step to 1st grade", "Hello, school". The problems they face are getting more and more complicated Now, instead of celebrating the holidays, children have to organize new events. The holiday "Alifbe", the holiday "Navruz", the next type of children's events include events on the theme of the Motherland. The final celebration of the year, dedicated to Children's Day and under the motto "May there always be peace", will include various competitions and contests:

- Competition for the best pictures (drawn on paper and chalk on the asphalt);
- Competition to read favorite poems about the homeland, peace, great people;
- Sports competitions on the theme "Strong, brave, agile" will be organized.[1]

Demonstrations are good for children. Screening of colorful children's films, beautiful decoration of holiday invitations, inserting elements of children's holiday hats, emblems, etc. into the holiday, all of which give the holiday an emotional impact, make it fun and memorable. Developing memory is important for children's mental development. Therefore, every event, every lesson in

the circle is enriched with poems by children's poets. The formation of sustainable attention in children requires the allocation of time for some parts of the morning and club activities, the gradual extension of the time limit at the expense of the introduction of new unusual material. Children should be directly involved in the movement. They answer the game manager's questions in unison, recite some phrases aloud, and repeat the lines of the poems they remember. Expanding children's worldview, surprising them with colorful and unusual wonders of nature, helping them to develop a sense of love for nature is done.

High school age (adolescence) is usually difficult. The main difficulties of upbringing at this age are, firstly, the intensive but uneven development of children physically, and secondly, the formation of moral and intellectual power. Adolescence is the age of formation of this character, which is characterized by an active search for the ideal. Adolescent self-interest is reflected in self-esteem, self-esteem, comparisons with others, constant contact with peers, and participation in community life. It is important for a teenager to be valued by those around him or her for his or her contribution to community service. The behavior and moral qualities of others are also of constant interest to the adolescent: he tries to satisfy his needs through his interest in all aspects of the human spiritual world and art. That fact must be taken into account.

Meetings with great people, movie screenings, theater and television performances can be very well organized to solve this task. Games and fun activities are also important for the upbringing of teenagers. This is due to the characteristics of adolescence, which is explained by the pursuit of adulthood and the addition of a child's attitude to life, as well as the possibilities of the institution of cultural and educational institutions in the organization of recreation. During the game, the rules of internal limitation and self-awareness are fulfilled. The game is a test of self-worth. It is natural to move from upbringing to self-education, to free and inner awakening, to conscious work on one's own will.

Bringing students into a state of life experience is another element in shaping the social activism of adolescents. For example, in a photo club, children should not only learn about photography, but also learn that photography is an art of great social significance, with the help of which it is possible to create something popular. And then, for the first time, photojournalists go on a production raid on the company, and then summarize their impressions.

The next stage in the formation of activity in adolescents is associated with work in sports and clubs. Children who have acquired specific skills and abilities in the clubs participate in various family activities such as interviews, meetings, excursions, readings, shows, discussions, tournaments. In the process of such a large-scale cognitive activity, certain life experiences are analyzed, generalized, worldviews are broadened, cognitive needs are aroused, and beliefs are formed.

Circumstances such as trying to solve puzzles and mysteries typical of teenagers and quickly giving in to sharp impressions help to create search associations of iztopars, the purpose of which is to educate young people in the spirit of the martial arts traditions of their country. Adolescents are characterized by independent learning, certain skills and abilities. Teenagers are especially active in clubs. There are many types of clubs: technical, young naturalists, art and art-practice, sports clubs and others. The basis of the work of cultural and educational institutions is the study of its members in a specific profession. This training will focus on modeling in technical circles, from copying in art circles to original creation. However, the age at which a character is formed should not be limited to deciding the mastery alone.

We have listed the types of work with teenagers listed above, all of which are aimed at shaping the spiritual world of children, instilling in them a desire to learn, to benefit society. Each category of the younger generation is characterized by its own characteristics. At the school age in the upper class, a worldview is formed, stable interests emerge. A pedagogical effect that is transformed into

an environment based on identified interests and interests is effective. In the upper grades, each student pays special attention to choosing a career while solving a life problem –“who is he”. Interest in some of the school’s activities is growing into a variety of issues in politics, science, technology, and the arts. That's why it's so important to ask relevant, vital questions in your work. Eventually, it is at this age that sustainable leisure interests are formed. Therefore, the influence of cultural and educational institutions in this work is enormous.[2]

There are several stages in the formation of interests in the activities of cultural and educational institutions. In the first stage, taking into account the general pedagogical tasks of education and taking into account the conditions of each cultural and educational institution, it is necessary to study what tasks are most interested in the future participants of cultural and educational institutions and involve them in activities, it is necessary to open the picture of the intended results. Only then will the staff of the cultural and educational institutions meet the people who may be involved in the future on the basis of their interests. This allows the manager to collect the assets of cultural and educational institutions. Much of this stage is made up of engaging and engaging public events. Another effective way to identify interests is to conduct oral or questionnaire interviews with high school students. This will help the club staff stay in touch with the students in their dormitory. An effective way to generate interest is through oral or questionnaire questionnaires in high school. In this regard, it helps the staff of cultural and educational institutions to keep in touch with the students of the school in which they live. Questionnaires are also exchanged between participants of cultural and educational institutions. Thus, at the end of the school year, these questions and answers will determine the main directions of the activities of cultural and educational institutions for the next year.[3]

It also helps to identify interests and to take into account the attention of young audiences to public events. This will be followed by an interview during or at the end of the event, a competition or quiz to address specific issues, and the use of observations from cultural and educational institutions. There are various measures to involve young people in the associations of cultural and educational institutions. Two of them are very common and effective. The first method is based on episodic or cyclical public events - thematic, sectoral activities that help identify curious and enterprising children. The second method requires serious research in residential schools and cultural and educational institutions under housing authorities. Often these two methods are used together.

Art has a great emotional impact on people. Therefore, the use of works of art is an effective means of shaping interests. Art is becoming more and more part of the life of not only humanitarian organizations, but also science and technology associations. A variety of games also help to create an atmosphere of fun: imaginative trips and trips to various activities, literary and artistic quizzes, and so on. A tried and tested form of interest is the Sharp Club (Sharp Club) competition. Their organization in cultural and educational institutions requires taking into account the age, level of education and interests of children. Sharp minds are a great way to stimulate interest in a club. In the following years, the Sharp Club was replaced by tournaments. The name is more in line with the educational needs and psychological characteristics of high school students, such as the essence of the event. The themes of the tournaments are varied, but many of them are dedicated to traveling to one profession or another, which responds to the tasks of high school students in choosing a career and revealing the social nature of the profession. Tournaments are attended by high school students, and each of them participates in a team that defends a profession. This includes homework for “Our Profession”, congratulations on each profession, and oral discussions, team acquaintances, and professional characteristics. Competitions-advertisements, competitions-relay races, competitions for team captains will be organized to demonstrate certain skills. In order to sustain a curiosity about a particular topic, it is necessary to disclose the content in a deep and scientific way. This can be done through lectures,

talks, evenings, and oral journals. Theatricals are intended to engage students. It is important to show the relevance of the materials used to develop the interests, the socio-practical nature of the issue. That's the way it is with scientists. This is achieved through meetings with engineers and various other professionals. It is important that celebrities contribute to the work they are dedicated to, whether it is science, technology, culture or industry.

Today's youth is the generation that will determine the fate of our society tomorrow. As we educate young people today, so will our future. To prepare young people for the future, to give them a good education, to make them kind, knowledgeable, generous, hardworking, patriotic, polite. moral upbringing should remain the main task of our society.

It is a well-known fact that families, kindergartens, schools and other educational institutions are involved in the upbringing of children. However, they still have free time outside of school and work, especially outside of schools. In his spare time, the children do whatever they want. Some unemployed children are also involved in "activities" that have negative consequences.[4]

Cultural and educational institutions have a great opportunity for young people to spend their free time meaningfully. While educational institutions are mainly engaged in educating children, cultural and educational institutions help them to have a good time. However, local cultural institutions are preparing common activities for all segments of the population. They do not pay special attention to the preparation of events that suit the needs, interests and mentality of young people. As a result, the activities of cultural and educational institutions in the spiritual, moral, spiritual and artistic education of young people are below the required level.

One of the problems of special research is the organization of leisure time of young people in an effective and socially useful way, which is receiving serious attention from our scientists and experts. As a favorite place for young people, cultural and educational institutions play an important role in the organization of spiritual, educational, ideological, political, artistic and leisure activities.

It is known that cultural and educational institutions carry out their activities in the spare time of young people. It allows young people to engage in "secondary" activities of a different content and form in addition to their main job, study. This volunteer activity is an important factor in the recreation of young people, the development of their knowledge, outlook and creativity. Thus, cultural and educational institutions perform the following tasks for young people:

1. Carrying out spiritual and enlightenment work.
2. Organization of amateur creativity.
3. Organization of cultural recreation. Before organizing events for young people in cultural and educational institutions, local youth:
  - Interests;
  - Spiritual needs;
  - Education levels, profession;
  - Spiritual levels;
  - Creative options;
  - Time budget and free time.

Many factors need to be taken into account, such as initiative and coherence. Otherwise, the activities of the cultural and educational institution will not be interesting for young people. Written and oral surveys, interviews, and observations should be conducted among young people

to take these factors into account, study, and learn. In the survey, young people:

- Which topics,
- What forms (activities),
- It is necessary to find out which effective ideological, artistic and technical means are used.

It is necessary to organize a special action plan for young people by putting the topics of interest to young people in a certain logical system, choosing forms appropriate to their content.

Modern youth may be interested in the following topics:

1. Historical topics,
2. National values,
3. Z. Folk traditions,
4. 4, Etiquette, morality,
5. Dress culture,
6. Keeping friendships and friendships,
7. The relationship between girls and boys,
8. Love, love and be loved,

1. Useful leisure time,
2. Hospitality,
3. Cleanliness and cleanliness,
4. Consequences of alcoholism and drug addiction,
5. Family benefits and so on.[5]

Once the staff of the cultural and educational institution has put the topic of interest to the young people in a logical system, it is necessary to find out what forms and activities they like. The work and forms of cultural and educational institutions are many and varied: lectures, spiritual communication, reports, information, conversations, seminars, discussions, conferences, creative meetings, question-and-answer evenings, oral magazine, night, concert, performance, public performance, folk festivals, holidays, carnivals, dance nights, festivals, discos, excursions, cultural tours, exhibitions, contests and so on. For example, young people are more likely to choose forms such as weekends, creative debates, meetings, discos, pop concerts, theatrical performances, folk festivals, travel. Employees of cultural and educational institutions should use these forms more often.

Once the forms of interest to young people have been identified, the staff of the cultural and educational institution, together with the local youth committee, will develop an annual action plan. The plan will include the date, event name, format, venue, and responsible persons. It is said that leisure time is a social asset. He is human improve skills, acquire knowledge, spiritual maturity serves for physical development. Empty efficient use of time means, firstly, to increase labor productivity, secondly, to restore the energy expended by people at work, and thirdly, to improve health, to refresh the spirit.

The process of cultural recreation takes place in almost all cultural and educational events. However, the cultural and educational institution organizes events in which the main task is to provide meaningful recreation for young people. At leisure activities, young people, first of all, have a meaningful rest, and secondly, have the opportunity to get information about the field in

which they are interested and a variety of useful information.

Republican cultural and educational institutions, including palaces of culture, parks of culture and leisure, organize leisure time for young people, attracting them to various amateur art clubs and associations, various holidays, theatrical performances, festivals, weekends, have gained good experience in organizing various events such as dance nights.

There is a wide range of leisure activities for young people in cultural and educational institutions. These include communicative and entertaining activities such as "Holiday Night", "Saturday Night Live", "Laughter Night", "Friendship Night", "Girls Circle"; Related to the arts are Poetry Night, Epic Night, Song and Dance Evening, Music, and Theater Mirror; festive holidays; "Garden Festival", "Mountain Festival", "Lola Festival"; Folk games, competitions such as "Health - the wealth of the district", "Ancient Games" are very popular.

The tools used for events in parks and cultural centers can be of various recommendations. In particular, the organization of educational, legal, musical-dance and artistic-literary events gives good results. Enlightenment is closely connected with the process of acquiring new information, data, knowledge, recreation in recreational activities. Typically, such programs consist of two parts: the first part is a topic of interest to young people, in which the information is presented to the audience in an artistic form. This section often includes issues that make people think and worry. The second part of the program will feature dozens of fun games, puzzles, quizzes, songs and more. Musical-dance events mainly consist of music, singing and of course dancing.

These events promote the best of these arts. There will be competitions for the best dance among music connoisseurs and the public for the performance of a favorite song. There are two types of music and dance events, one for a small audience, using the technical equipment of a music library, and the other for a small variety ensemble. There are also music and dance programs dedicated to Uzbek and foreign music and dance, which can be attended by famous composers, singers and dancers.

The main tasks of music and dance events are to promote art, to acquaint young people with music and dance, to give them spiritual nourishment. Literary events are programs in the genres of literature and art. At such events, artistic and emotional means, artistic words, poems, monologues, songs, chants, dances, etc. are atricalized with a specific content. Due to the richness of the tools used by literary and artistic events, they are often devoted to socio-philosophical issues and play an important role in educating young people. The knowledge, outlook, skills and initiative of the organizers play an important and decisive role in organizing such events.

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