

**DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ABILITIES OF CHILDREN OF YOUNG SCHOOL AGE THROUGH OUT-OF-CLASS ACTIVITIES**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Maqolada kichik maktab yoshidagi bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini sinfdan tashqari mashg'ulotlar orqali rivojlantirish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *ijodkorlik, kichik maktab yoshi, ijodiy faoliyat, ijodiy fikrlash, qobiliyat, faoliyat, shaxs, bilim, ko'nikma, malaka.*

**Annotation:** *the article examines the issues of developing the creative abilities of children of small school age through extracurricular activities.*

**Keywords:** *creativity, Junior School Age, creative activity, creative thinking, ability, activity, personality, knowledge, skills, competence.*

**Аннотация:** *В статье рассматриваются вопросы развития творческих способностей детей младшего школьного возраста посредством внеклассной деятельности.*

**Ключевые слова:** *творчество, младший школьный возраст, творческая деятельность, творческое мышление, способности, деятельность, личность, знания, умения, навыки.*

Extracurricular activities are part of the educational process of the educational institution, which is designed to solve the problems of training and extracurricular activities in a single complex, which is one of the important forms of organizing student activities. ExExtracurricular activities are part of the educational process of the educational institution, which is designed to solve the problems of training and extracurricular activities in a single complex, which is one of the important forms of organizing student activities.

V.S.Selivanov argues that extracurricular activities are a variety of educational activities that go beyond the mandatory curriculum and are conducted outside the classroom by the school to meet and develop students' interests and abilities.

D.V. Grigoriev believes that extracurricular activities are a combination of different types of activities, which has tremendous potential to positively influence schoolchildren, and is an independent area of the teacher's educational work, which is carried out in close connection with the work of children in the classroom.

Extracurricular (extracurricular) activities of students is the organization of activities based on the changing component of the basic educational (educational) plan organized by participants in the educational process, as opposed to the course-based educational system:

trips, clubs, branches, round tables, seminars, debates, competitions, school scientific societies, Olympiads, scientific research and projects;

training in areas of extracurricular activity of students, which allows you to fully implement the requirements of general educational standards of the state. [1;8;11]

Extracurricular and extracurricular activities are aimed at creating conditions that ensure the intellectual and creative development of students of a small school age, form the legal consciousness and initiative of students, the ability to engage in socially significant activities.

In extracurricular activities, children's personal abilities, communication skills, moral qualities, cognitive activity are formed and foundations are laid for students to adapt to a comprehensively developed and complex world. an intellectual member of the society.

The purpose of extracurricular activities is to develop the motivation of students for creativity and learning, to deepen and expand knowledge, skills, abilities; to promote the self-determination of students (personal and professional), their adaptation to future life in society. [8;10]

Objectives of organizing extracurricular activities:

- determination of children's predisposition, abilities, interests and opportunities for different types of activities;

- creating optimal conditions for the development of children in the field of selected extracurricular activities;

- development of students' creative abilities, experience of their creative activity;

- expanding the circle of communication between schoolchildren of younger age and society;

- formation of knowledge, skills and qualifications of students;

- creation of the necessary conditions for the implementation of knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired by students;

- corrective work with schoolchildren who have difficulty studying. [2;4]

Extracurricular activities expand the worldview of children, contribute to the development of their creative abilities, etc. Responsibility and discipline in schoolchildren, interest in various activities, their effectiveness in the classroom increases, good intentions of children towards friends and teachers are formed.

Basic principles that the teacher must follow when conducting extracurricular activities:

the child's free choice of types and areas of activity. Extracurricular activities expand the worldview of children, contribute to the development of their creative abilities, etc. Responsibility and discipline in schoolchildren, interest in various activities, their effectiveness in the classroom increases, good intentions of children towards friends and teachers are formed.

Basic principles that the teacher must follow when conducting extracurricular activities:

the child's free choice of types and areas of activity.

□Focus on the child's personal interests, needs, and abilities.

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Famous Russian educators-D.V. Grigoryev and P.V. Stepanovs have identified the following basic principles of extracurricular activities:

The principle of discretion - presupposes voluntary participation in a certain type of extracurricular activities, forcing schoolchildren to be active and disciplined.

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The principle of self - activation-implies the independence of children in the preparation and direct conduct of events.

The principle of equal participation of students - allows children with different academic results to participate in extracurricular activities.

The principle of entertainment is expressed in the variability and variety of forms of extracurricular activities, methods and methods of work. Extracurricular activities do not tolerate patterns or strictly regulated templates are contraindicated for them. The use of entertainment assignments and various linguistic games activates the activities of schoolchildren in extracurricular activities. [5;9]

The school has many options for organizing a system of extracurricular activities. In each case, it is important to get out of the tasks highlighted in the basic education program at school and relevant to all departments (program for the development of a healthy lifestyle culture in a child, program for the development of universal educational activities in students, etc.).hThe school has many options for organizing a system of extracurricular activities. In each case, it is important to get out of the tasks highlighted in the basic education program at school and relevant to all departments (program for the development of a healthy lifestyle culture in a child, program for the development of universal educational activities in students, etc.). .)

The forms of extracurricular activities in school subjects are diverse. They are classified according to various criteria: student range, systematicity, didactic purpose, etc.

Depending on the number of pupils, the following stand out:

- individual work-can be expressed in the development of an individual project, preparation of material for a story, quiz, reporting or amateur output, etc;
- Circle activities-visiting circles and interest departments, discovering and enhancing the intellectual and creative potential of students.
- mass work is expressed in conducting evenings, seminars, competitions and Olympiads, that is, in school events aimed at educating students in the spirit of spiritual-moral and civil-patriotic (knowledge day, teacher's day, national holidays). [12;13]

According to its didactic purpose, extracurricular activities are divided into two types mass work is expressed in conducting evenings, seminars, competitions and Olympiads, that is, in school events aimed at educating students in the spirit of spiritual-moral and civil-patriotic (know.

In terms of systemativeness, we can distinguish between regular (working with circles, Popular Science and primary sources, optional classes) and occasional (Olympiads, thematic conferences and evenings on the topic, wall printing) extracurricular activities.

According to the level of activity of participants in extracurricular activities:

- 1) each participant in the activity is active;
  - 2) the entire group of participants is active
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According to the level of activity of participants in extracurricular activities:

- 1) each participant in the activity is active;
- 2) the entire group of participants is active;
- 3) Only one person is active, often the organizer of the event.

There are the following types of extracurricular activities to implement the state educational standard in primary education:

- 1) cognitive activity;
- 2) gaming activities;
- 3) leisure and entertainment activities (or leisure communication);
- 4) Problem-valued communication;
- 5) artistic creativity;
- 6) Social Creativity (or socially significant activities of volunteers)

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- 6) Social Creativity (or socially significant activities of volunteers);
- 7) sports and recreational activities;
- 8) labor (production) activities;
- 9) tourism and local lore activities.

Main areas of extracurricular work in the basic plan of Education:

- 1) science and education;
- 2) artistic-aesthetic;
- 3) sports and Recreation;
- 4) military-patriotic;
- 5) project activities;
- 6) socially useful activity.

The types and directions of extracurricular activities of students of small school age are closely related. For example, military-patriotic orientation and project activities can be carried out in any extracurricular activities. artistic-aesthetic;

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As many researchers note, the following stages can be distinguished in the structure of organizing extracurricular activities:

introduction - to awaken children's initial interest in extracurricular activities through various public events;

selection of different types of extracurricular activities under the guidance of a guide - teacher;

preliminary planning is the consideration of the structure of the activity being carried out, that is, setting the conditions and deadlines for its implementation, as well as responsible persons. introduction - to awaken children's initial interest in extracurricular activities through various public events;

selection of different types of extracurricular activities under the guidance of a guide - teacher;

preliminary planning is the consideration of the structure of the activity being carried out, that is, setting the conditions and deadlines for its implementation, as well as responsible persons. Here, the individual capabilities and inclinations of schoolchildren are taken into account, which makes their further activities enthusiastic, planned and meaningful;

preparation - execution of various tasks. The teacher stimulates and stimulates children according to the manifestation of their individual qualities, maintains interest in the matter and instills confidence in their abilities in children;

holding the final-planned and prepared event;

conclusion – assessment of the work performed, formation of conclusions.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth noting that extracurricular activities of students of a small school age are the sum of all educational and extracurricular activities of students, in which it is advisable to solve the problems of upbringing and socialization. There are a huge number of forms of organizing extracurricular activities, the choice of which depends on the specific tasks solved by the teacher and the material and technical equipment of the educational process.

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