

Developing Social Engagement in Students Through Extracurricular Activities

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Abstract: This article highlights the pedagogical importance of forming spiritual and moral qualities in students through extracurricular activities. The role of extracurricular activities in the education of primary school students, its effective forms and methods are analyzed. The importance of various events, circles and educational work in educating a spiritually mature, patriotic, responsible and team-oriented person is substantiated. Ways of developing moral qualities, respect, kindness, discipline and cooperation skills in students through the organization of extracurricular activities are shown.

Keywords: Spiritual and moral education, extracurricular activities, primary education, educational work, student personality, moral qualities, pedagogical process, social activity.

Introduction: The development of a person's personality, his spiritual world and moral views are formed precisely in childhood. In particular, the primary school stage is the most important period when the student's character, worldview, moral standards and attitude to social relations develop. Therefore, in the educational process, not only imparting knowledge, but also raising a highly spiritual, moral and responsible person is considered a priority task. While the lesson process plays a key role in students' learning, extracurricular activities serve as an important tool for enriching their inner world, strengthening their positive qualities and developing practical life skills. Through various educational events, clubs, creative meetings and collective activities, children develop such high human qualities as kindness, honesty, kindness, respect, solidarity and patriotism. The process of spiritual and moral education gives effective results only

when it is carried out regularly, consistently and in harmony with practical activities. Extracurricular activities provide students with the opportunity to think freely, express themselves, work in a team and adapt to the social environment. This process is an important stage in their formation as individuals and serves to determine their future life path. Therefore, the issue of forming spiritual and moral qualities in students through extracurricular activities is one of the current and priority areas of today's education system.

METHODS

Extracurricular activities are educational and developmental activities organized outside the main lessons of the educational process, but inextricably linked with them. They are aimed at deepening students' knowledge, developing their interests, and forming personal qualities. Such activities include

circles, creative evenings, competitions, festive events, social projects, and various educational meetings. From a pedagogical point of view, extracurricular activities ensure the unity of education and upbringing. If during the lesson mainly theoretical knowledge is given, then in extracurricular activities this knowledge is practically strengthened. Through this, students develop independent thinking, initiative, and teamwork skills. This process is important in the formation of children as individuals. Extracurricular activities are an integral and important component of the educational process. They serve to consolidate students' knowledge, develop their personal qualities, and strengthen their spiritual and moral upbringing. If the course mainly provides knowledge based on the curriculum, then through extracurricular activities this knowledge is practically enriched and acquires real meaning. Therefore, these activities are important both theoretically and practically.

The main goal of extracurricular activities is to form positive qualities in students, involve them in collective activities and increase their social activity. Through these activities, children develop such qualities as discipline, responsibility, respect, cooperation, patriotism and kindness. Especially at the primary school stage, this activity plays an important role in the formation of children as individuals. Theoretically, extracurricular activities are based on the following pedagogical principles: purposefulness, systematicity, coherence, activity and individual approach. Purposefulness means that each event has a clear educational task. Systematicity means that the activities are organized according to a plan and regularly. Consistency ensures the connection between lessons and extracurricular activities. Also, these activities should be organized taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students. Primary school students are active, curious and imitative. Therefore, when activities are in the form of games, performances, group activities, and creative tasks, they are more effective. This enriches the spiritual world of children and strengthens their positive behavior.

Extracurricular activities are an important part of the process of personal development, which occupies a special place in the education system. Through them, students' social experience expands, teamwork skills are formed, and spiritual and moral qualities are

developed. Spiritual and moral qualities are the main criteria that determine a person's inner world, his values, and attitude to society. These qualities are manifested in a person's behavior, speech, communication culture, and outlook on life. These include qualities such as honesty, conscientiousness, kindness, respect, responsibility, patriotism, and tolerance. These qualities play an important role in the sustainable development of society. Because spiritually mature individuals find their place in society, actively participate in social relations, and create a positive environment. Especially in the primary school period, the formation of these qualities creates a solid foundation for future personal development.

Primary school students are distinguished by their emotional sensitivity, imitateness and activity. At this age, children observe the actions of adults and take their example from them. Therefore, the personal example of the teacher and the educational environment are of great importance. At this age, children have a high need for team games, active activities and social communication. If extracurricular activities are organized correctly, they will strengthen such positive qualities in children as mutual respect, cooperation, friendship and assistance. These activities also increase children's self-confidence and facilitate their social adaptation. Today, interactive methods, project-based learning, group activities and educational events are widely used in the process of spiritual and moral education. These approaches ensure the active participation of students and encourage them to think independently.

In the modern pedagogical environment, the student is not just a listener, but an active participant. When extracurricular activities are organized on this principle, they give effective results. The positive qualities of students are strengthened through practical activities and are reflected in their daily behavior. Extracurricular activities are an important means of forming spiritual and moral qualities in students. They enrich the educational process, support personal development, and serve to educate a socially active, morally mature generation. Therefore, the systematic, purposeful, and effective organization of this activity is of great importance in improving the quality of education.

RESULTS

Extracurricular activities are an important pedagogical system that combines theoretical knowledge with practical activities in the formation of students' spiritual and moral qualities. When this system is organized on a goal-oriented, planned, and coherent basis, high efficiency is achieved. A practical system is understood as a set of activities that serve to gradually develop positive qualities in students. Such a system includes several areas: educational activities, club activities, interactive classes, social projects, and family and school cooperation. Each area serves to strengthen spiritual values in students. For example, through the "Week of Kindness and Generosity" organized at school, students have the opportunity to help each other, provide social support, and demonstrate solidarity. This process develops in them qualities such as humanity and kindness. Through practical activities, children experience the concept of goodness in real life.

Also, spiritual and educational evenings and patriotic events form a sense of respect for national values, respect for historical heritage, and loyalty to their homeland in students. Through stage performances, poetry recitation, and group performances, children actively participate and learn to freely express their thoughts. The activities of circles are also of particular importance as an important component of the practical system. For example, in a reading circle, students read works of art and discuss their content. Through this, they develop the ability to distinguish good from evil and draw the right conclusions. Theater or creative circles strengthen children's speech culture, self-control, and teamwork qualities. In addition, interactive methods increase the effectiveness of the practical system. Through role-playing, debates, group assignments, and collaborative tasks, students learn to analyze moral situations. For example, "What is friendship?" Preparing a small scene on the topic reinforces the concepts of friendship, loyalty, and mutual respect in children.

Another important area of the practical system is cooperation with the family. Events, open lessons and educational meetings organized together with parents serve to strengthen positive behavior in children. If the school and the family work towards the same goal, the educational effect will increase and the result will be sustainable. The formation of spiritual and moral qualities through extracurricular activities is a

systematic, continuous and practically oriented process that greatly contributes to the personal development of students. Extracurricular educational activities are an important tool for enriching the spiritual world of students. Such events are organized in the form of festive evenings, spiritual meetings, thematic weeks and social actions. They strengthen such qualities in students as kindness, humanity, patriotism and respect for the community.

Clubs are organized based on the interests of students and serve their social and spiritual development. Reading, theater, creative, sports or ecological circles form discipline, teamwork and mutual respect in children. For example, in a reading circle, students read stories and fairy tales and analyze their content. Through the actions of the characters in the work, they draw conclusions about right and wrong behavior. This develops their moral thinking. And through a theater circle, children strengthen their speech culture and self-confidence by preparing stage performances. Interactive methods ensure the active participation of students and encourage them to think independently. Role-playing, group work, debate and analysis of problem situations help to deeply master spiritual and moral concepts. For example, on the topic "Good and bad habits", small groups present their opinions. Each group gives examples and justifies its position. This process forms the skills of logical thinking and moral assessment in children. Role-playing games teach you how to make the right decisions by acting out real-life situations.

CONCLUSION

Extracurricular activities are an important pedagogical tool in the formation of students' spiritual and moral qualities, their personal development, and the development of social activity. Educational effectiveness increases when the educational process is carried out not only in the classroom, but also inextricably linked with extracurricular activities. In this regard, extracurricular activities provide an integrated system of education and upbringing. Theoretical analyses and practical approaches show that this activity must be goal-oriented, systematic, and planned. Circles, spiritual and educational events, interactive methods, and work organized on the basis of family and school cooperation strengthen such qualities in students as kindness, responsibility, discipline,

patriotism, humanity, and teamwork. Especially for primary school students, such activities are of great importance in shaping their behavior and worldview.

Extracurricular activities also serve to develop students' interests and abilities, support their free thinking. Classes organized through interactive methods increase the activity of children, teach them to make independent decisions, and develop teamwork skills. Extracurricular activities are an important factor in the effective organization of spiritual and moral education in an educational institution, and they play a key role in the formation of students as well-rounded individuals. Therefore, systematic planning and content enrichment of these activities is an important condition for improving the quality of education and educational effectiveness.

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