

Advantages Of Organizing Extracurricular Activities In Primary Grades

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Abstract: Extracurricular activities complement and expand the educational process of students in their free time, create opportunities for students to acquire independent knowledge, increase their positive abilities, initiative, and have a good effect on the productive organization of students' free time. Extracurricular activities create broad opportunities for the formation of students as well-rounded individuals and prepare them for life. Organizing extracurricular activities in primary grades increases students' interest in knowledge, develops their creative thinking, and forms independent work skills. This article examines the purpose, content, and benefits of organizing extracurricular activities for students in primary grades.

Keywords: Lesson, extracurricular activities, methods, independent work, competitive examination, club, goal, student activity, teamwork.

Introduction: In primary grades, extracurricular activities complement the educational process in their free time, based on the interests, desires, wishes and needs of students. It creates an opportunity to develop students' creative abilities and initiative. The uniqueness of extracurricular activities is that the diversity of clubs and similar programs, innovations in their content create new opportunities for primary school students to develop as individuals. Extracurricular activities are a component of the educational work of a general secondary school, one of the forms of organizing students' free time. Extracurricular activities create broad opportunities for the formation of students as well-rounded individuals and their preparation for life. Extracurricular activities include a system of various classes held with students and aimed at educating and educating them. Such classes are organized by the pedagogical team, class teacher, leadership of youth organizations and children's self-government organizations outside of class time. Competitions are competitions organized to assess the knowledge, skills, talents or potential of

participants in a certain field, topic or type of activity and identify the best. They are held for the following purposes:

1. Identifying youth talents - finding capable and talented young people among school, college or university students.
2. Encouragement - rewarding and supporting knowledgeable, enterprising, active participants.
3. Exchange of experience - participants exchange experiences with each other and improve their knowledge and skills.
4. Development and motivation - encouraging them to work on themselves, strive for innovation. Competitions are held in various areas: scientific, cultural, sports, arts, crafts, etc.

A "club" is a small group organized in a specific field, interest, or area of activity, in which participants develop their knowledge and skills. They are usually organized in schools, cultural centers, or other organizations. Clubs are usually held after school and help children develop their creative, physical, or

intellectual skills. Competitions and clubs allow students to discover and develop their abilities in areas of interest to them (art, science, sports, technology, etc.). Competitions and clubs are the best way to spend free time meaningfully and to get away from harmful habits. In most cases, these activities are carried out in groups, which teaches children to cooperate, communicate, and understand others. Competitions create an atmosphere of competition. This strengthens students' desire to strive, work on themselves, and achieve success. Some clubs (for example, robotics, design, programming) guide students in choosing a future profession.

Main part

The primary education stage is the most important period when students' personalities, interest in knowledge, and social skills are formed. Therefore, effective organization of extracurricular activities, not limited to the lesson process, greatly contributes to the comprehensive development of students. Organizing extracurricular activities in primary grades increases students' interest in knowledge, develops their creative thinking, and forms independent work skills. One of the main advantages of extracurricular activities is that they serve as a means of preparing students for lessons, motivating them, and strengthening their practical skills. While theoretical knowledge is given during the lesson, extracurricular activities create the opportunity to apply it in real life. From the point of view of methodological approaches, extracurricular activities are organized in more informal, free, and child-friendly forms. This creates an interesting environment for the child, unlike the lesson. For example, in literary circles, students develop not only their speech, but also their social activity by reading poetry, staging plays, and participating in roles. The concept of "Educational work outside the classroom and outside the school" was approved by the Ministry of Public Education in 1993. In organizing extracurricular work, independent classes based on the self-control of students under the guiding influence of the teacher and conducted in science rooms, the library, and at home on the basis of an individual plan should become the leading form. This involves the rational use of the material base of education in extracurricular work: additional and reference literature, laboratory equipment, demonstration manuals, didactic materials, and

technical means. The educational value of extracurricular work is to provide students with additional knowledge, skills, and abilities. Educational significance is to prepare the ground for students' creative activity, speech etiquette, and independent thinking.

The development of social society, in particular, the increasingly deep roots of the ideas of national independence in our lives, is enriching the content of reforms in the education system. In the educational process, forms and methods of teaching that have been tested in experience are enriched and, if necessary, are updated and put into practice. State policy in this regard also envisages the formation of a comprehensively developed personality, spiritually and morally educated through continuous education. How correctly it is implemented largely depends on the effectiveness of the primary education system. Increasing the effectiveness of extracurricular activities primarily depends on finding and implementing the most modern and convenient directions for the formation of a complete person. This Concept is also aimed at determining the stages of personal development for the same purpose.

It is difficult to achieve the intended goal without clearly planning educational work at school, without determining its content, forms and methods, without putting it into a certain system. The educational impact of extracurricular activities largely depends on the level of organization of the educational process and how the diverse work of the student community is organized. Extracurricular activities are not limited to a mandatory program, but voluntarily unite students of different ages. They carry out work on their initiative, interest them in science, and introduce them to the cultural life of the people. For example, quizzes, competitions, and practical classes organized in natural science, native language, or mathematics encourage them to master knowledge more deeply. Such activities enhance students' inquisitiveness, develop independent thinking and creative approach skills. Extracurricular activities also increase social activity. Group projects, performances, and sports competitions create a friendly atmosphere among students. Skills such as teamwork, exchanging ideas, and defending one's point of view are formed from a young age. Another important advantage is the improvement of children's

aesthetic education. Through literary evenings, theater performances, drawing and handicraft circles, their interest in art increases, and aesthetic taste is formed. This helps them grow up not only as educated, but also as spiritually mature individuals.

The tasks of organizers who lead extracurricular and extracurricular activities are also multifaceted. The tasks of the organizer of extracurricular and extracurricular activities include the following:

1. Planning and monitoring the implementation of extracurricular educational activities.
 2. Organizing students' multifaceted activities outside the classroom and outside the school with the help of class activists of student organizations.
 3. Providing methodological assistance to teachers, class leaders, parents, and class activists, directly supervising the direction of extracurricular and extracurricular activities.
 4. Participation in the most important educational events held at the school and interschool levels.
 5. Extensive use of educational and cultural institutions and the community in organizing students' leisure time.
- In this regard, three main aspects of the organizers' activity can be distinguished: organizational, methodological, and administrative.

Extracurricular activities are characterized by a variety of content, depending on the variety of forms and types. In school practice, there are such types of extracurricular activities as: clubs, quizzes, competitions, olympiads, interesting events. Extracurricular activities also include publishing a wall newspaper, organizing interesting corners. Competitions, clubs and events held using various methods make education a joyful and memorable process for the child. Therefore, careful planning and organization of extracurricular activities based on modern approaches is a priority task for every teacher. After all, tomorrow's mature individuals are formed through today's extracurricular opportunities. Extracurricular activities also form a sense of responsibility in students. The roles, tasks, and leadership tasks assigned to them develop confidence, activity, and independence in children.

Conclusion

In primary grades, extracurricular activities enhance the

social activity of students, increase the culture of teamwork, and prepare them for real life. Extracurricular activities also allow them to identify and support the child's abilities. Such activities make school life meaningful, serve the comprehensive development of students and are of educational importance. Extracurricular activities play an important role in the education of primary school students. This form of activity not only provides knowledge, but also broadens the worldview of children, develops their social and creative potential. Therefore, it is necessary to organize extracurricular activities in schools in a planned, systematic and goal-oriented manner. Proper organization of extracurricular activities in primary schools not only expands the scope of students' knowledge, but also plays an important role in educating them as socially, spiritually and physically healthy, active individuals. Therefore, every primary school teacher should pay special attention to planning and high-quality organization of extracurricular activities.

So, extracurricular activities in primary schools are not just additional classes, but are an important educational tool that ensures the comprehensive formation of students. Through such activities, students develop vital qualities such as interest in science, creative thinking, teamwork skills, aesthetic taste, responsibility, and independence. Extracurricular activities enrich not only the level of knowledge of children, but also their spiritual and social world. Therefore, work in this area should be considered an integral, main part of primary education and should be carried out purposefully and systematically.

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