

BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA IJODIY BILISH FAOLLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Namangan davlat universiteti. Boshlang'ich ta'limda
aniq va tabiiy fanlarni o'qitish metodikasi kafedrası o'qituvchisi

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarning ijodiy ishlarini ommalashtirish, boshlang'ich ta'limda o'quvchilarning to'garaklar orqali kasb-hunarga maqsadli yo'naltirishning muhim omili sifatida ularning axloqiy, aqliy va jismoniy jihatdan taraqqiy etishiga xizmat qiluvchi omillar va sinfdan tashkari ishlar, ularning vazifalari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ijodiy ish, ijodiy faoliyat, intuitsiya fikrlash, intuitiv va mantiqiy fikrlash, sinfdan tashqari ishlar, sinfdan tashqari ishlarning maqsadi.

РАЗВИТИЕ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ ПОЗНАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ У УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ

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Аннотация:

В данной статье популяризация творческих работ учащихся начальных классов, факторов, служащих их нравственному, умственному и физическому развитию, как важного фактора целенаправленной ориентации учащихся на профессию посредством кружков в начальном образовании, а также внеурочной деятельности, их показаны задания.

Ключевые слова: творческая работа, творческая деятельность, интуитивное мышление, интуитивно-логическое мышление, внеурочная деятельность, цель внеурочной деятельности.

DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITY IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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Abstract:

In this article, popularization of creative works of elementary school students, factors that serve their moral, mental and physical development as an important factor of purposeful orientation of students to the profession through clubs in elementary education, as well as extracurricular activities, their tasks are shown.

Keywords: creative work, creative activity, intuitive thinking, intuitive and logical thinking, extracurricular activities, purpose of extracurricular activities.

Continuous improvement of programs and methodical materials aimed at the individual development of primary school students according to their abilities through the wide use of modern information and communication technologies, popularization of the creative works of primary school students, including the purposeful orientation of students to the profession through clubs in primary education as an important factor in their moral, intellectual and serves his physical development. Students who are effectively prepared for creative activities meet the following criteria of talent: speed of mental development; curiosity, observation, speech, consciousness, non-standard thinking; early specialization of interest, intelligence, emotions; mathematics, music, visual arts, engineering, learning foreign languages; cognitive activity, initiative, organizational skills, determination, striving to achieve the set goal; readiness and ability for practical activities.

The creative process has two important features. One of them is intuition (mind, understanding), and the second is formalization of the result obtained in the process of intuitive thinking. Only its effect is characterized by the fact that it is developed as a unit of conscious, intuitive and logical thinking. The creative process is absolutely reflected in all the forms of social initiative of a person in various degrees, mainly in the forms related to his professional activity.

Creative activity in circles is the relationship of the subject's activity to his work (satisfaction with work, striving for innovation in the process of performing it, creative motivation in finding a solution to a problem) and creative problem solving (independent transfer of previously acquired knowledge, skills and abilities and

methods of activity to a new situation, problematic, known the process of knowing the object according to its new function).

The process of circular activity is a manifestation at the level of independent education, and it showed that it occurs in the conditions of knowledge, skills and experience of certain creative activity with a variable description and positive motives of knowledge, and on this basis students acquire creative activity experiences. This requires the development of creative cognitive activity in primary school students.

In primary education, the students' determination of stable motives for the profession through clubs and a positive emotional orientation to the cognitive process, striving to eliminate the usual methods of educational behavior in solving educational tasks, searching for non-standard methods and methods of finding a solution to problems, persistence in the cognitive activity related to the profession, creativity reflects the personality characteristic characterized by the effectiveness of cognitive activity.

In primary education, the purposeful orientation of students to the profession through clubs reflects motivational-emotional, cognitive, volitional and active-creative components.

Extracurricular activities are an integral part of the school education process. Extracurricular activities, as well as students' activities within the classroom, are aimed at achieving the results of mastering the main educational program. Extracurricular activities are the activities of students in the classroom, in elementary education, through clubs to create a community of students.

The purpose of extracurricular activities at school is to develop children's interest in knowledge and creativity, to adapt them to the life of society, to introduce them to a healthy lifestyle. The main tasks of organizing children's extracurricular activities:

1. To determine the interests, inclinations, abilities and opportunities of students in various types of activities;
 2. Creating conditions for individual development of each child in the field of extracurricular activities;
 3. Formation of the system of knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in the chosen field of activity;
 4. Development of experience of creative activity, creative abilities of children.
- Children's educational activities can be carried out through various interest associations. These are circles, clubs, studios, sections, theaters, school scientific societies, etc. At the same time, the main way of organizing children's activities is to unite them in educational groups, i.e. groups of students with common interests who

study together on a single curriculum for a certain time (academic year, half year, quarter). They can be used by children from 6 to 18 years old.

Study groups can be divided into the following types: single-profile; double profile; multidisciplinary; complex, variable content groups, intersecting learning groups; educational groups of joint activities of children and parents, research groups.

A circle is one of the most common forms among student associations, such as a circle, class, section, studio, orchestra, ensemble, theater, club. Tugarak is an environment for communication and joint activities of children, an association of children by interests, classes that helps to solve educational problems, to form knowledge, skills and abilities in certain activities. Activities in a circle allow children to satisfy their various interests and decide on the correctness of their choice. Today, the club can exist as the initial stage of the implementation of the educational program, where children can try their hands and capabilities, check the correctness of the choice of activity.

In the conditions of additional education for children, extracurricular activities greatly help the development of individual abilities of students, cause them to strive to acquire knowledge and skills outside of compulsory programs. Classes not only equip children with skills and abilities, but also help them realize their creative abilities. They create creative activity, teach to make changes to product technology, to implement their own ideas. As a result, each item is unique.

Children are limitless in inventing, they are very warm to the things they make, they have fun and enjoy doing it, because the desire to embody the imagination is the real basis and driving principle of creativity. The purpose of the clubs is to deepen students' knowledge, develop their abilities, satisfy their creative interests and inclinations, involve them in socially useful work, and organize their free time and recreation.

The success of the club's work is determined by the personal qualities and professional skills of the club leader. The result of the work of the circle - its report - an exhibition of works organized at the end of the academic year. It is very important that the final exhibition not only clearly shows the results of the work, but also gives perspectives for the future activities of the club.

Best practices and specific studies show that extracurricular activities can be successfully used in the prevention of poor school performance, pedagogical neglect, and the rehabilitation of delinquent adolescents. However, in public school practice, students who are behind in academics and undisciplined are often excluded from participating in extracurricular activities. Especially often these students are excluded from participation in club activities.

In modern conditions, in school practice and pedagogical theory, not enough attention is paid to the organization of group work with schoolchildren who are lagging behind. Recommendations on these issues, which are available in a number of dissertations, as well as in methodological literature, have not yet been systematized. In this way, difficulties arise in forming a deep, integrated vision of the possibilities of circle work in improving the quality of schoolchildren's education and upbringing, and ways to practically eliminate serious shortcomings in conducting such work.

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