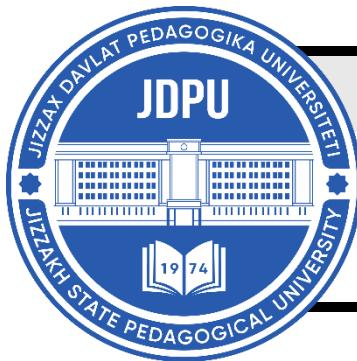


# MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



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### THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING CREATIVE THINKING AMONG FUTURE HISTORY TEACHERS

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** extracurricular activities, interactive methods, professional formation, empirical analysis method, personal abilities.

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**Abstract:** Today, in the educational process, it is important to consolidate students' knowledge, increase their interest and develop creative thinking skills. The role of extracurricular activities in this is invaluable. Because in the process of teaching, it is necessary not only to provide students with theoretical knowledge, but also to develop their abilities through practical activities. Extracurricular activities are aimed at precisely this goal, and serve to arouse students' interest, increase their activity and develop independent thinking. This article describes the effectiveness of extracurricular activities in developing creative thinking in future history teachers.

**Introduction.** Today, in the modern education system, extracurricular activities are an important pedagogical process that serves to reinforce students' knowledge, increase their interest in science, and develop their creative thinking skills. Particularly in history education, such activities play a significant role, as they allow students to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. Scenarios for conducting extracurricular activities are an essential part of the pedagogical process. These activities help identify students' abilities, develop their creative potential, and facilitate the acquisition of new knowledge. Additionally, such activities contribute to achieving effective results in strengthening students' knowledge.

When planning extracurricular activities, it is important to use interactive methods, group work approaches, and innovative technologies. Such approaches increase students'

engagement and encourage independent thinking. For example, project-based activities, practical laboratory sessions, intellectual games, and creative competitions allow students to apply their knowledge in practice. The experience and skill of teachers play a key role in organizing extracurricular activities. By developing pedagogical scenarios and implementing them in practice, students not only improve their theoretical knowledge but also develop practical skills, which contributes to enhancing the quality of education.

The competence and pedagogical mastery of future history teachers are manifested in the quality characteristics of their training: direction, qualification, professional and pedagogical tasks, and the level of acquisition of didactic skills and competencies. These competencies should already begin to form during higher education, ensuring professional development, the development of general and pedagogical culture, and the cultivation of personal and professional qualities.

The development of future history teachers is determined, on one hand, by the elements of personal structure, and on the other hand, by the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for creatively solving pedagogical problems in higher education. Alongside the formation of a holistic personality, the potential, consciousness, mindset, and intellect of students of all ages actively influence the learning process, helping to develop stable positive motivation, value orientations, and interest in professional and intellectual development.

In preparing future history teachers, psychological-pedagogical sciences play an important role in shaping their didactic culture. Didactic culture is understood by scholars as the system of effectively applying didactic forms and methods in working with students, developing creative thinking, and independently producing new knowledge. Researchers emphasize the high efficiency of modern didactic teaching methods in higher education.

#### Research methodology and literature review

This article applies research methods aimed at studying and analyzing scenarios for conducting extracurricular activities and determining their effectiveness in the educational process.

The following methods were used in the research:

1. Theoretical analysis: Scientific literature in pedagogy and psychology, methodological manuals, and information on modern educational technologies were studied. The role of extracurricular activities in reinforcing knowledge, developing abilities, and forming creative thinking skills was analyzed.

2. Empirical research methods: Surveys and interviews with teachers and students were conducted, and observations were made during practical sessions. This method allowed assessment of the impact of extracurricular activities on students' engagement and interest.

3. Experimental-pedagogical testing: Various scenarios for extracurricular activities were developed and tested in practice to analyze their effectiveness. The level of students' knowledge acquisition was studied using interactive methods, group projects, and game-based technologies.

4. Statistical analysis: The obtained results were analyzed, and the effectiveness of extracurricular activities was assessed using percentage indicators. Changes in students' knowledge, activity, and motivation were evaluated. Both local and foreign sources were used in the research.

In particular:

- Scientific articles on pedagogical technologies;
- Manuals on teaching methodology and application of interactive methods;
- Experiences of organizing extracurricular activities in Uzbek and foreign education systems;
- Psychological literature on methods to increase students' interest.

Analysis of the literature showed that properly organizing extracurricular activities is an important factor in developing students' knowledge and creative abilities. This contributes to improving the quality and effectiveness of education. Organizing extracurricular activities is an essential part of the educational process and plays a key role in increasing students' interest in learning.

The study of the practice of training future history teachers allows identification of several problems due to the following contradictions:

- The objective needs of society, the desire of future history teachers to achieve an appropriate level of didactic culture, and the insufficiently effective organization of professional training in higher education;
- Modern educational requirements for the competence of future history teachers and the low level of application of the latest pedagogical technologies during their professional training in higher education institutions;
- The need to develop didactic culture in accordance with modern higher education paradigms and pedagogical education concepts, and the inadequacy of methodological support in studying pedagogical sciences at universities.

Some researchers have expressed their opinions on this topic:

- J. Dewey emphasized that education should take place not only in the classroom but also in real-life situations. He highlighted the importance of extracurricular activities in developing students' independent thinking [1].

- V.A. Sukhomlinsky stated that extracurricular activities are an effective tool for reinforcing students' knowledge and developing their creative abilities [2].

- R. G'ofurov noted that extracurricular activities are an important pedagogical process in developing students' thinking and creative activity [3].

- A. Qo'chqorov emphasized that extracurricular activities play a key role in increasing students' interest and developing practical skills [4].

Familiarity with scenarios for conducting extracurricular activities is important for developing students' knowledge, skills, and competencies in the educational process. This article analyzes the impact of extracurricular activities on education quality, methods of organizing them, and pedagogical approaches. Interactive methods, project-based activities, and group work can increase the effectiveness of extracurricular activities.

For example, designing a scenario based on students' interests and testing it in practice enhances the effectiveness of the learning process.

In conclusion, extracurricular activities play a significant role in developing students' personal abilities, creative thinking, and independent work skills. Therefore, effectively organizing this process and implementing it based on innovative scenarios contributes to improving the quality of education. Overall, extracurricular activities encourage students to gain deeper knowledge in the subject, develop logical and creative thinking, and engage with modern technologies. Properly organized activities can positively impact students' future professional development. Therefore, regularly organizing extracurricular activities in history education and improving their quality is a crucial task.

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