

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZING EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION

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The article focuses on the study of extracurricular education in Japan, China, South Korea, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan, and identifies the specifics of extracurricular education in each of these foreign countries and makes relevant recommendations.

Keywords: *"Harmoniously developed generation", Law, order, circles, STEAM-education, out-of-school education*

Introduction. According to my life experience, I can say without any hesitation and any doubt that The essence of the system of extracurricular education in the country, based on the fullest identification and improvement of individual abilities, interests of children, consists of artistic, communicative, sports, leisure, labor and other activities within various disciplines, the main purpose of which is to ensure the integrity .

Extracurricular education system ("Barkamol Avlod" ¹children's schools) Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2019 No PP-4467 "On measures to radically increase the effectiveness of extracurricular education in the public education system", Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2021 Regulations of Barkamol Avlod children's schools approved by the Resolution No. 331 of May 27, 2019 and the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 28, 2019 "Culture, art, sports, information

¹ The term "Barkamol avlod" means "Harmoniously developed generation" and this name is given to the schools, delt with out of school activities

technology, increase interest in reading books, on measures to implement 5 important initiatives for the involvement of schoolgirls in socially active life”.

As we know, At present, more than 216,000 schoolchildren study in more than 7,527,000 circles in 7 directions of 216 Barkamol Avlod children's schools in the country.

So, The main part. In **Japan**, out-of-school education is mainly done after school. Extracurricular education is often divided into two types: sports clubs (baseball, football, judo, tennis, swimming, softball, volleyball, rugby) and cultural clubs (English, radio, calligraphy, science, mathematics, calendar). The duration of out-of-school education is two hours in many parts of Japan. In Japan, almost 60% of high school pupils participate in extracurricular activities. Furthermore I would like to give some information about school of Japan and In the out-of-school education system, called "Kram schools", classes are conducted in two different directions. It can offer classes for elementary school students in non-academic subjects such as art, swimming, abacus and calligraphy, as well as academic subjects that are important for preparing for entrance exams at all levels. Although the cost of this type of education is high, many Japanese parents want their children to attend this type of school..

In addition **China**. Many Chinese parents supplement their children with extracurricular activities in the afternoon, evenings and on weekends to keep them busy until bedtime. These classes can last from 2-5 hours per day on weekdays and 4-10 hours per day on weekends. There are the following types of extracurricular education: music, art, academic training, sports.

Moreover as we know In China, as in Western countries, parents allow their children to attend extracurricular activities. In China, schooling usually lasts 12 hours and sometimes even 14 hours. Their schedule starts at 08:00 and ends at 18:00, followed by homework until 23:00.

Chinese students often try to teach piano, drawing, or English from the age of 2, but usually start at the age of 7.

I would like to mention that In South Korea, extracurricular activities are an important element of any child's development and are often based on lessons taught in school. The types of out-of-school education are similar to those in other countries and are divided into sports, music, dance, art, foreign language learning, book analysis, and community service (volunteering).

It should be admitted that South Korea also has a form of extracurricular education called "part-time work or volunteering", in which high school students have the opportunity to focus on areas of interest in their careers so that they can feel the vital activity. Part-time work can also be one of the positive signs for a resume. Employers love to see an active person who has shown an intention to develop their career from an early age.

There is no doubt that in the Russian Federation, after-school classes are held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays after school. Out-of-school education is almost free, and only for teachers invited from abroad can be paid for by parents. In Russia, there are forms of education specializing in music, performing arts, sports, foreign languages, STEAM sciences, as well as IT.

As part of out-of-school education in Kazakhstan, after-school classes are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the afternoon to explore children's interests and develop a wide range of skills. Forms of extracurricular education include: Languages - reading in Russian, drama in Russian, German for beginners and advanced groups, reading in Kazakh, drama in Kazakh, French, English;

Sports - football, karate, skiing, skating, table tennis, outdoor games, running, basketball, fitness, chess;

Creativity - school group, dance, drama, storytelling, drumming, coding, cartoon drawing, handicrafts, Lego club, making paper dolls, making cards, recycled crafts, wooden crafts, robotics, weaving, sewing;

Social education - checkers and backgammon, chess, dominoes.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, out-of-school education is mainly provided to primary school students on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 2:45 to 3:30, and to secondary school students on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 3:35 to 4:15. Classes for elementary and middle school students vary every six or seven weeks.

It is noteworthy that in Kyrgyzstan, extracurricular education is free, and only in some cases can payments be made for purchased raw materials. The situation also requires that payments be made for the recruitment of professionals in out-of-school education.

Currently, extracurricular activities include: baking club, golf, horseback riding, strategy games, football, painting, drawing, badminton, outdoor games, drama, art club, table tennis, bowling, yoga, creative drawing, toy making club, knitting, handicrafts, sewing club, girls singing club, Lego robotics, embroidery, basketball, math, volleyball, chess club, cooking club, dance, science club, health and fitness and groups.

Paid and free forms of extracurricular education in Azerbaijan. Free clubs are organized taking into account the wishes of students.

While paid clubs and free clubs help students identify their interests and desires, paid clubs allow students to gain more professional knowledge.

At the music center, students are taught to play a variety of musical instruments. Reporting concerts are also organized in this form of education, and the report concert demonstrates student activism to parents and school staff. Extracurricular activities

include drama, dance, architecture, fashion, drawing, ceramics, marbling (painting on water), carpet weaving, handicrafts, sports, and homework clubs.

CONCLUSION

Studies based on foreign experience show that:

1. The system of extracurricular education is indeed one of the necessary factors for strengthening the cognitive skills conducted in secondary schools;
2. Extracurricular education is a necessary system that can direct young people to the profession based on their interests;
3. It can be argued that the systematic organization of extracurricular educational processes is the basis for students to spend their free time productively in school;
4. Issuance of prestigious certificates to graduates who have studied in out-of-school educational institutions and completed the relevant training hours;
5. To establish cooperation with international professional organizations in order to increase the capacity of vocational groups of out-of-school educational institutions.

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