

The Impact of Extracurricular Work On Students' Learning Process

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Abstract: *Extracurricular activities keep students interested. They improve peer interaction. A lot of skills that underlie extracurricular activities can be used throughout the core curriculum. The acquisition of knowledge of students depends not only on the teachers and their teaching skills, but also on the relationship with the peers and the feeling of self-confidence to express their opinions without any fear.*

Keywords: extracurricular activities, learning process, self-confidence, critical thinking, academic performance

I. INTRODUCTION

Extracurricular activities keep students interested. Mahoney and Cairns [1] looked at the positive connection to school that participating in extracurricular activities created among students whose prior commitment to the school had been marginal. They found that a wider choice of activities resulted in a stronger effect because students' individual needs and interests were more likely to be met. After-class activities also engage students not only in their favorite subjects, but also in subjects they did not like before. And it helps students to try themselves in the arts or related fields such as music, dance and sports.

II. METHODS

They improve peer interaction. McNeal [2] indicates that extracurricular participation provides previously marginalized students with access to a more "elite" stratum of the student population and exposes the students to peers who have better attitudes toward school.

Peer interaction plays a very important role in the psychological feature of students. Because if a student does not get along well with his peers, he will lose interest in the lesson. He is also unable to demonstrate his knowledge during the lesson because he cannot interact with other students.

They create challenges. Mahoney [3], who extended the work of Posner and Vandell [4] to focus on adolescents in after-school activities, determined that effective youth activity programs are highly organized and encourage increasingly complex skill building for participants. Thus, extracurricular activities challenge students' problem solving and decision making skills. Any challenge which arises during the process of learning helps students sharpen the knowledge and get it more completely.

III. RESULTS

They act like a bridge between students and the school. Participating in an extracurricular activity connects students more deeply to the school, its faculty, a peer group, and school values [1,3]. Further, Jordan and Nettles [5] discovered that adolescents who participated in structured activities supervised by positive adult role models were more likely to make personal investments in their schooling that might, in turn, motivate them to excel academically. The acquisition of knowledge of students depends not only on the teachers and their teaching skills, but also on the relationship with the peers and the feeling of self-confidence to express their opinions without any fear.

They engage learning new skills. Essentially, extracurricular activities allow students to learn something that can stay with them for whole life. The skill can become the foundation of a hobby or passion that will enrich their life for years to come. Everything from exercising to learning to play a musical instrument can lead to hours spent doing what they enjoy. In addition, extracurricular activities develop key skills and personal features that can be profitable in other fields of life. Using the same examples, sports are key to developing teamwork, leadership, and problem-solving skills. A musical instrument requires above all creativity. Music inspires everyone to improve people's spirit and gives enthusiasm to do something well.

IV. DISCUSSION

They boost students' academic performance. A lot of skills that underlie extracurricular activities can be used throughout the core curriculum. Education requires solid problem-solving skills, memory, creativity, and critical thinking. To varying degrees, you can find an extracurricular activity that has an impact on these areas[6]. By developing critical thinking on students teachers will be able to teach them the ability of solving any challenges and obstacles encountered in the learning process independently and find proper solutions to them.

They help students to broaden social skills. The nature of most extracurricular activities means that students will interact with other students in a social environment. Away from class, it's a good opportunity for them to socialize with like-minded peers. This gives them the chance to improve their social skills, strike up new friendships and communicate confidently in the society.

V. CONCLUSION

Extracurricular activities also help develop self-esteem and confidence. It is ecstatic when students succeed in something they like, especially when they work hard to achieve it. Proper self-esteem is a significant factor of positive psychological and mental balance.

VI. REFERENCES

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