**PLACE OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND**

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# Theoretical Part

## Introduction

Over the decades, globalisation has impacted the world and the way this world works. Globalisation has contributed heavily to the progress of the world in terms of travel, trade, migration and the spread of cultural influences (ijert.org, 2019). Therefore, the education system focuses on the extracurricular system that will improve the knowledge of every student. Extracurricular activities are an alternative form of learning. Extracurricular activities are pursued along with the normal course of study (crimsoneducation.org, 2019). Due to societal changes, especially in developed countries education system is changing constantly. Moreover, the creation of new opportunities for economic growth, job, poverty reduction, improving quality of life and increasing exchanges of cultural influence among societies have also impacted the transformation of the educational landscape. It can be proven beneficial for every country in terms of advancement. It is also seen that due to the impact of globalisation, the world has become more of a knowledge society.

Due to this societal change, the education system is changing constantly, especially in developed countries. Globalisation has played an important role in the world economy and the advancement of countries (Linh and Linh, 2023). The government of these countries has also identified that the change in the education system can impact the economy of that respective country in a positive way. Moreover, the impact of globalisation has completely changed the previous education policies of the country (Lingard, 2021). The inclusion of extracurricular activities can be beneficial in terms of the growth of the respective country.

In this study, the impact of globalisation on the education system is going to be discussed. In order to meet the purpose of this study, the UK is going to be taken into consideration. Moreover, to discuss the impact of globalisation on the change of the education system of the UK, the ***Education Act 2011*** is going to be taken. It has been identified that various education acts have been published by the UK government under the influence of globalisation.

Such acts can be referred to as the ***Education Act 2011***, ***Education Act 2016,*** and ***Education Act 2022.*** All these acts proved beneficial in terms of economic development. The education act 2016 focuses on that aspect. Collaborating with the local authority for developing the skills of their youth can be beneficial for the country in terms of increasing the number of skill-based workforces. Moreover, the Education Act 2022 focuses on the improvement of technical skills and other local skills which can be beneficial for the country in terms of economical growth. However, the educational act of 2011 focuses on the development of education from the early stages of education (Participation, 2019).

Moreover, the government has taken various steps for the inclusion of extracurricular activities as a part of the curriculum. Extracurricular activities have proven beneficial in terms of reinforcing the lessons learned in the classroom. Furthermore, it also helps students to apply academic skills in a real-world context. Therefore for this study, the education act 2011 is taken as it can impact all the sectors from primary to higher education. The act holds the power to completely transform every area of educational development from pedagogies to curriculum development.

## Globalisation and its history

## Definition of globalisation

In simple words, globalisation is defined as the changing of the world. Globalisation is defined as a situation in which every part of the world becomes similar in terms of social and cultural influences, available goods and services and many others (cambridge.org, 2019). It refers to the process of increased relations among individuals, organisations and nations worldwide. Globalisation is driven by the development of technology, transportation, communication and many others (Yameogo *et al., 2021*).

Over the decades globalisation has impacted the world changing the way this world works. Globalisation has contributed heavily to the progress of the world in terms of travel, trade, migration and the spread of cultural influences. The impact of globalisation has proven beneficial for every country in terms of advancement.

Overall, globalisation is a complex phenomenon that can play an important role in the world economy and the advancement of countries (imf.org, 2019). The government of various countries has identified that globalisation can impact the economy of that respective country in a positive way.

## The Emergence of Globalisation

Globalisation is considered as the idea or a phenomenon that endures the challenges to the education system and to school curriculum specifically. In the recent day, globalization has helped in dominating all aspects of life such as social, political, media and education and knowledge transmission (Haini and Wei, 2022).

**Critical aspects of the general curriculum**: In the present time, students and teachers as well as parents are more concerned about extracurricular activities in the school. The link between academic knowledge and the effective information included in the school curriculum and textbook is insufficient. It can be said that the application of school knowledge cannot be found in daily life. After globalization, it has been observed the content and applications do not help in offering real opportunities for personalized approaches in the education system and the practices are also far away from the alternative source in the learning procedure.

There are many ways to develop the school curriculum and it is essential to review the connection between the particular competencies and the content. It helps in enhancing the student's ability and utilizing their knowledge.

It can be found that in most of the school curricula, extracurricular activity is not included. This factor is affecting their students heavily. It can be found that extracurricular activity helps students to grow their existing skills and develop new skills in the real-world context. Therefore, the absence of extracurricular activities can pose threat to the growth of their students.

In the case of globalization, the education sector of England focuses on implementing extracurricular activities in the school curriculum. Students can gain extra knowledge regarding their education purpose. Such activities will assist to promote problem-solving skills, critical thinking skills and other skills. it enhances the student's ability to manipulate strategy. Students can upgrade their knowledge in different ways such as gaming, business terms and other activities. Due to these kinds of reason, the government of London focus on the curriculum activities that will help to enhance the Knowledge of every student.

## Impact of Globalisation on the education system

## The societal change of globalisation

In the education sector, the government focus to provide new opportunities for their students with the help of extra circular activities. The management team of the education sector always help to fulfil the goal of their students. In the case of the United Kingdom at present time, the government is taking every possible step to develop its education system. Therefore, proper curricular activities will help all the students to engage in education. Due to societal changes, especially in developed countries education system is changing constantly.

## The impact of societal change on the education system

Due to societal changes, especially in developed countries, the education system is changing constantly. Moreover, the creation of new opportunities for economic growth, job, poverty reduction, improving quality of life and increasing exchanges of cultural influence among societies have also impacted the transformation of the educational landscape (Singh *et al., 2020*).

Furthermore, the government of various countries has also identified that the change in the education system can impact the economy of that respective country in a positive way. Globalization has opened the path for international education and teaching foreign languages. Moreover, cross-cultural references have increased the opportunity of accessing various educational resources from all around the world (Amrekul, 2020.).

Demographic changes have also played a significant role in transforming the education system in terms of increasing diversity. Every school is now entitled to meet the needs of every student irrespective of cultural background. Moreover, this change has also led to increasing multicultural education and equity (Yonezawa, 2020).

Moreover, the impact of globalisation has completely changed the previous education policies of the country. The inclusion of extracurricular activities can be beneficial in terms of the growth of the respective country. Now, every school is focusing on creating opportunities for their students so that they can understand and apply academic skills in a real-world context (Suarez-Orozco, 2019).

## Features of Globalisation in the education system

Globalisation has a significant impact on the education system. It can be found that due to the impact of globalisation, most country is focusing on developing their education system from the root.

Some key features of globalisation in the education system are discussed below.

* ***Internationalisation:*** The education system has become more internationalised. Globalisation has opened a path for everybody to cross borders and study in different countries. Moreover, teachers and researchers are continuously going to different countries for educational purposes. This has led to increasing diversity in institutions (Lee, and Stensaker, 2021).
* ***Cross-cultural exchange:*** In the aspect of globalisation, cross-cultural exchange has developed rapidly. It involves exchanging ideas, knowledge and many others among various countries (Ozer, 2020).
* ***Technological advancement:*** The development of technological innovation has also changed the education system. Technological advancement has made it easier for students in terms of accessing resources from all over the world. Moreover, it is also now easier for students to search for any topic they can’t understand. Online learning platforms and digital libraries have come in handy in the pandemic situations. Due to technological advancement, it is also easier for teachers and researchers to connect with others in the same field from all around the world (Tolchah and Mu'ammar, 2019).
* ***Vast curriculum:*** Due to the globalisation impact on the education system, the whole educational system has transformed. Now, various other subjects have been included in every curriculum. The governments have shifted their focus from the traditional education system to a new system that can boost the growth of the economy. Such examples included the inclusion of extracurricular activity as a subject. Extracurricular activities have proven beneficial in terms of reinforcing the lessons learned in the classroom. Furthermore, it also helps students to apply academic skills in a real-world context. Therefore, governments from all over the world are focusing on developing their educational policies (Ogeh, and Abe, 2020).
* ***Standardization:*** Globalisation has also impacted the education system in terms of standardization. Due to the increasing number of international students, every country is adopting the same curriculum and teaching methods (Contractor, 2021).
* ***Commercialisation:*** Apart from the above features, globalisation has also led to the commercialisation of the education system. It can be seen that in the globalisation aspect, various private organisations have risen that are involved in the provision of education. Such examples of companies can be referred to as Byju’s, Vedantu, Physics Walla and many more. This has increased the competition in the education market. Moreover, some of these private institutions are not using the conventional way of teaching. They are focusing on developing new ways to teach their students. All these factors have led to the creation of a more skilled workforce for the respective country (Zajda, 2020.).

## Internationalisation of education in the aspect of globalisation

Globalisation has opened a path for everybody to cross borders and study in different countries. Moreover, teachers and researchers are continuously going to different countries for educational purposes. This has led to increasing diversity in institutions. This can be defined as the Internationalisation of Education (Strielkowski *et al., 2021*).

In this current scenario, the concept of internationalisation has become globalised (Wit, 2019). This has further impacted the educational policies and acts in every country. Now, the education system has become more internationalised. It is now becoming a key feature of the education system (oecd.org, 2019). Due to the internationalisation of education, it is possible for students to go to a different country for education. Moreover, these students can share their knowledge in those respective schools for the development process. In addition to it, the countries are also welcoming these students with open arms as it is a way to earn more foreign exchange. moreover, it will also impact the respective economy. In order to help those international students, the countries are trying to adopt the same education process and curriculum so that those students do not face problems in terms of learning.

## The key concept of human capital in the globalisation aspect

The concept of human capital refers to the investment in self-development such as training, education or other activities. Human capital can be beneficial in terms of increasing future earnings. Moreover, human capital can help to boost the economy of any country (oecd.org, 2019). An increase in the human capital in various areas such as science, education and training can be proven beneficial for increasing innovation, equality, well-being and productivity. All these factors can impact the growth of the respective economy. In the globalisation aspect, the average human capital has been said to increase in terms of education development.

According to Bourdieu, capital can be defined as the individual’s property (Bourdieu, 2019). Moreover, Bourdieu divided the capital into three segment-social, human and cultural. According to Bourdieu, human capital is referred to one’s skill and expertise (oecd.org, 2019). It can also be defined as knowledge, skills and other attributes present in individuals that are related to economic activity. Human capital is mostly used in the education system. It can also be used for skill development training.

## The Definition of Neo-Liberalism and its Relation with Globalisation

Neo-Liberalism is an ideology that mainly focuses on the importance of individualism.

It is a set of economic policies. It emerged in the late 20th century (Elizabeth *et al., 2019*). Neoliberalism is a dominant approach, especially in Anglo-American countries. It can be defined as a changed role of government from fostering the welfare of citizens to economic competitiveness (Vallier, 2021). It stands for the privatisation of public services, deregulation of markets and reduction of government spending. It mainly focuses on the role of individuals in marketing, new managerialism, and promoting entrepreneurship and personal responsibility (Elizabeth and Arnoldo, 2019). Globalisation tends to be neoliberal in nature. However, it is not synonymous with neoliberalism.

## Features of Neo-Liberalism-based education system in the aspect of Globalisation

The features of a Neo-Liberalism-based education system can vary from place to place. However, the main focus of this education system is to create market-oriented values (researchgate.net, 2019). This type of education system focuses on individual achievement and personal responsibility. This type of education system does not prioritise collaboration and cooperation (eric.ed.gov, 2019). This factor can lead to an increase in competition. Moreover, the promotion of entrepreneurialism is given focus in this type of education system. It stands for the privatisation of public services, deregulation of markets and reduction of government spending (Hamilton, 2020).

In addition to it, this type of education primarily focuses on preparing its student for the workforce. This type of system emphasizes the students to be market ready. Therefore, it doesn’t follow the traditional way of teaching. It also promotes flexibility in the education system.

## Various key factors that can impact the education system

Globalisation has a significant impact on the education system. This has further impacted the educational policies and acts in every country. It can be found that due to the impact of globalisation, it is now easier for students to go to a different country for pursuing their higher education. Moreover, it is also possible for teachers and researchers to go to a different country and collaborate with the researchers of that respective country. All these factors can impact the respective country in terms of economic growth. In addition to it, it can also be found that due to the impact of globalisation, the need for more skilled workers is increasing day by day. In order to comply with the needs and boost their growth every country is focusing on developing their youth force from the roots.

Moreover, England constantly tries to provide equal and appropriate learning opportunities to everyone for growth and flourishing learners’ diverse talents. It has been found that the traditional way of teaching is not beneficial in the globalisation era. Therefore, most schools in these two countries are introducing extracurricular activities in their curricula. Extracurricular activities are an alternative form of learning and it focuses on the implementation of classroom knowledge in the real-world context. It is an integral part of the school's educational activities (researchgate.net, 2019). This can act as a bridge between formal curriculum and real-life learning. Moreover, it can also be found that the inclusion of extracurricular activities has proven beneficial in terms of the growth of the respective country. It has been found that extracurricular activities are a core component of the education system. These activities are important in terms of honing talents and developing skills, critical thinking and teamwork among students (globalindianschool.org, 2019). It is found that extra-curricular activities are especially beneficial for high school students as these activities will teach them practical skills too, such as time management and staying ahead in the competitive world.

**Pedagogies and their relation with extracurricular activities**

It is the study of teaching methods and strategies. It focuses on the practice of teaching and the way that learners use to acquire knowledge and skills (Herodotou *et al.*, 2019). It emphasises the various approaches of teaching including assessment methods, management strategy and curriculum design. Its effectiveness can be measured by how people learn and how it can meet the learner’s needs effectively (Mcdaniel, 2019). It is heavily influenced by cultural, social and economic factors along with the teaching goals.

every developed country such as the United Kingdom has introduced various education policies and actions in the globalisation era. Its education policies emphasise the development of the teaching process and effective management for maintaining the learning process. In addition to it, these policies also focus on the need for the development of skills. Due to the implementation of these educational policies, various skill development training has been introduced in the school curriculum. Moreover, schools are now more focused on the inclusion of extracurricular activities as part of the skill development process.

**Knowledge in extracurricular activities**

Knowledge can be defined as the understanding of information, facts, ideas or skills. It can be acquired through learning and training (cambridge.org, 2019). It can help every individual in terms of self-development. Knowledge can be both practical and theoretical. Moreover, individuals can acquire knowledge through sharing (Chen *et al., 2020*).

It can be found that in the globalisation aspect, there has been a huge increase in the number of international students. Not only that, many researchers are going to other countries for gaining and sharing knowledge in their respective fields. All these sharing of knowledge can impact the individual's self-development process. In addition to it, it is possible for the countries to gain insights into the drawback of their education system by taking feedback from international students.

**Curricula and their importance for developing extracurricular activities**

Curricula can be defined as a set of courses or activities that are designed by any education body for teaching in a respective country for a specific study. The curriculum consists of knowledge, skill training and others activities that have to be acquired and mastered by the student throughout the learning process (dictionary.cambridge.org, 2019).

It typically includes various subjects such as science, maths, political science, social studies, languages and arts. It is developed by the government body of the respective country in order to provide a framework for pedagogies (udel.edu, 2019). The main purpose of curricula is to ensure that students acquire the necessary knowledge and skills in order to succeed in their future lives.

In the globalisation aspect. the need for the more skilful worker is increasing. It can be found that the inclusion of extracurricular activities in the school curriculum will help the students to use their theoretical knowledge in a real-world context. This can lead to an increase in their skill which they can use in their later life. Moreover, it will also help the country to have a more skilled workforce which is essential in the current scenario. The curricula of every country are constantly changing in order to comply with the change in demographic, economic and environmental profiles. It has been seen that in the globalisation aspects, there's been a huge transformation in the education system in England.

## Section 4: Challenges to the educational system and extracurricular activities in the UK Globalisation:

The education system faces several challenges linkage is essential to make this sentence relevant to both Extra curricula and Globalisation

● Funding: the UK educational system has faced significant cuts in funding, resulting in a problem for schools to provide equivalent resources for their students (Winstone *et al.,* 2022).

● Teacher shortage: There is a shortage of qualified teachers in the UK with many schools struggling to fill vacancies in key subject areas with the different interviews. Basic features and knowledge are missing in the educational system (Darling-Hammond and Podolsky, 2019).

● Curriculum changes: Frequent changes to the curriculum can make it difficult for teachers to plan and deliver efficient lessons and learning to the students for their better future sufficiency (Szabo *et al.,* 2020).

● Inequality:There is a significant gap in educational attainment between students from low-income backgrounds and those who are from wealthier families (Hadden *et al.,* 2020).

● Mental health: Mental health issues among students are on the rise in the UK and schools are struggling to provide adequate support and financial support to the students for their better initiative (Clemens *et al.,* 2020).

● Technology:The technology used by the educational system in the UK, has been changed by the government as the student needs to gain better knowledge about the extracurricular activities and also to get further more important studies. The use of technology in the classrooms is becoming increasingly important but many schools do not have the resources to invest in the latest technology (Alikulovich and Yuldashevich, 2020).

Overall, these challenges are putting significant pressure on the UK's educational system and addressing them with required significant investment and Reforms for a better educational system and facilities to be given to the student.

The UK government has taken steps to address some of the challenges facing the educational system

Funding: The government of UK has placed increased funding for schools with a focus on a school in disadvantaged areas and recovered after COVID-19 effects (Montacute, 2020)**.** *Teacher shortage:* the government has launched a requirement campaign to attract more people into teaching and has introduced personalities and scholarships to encourage graduates to train as a teacher (Sundh *et al.,* 2021).

Curriculum activity changes: The government has announced a reduction in the number of exams that students must take as well as a judgment in the curriculum to reduce workload and give teachers more facility which can help them to teach students really and with a conscious mind (Roberts, 2021). Inequality: The government has introduced a major grant, such as a Pupil Premium which provides additional funding to the school that disadvantages students and plays to close the gap in educational attainment between insurance from different backgrounds (Gorard, Siddiqui and See, 2021).

Mental health: The government has announced plans to improve mental health support for children and young people including funding for mental health teams in schools (Astuti and Lukman, 2019). Technology: After COVID-19, UK government has implemented new strategies for education such as online educational platforms which include plans to improve internet connectivity in the exposure and colleges to provide a better educational system and provide better training for teachers on using technology in the classroom (Crick *et al.,* 2020).

### Effect of Globalisation on the education system and in Extracurricular Activities

Globalisation has a direct effect on the educational system as it provides direct relation with education and implies certainty with the different factors, such as improving the globalisation and educational system with different points. More of different educational efficiency and improvement with the interaction of government and educational system means more of implementing law which improves the educational system in the UK and facilitates different proportions of the population. Indicating extracurricular activities to the students provide them with better progress and involvement of different channels. Improve in technologies make the extracurricular activities improve in the schools and provide better systematic technique of advance learning and implementing.

Globalisation has a significant impact on educational systems. The interconnectedness of the world has led to the emergence of a global knowledge economy, where information is in demand. This created new offers for Charity and challenges for the educational system (Maqbool and Cremin, 2023). On one hand, globalisation has created a demand for more International and diverse circles in a global economy and understands different cultures and respects. This has led to the emergence of International Schools and programs that offer a more Global oriented education in England. Increase in the globalisation leads to involve better suggestion and technological development intended to improve the systematic channels of learning for students which will enhance their extracurricular activities for their future benefits. Interactive with other and learning new languages can improve the curricular activities in England and provide better sustainability to the school students.

On the other hand, globalisation has also created a competitive environment for extracurricular activities and also in education. Countries and institutions compete for the best student-faculty and Research funding which can help students to perform better in their extracurricular activities. This is late to a focus on ranking and standardized testing which can sometimes late to a narrow focus on the test score at the expense of broader learning outcomes in England. Overall, the effects of globalisation on the educational system are complex and multifaceted. While it has created a new opportunity, it also has challenges that need to be carefully navigated to ensure that all students have a high-quality education in England.

### Description of the Education Act 2011 in England and Wales and comment on Extracurricular Activities

Educational Act 2011 that brought significant changes to the educational system. The aim was to provide and improve the quality of education and increase parental choice by introducing new provisions such as the following.

● Academics: That allowed More Schools to become academics which were publicly funded Schools and that are operated independently of local authority control.

● Free schools: The act enables the creation of activities in schools which are new schools set up by parents, teachers or other groups and which are funded by the government of the UK (Education, 2023).

● Behaviour: the act introduced new measures to improve behaviour in schools such as giving teachers more power to discipline and increasing the power of school inspectors.

● Curriculum: that gives the government more control over the school curriculum including the introduction of the English Baccalaureate, a set of subjects that the government believes is essential for students to study.

Overall, the Education Act 2011 is to increase school autonomy and improve the quality of education in the UK (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023).

### Importance of Education Act 2011 on the different curricular activities

The Education Act 2011 has had an impact on internationalism and human capital in the curricular activities of the UK educational system. The act introduces new provisions to increase School autonomy and improve the quality of education which has a knock-on effect on the focus of the curriculum. Decision of government has enabled schools to offer more diverse and international extracurricular activities which can better prepare students for globalised work (Li, 2022). In addition, the act placed a greater emphasis on improving behaviour and discipline in school which leads to interact with the human capital of students. Students who are well-behaved and disciplined are more likely can help them to make succeed in their extracurricular activities and get to a better positioning. Education Act 2011 has had a positive impact on the nationalism and human capital of England and the education system in terms of student’s extracurricular activities. By increasing Schools' autonomy and improving the quality of education and facilities to their activities the act has enabled schools to offer more flexible and innovative activities that help student being different with extra knowledge.

### Section 5: Use of Act and Policy to identify changes in the Internationalisation of Knowledge

### Extracurricular activities

Over the time, there have been significant changes in the curricular activities in school. Some of the key dimensions that change include a shift towards the student-centred and personalized learning, a focus on developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills and an increase in emphasis on interdisciplinary learning, and the integration of Technology into the areas of the curriculum. There is also a growing recognition of the importance of developing students' social and emotional skills as well as their cultural competition and global awareness (Behtoui, 2019.). These changes reflect a broader shift towards a more holistic and inclusive approach to education that aims to prepare students for success in a rapidly changing world.

Education Act 2011 is an important piece of legislation in the UK that tends to improve the quality of education and extracurricular activity for children and young people. The act covers a range of areas from the regulation of school administration to the establishment of school but one of the key provisions is the requirement to provide broad and balance curriculum activities that prepare young people for adult life. This places a duty on schools to promote the spiritual, moral and cultural, mental and physical development of children and young people. This means the school must ensure that its curricular activities replace these priorities and provide opportunities for students to develop in all of these areas (Li and Pilz, 2021).

In terms of identifying stages in curricular activities (stages meant that different activities forms such as educational and non-educational activity), the act has led to a number of significant policy changes in recent years. For example, the introduction of English lectures in 2010 has encouraged schools to focus on Core academy subjects, such as Math, English, Science and Languages. This has led to a reduction in the number of students taking subjects such as music, drama and art, with some trial critics argue has had a negative impact on the depth of the curricular activities. However, there have also been efforts to address these issues (Gewirtz et al., 2021). For example, the government's recent focus on STEM subjects has been late to increase investment in the different extra activity areas. At the same time, the government has involve a reward on the importance of Art in education with some schools offering additional curricular activities in music, drama and art to complement core academic subjects.

## Identify the dimensions of changes in extracurricular activities

### Language learning and curricular activity

In the Educational Act 2011, it has been noticed that a number of significant changes in language learning and curricular activities in the school dimension of the changes are

● Multilingualism: there is ongoing recognition of the value of multilingualism and the importance of supporting students to develop professionally in more than one language. This has been related to an increase in emphasis on teaching languages other than English in school and providing support for students to speak the language at home (Forbes *et al.,* 2021).

● Technology: The use of technology in language learning has grown significantly in recent years with the development of a different range of digital tools and resources. This has made it easier for students to access language learning material and to practice their existence outside the classroom (Chen *et al.,* 2020).

● Communicative competence: After COVID-19 effect Government of UK has put a greater emphasis on developing students' communicative competition which involves not just language skills but also the ability to use languages in context and to communicate effectively with others. It has been laid away from traditional grammar-based approaches to language learning and towards more communicative and top-based approaches (Zalite and Zvirbule, 2020).

● Content-based instructions: With the growing interest in contest instruction which involves using content from other subjects such as science, history or literature as a way to encourage the students for involving in their activities. This approach can help to make increase in learning different languages and leads to help the student to develop their knowledge

### Information and Communicational Technology (ICT)

There have been significant changes in the use of Information and Communication Technology in co-curricular activities in school. Some of the key dimensions of these changes are as follows;

● Integration of Technology: there has been a green trend towards integrating Technology into all areas of curricula. This includes the use of digital resources, online learning platforms and educational software to support the enhanced learning approach to the different subjects.

● Personalized learning: advances in technology have enabled greater personalities and learning experiences with the ability to tailor content and activities to individual students. Learning with a great emphasis on self-restricted and collaborative learning (Parsons *et al.,* 2020).

● Blended learning: the use of blended learning models combining online and face-to-face learning has become increasingly popular in recent years. This has allowed for great flexibility in how and where landing takes place as well as the ability to incorporate a wider range of resources and activities into the curricular activities.

● Digital literacy: there is a greater focus on developing student digital literacy skills which inverse not just the ability to use technology but also the ability to critically evaluate and use information in the digital format. This includes information literacy, media literacy and digital leadership for better extracurricular activities in the country.

## Conclusion

As per the go topic, it is concluded that there have been significant changes in the curricular activities in the school over the years. These changes reflect a growing recognition of the need to prepare a student for success in a changing world where they will face complex challenges and opportunities. The shift towards student-centred and personalized learning, for example reflect a recognition of the importance of tailoring learning experiences to individual student’s needs and interests as well as Destroyer to post self-direction and collaborative learning.

Similarly, the increased emphasis on critical thinking and problem-solving skill reflects the recognition of the importance of developing the skill and completing needed to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The integration of Technology into all areas of the extracurricular is another reflection of the changing nature of work and the need for students to develop digital literacy skill which is essential for success in the 21st century.

Overall these changes reflect a broader safe and more quality and inclusive approach to education that aims to develop the whole persons, not just their academic ability but also their extracurricular activities. This focuses on developing students' social and emotional skills as well as their cultural competition and global awareness by embracing these changes and adapting them according to the evolving need of students and society. Schools can play a crucial role in repairing the next generation of leaders and innovators.

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