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PROBLEMS OF STUDENT'S FORMATION OF FREELANCE COMPETENCY IN EXTRA-CURRICULUM EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

This article presents the problems of using extracurricular educational activities and their solutions in forming the competencies of general secondary school students for freelancing.

Key words: students, freelancer, teaching freelancers, extracurricular activities.

The purpose and mission of the continuous education system is to form the intellectual elite of the country, to train highly qualified specialists for science, education, production, medicine and other fields of activity. In this case, extracurricular activities of students are of particular importance [1].

Extracurricular educational activities encourage students to study topics of interest, to master concepts in depth, to self-educate, to work with scientific literature, to independently acquire new knowledge, and to achieve new results and develop responsibility. [2].

In this regard, i.e., research on the method of organizing students' extracurricular educational activities was conducted by O.I.Rudenko-Morgun, G.I.Pashkova, A.P.Grishaeva, U.M.Mirsanov. According to them, the independent work of students is "it is the successful completion of certain tasks by students during the course of the lesson and outside of the lesson, which is carried out under the instruction and control of the teacher, but without his direct participation. are actions aimed at creating pedagogical conditions necessary for their performance" [1,2,3,4].

The use of information-educational environments is effective in forming students' competences related to freelancing in extracurricular educational activities. In this regard, S. E. Andreev, A. A. Sokolova, A. N. Menshikova conducted scientific research.

According to these researchers, the use of information-educational environments in extracurricular educational activities in the training of specialists in digital technologies allows to increase the level of formation of professional competences of freelancers, to make the educational process more effective and dynamic [5,6 ,7].

Also, as a result of the pedagogical experiment, it can be said that there are some problems in the use of extracurricular educational activities in the formation of students' competencies related to freelancing:

1. Limited use of technologies and resources. One of the main obstacles to the organization of independent work is the unequal use of technology and resources by schoolchildren. Inequalities in access to the Internet, computers, and software hinder effective use of the information-educational environment. Educational institutions can address these disparities by

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providing the necessary technology and creating an inclusive environment that supports all students.

2. Lack of digital literacy skills. Some students lack the digital literacy skills needed to effectively navigate and use information-learning environments. Without proper guidance and training, students may struggle to utilize available resources and limit their freelancing competencies. In doing so, it is important that schools prioritize digital literacy programs that teach students to effectively search for, evaluate, and use online information.

3. Lack of coaches. Often, schoolchildren face difficulties in finding appropriate guidance and mentors in extracurricular activities through information-educational environments. In doing so, schools should create mentorship programs, connect students with industry experts, and encourage peer-to-peer collaboration to provide the support they need to develop their freelance skills.

4. Limited number of resources related to freelancing. Despite the abundance of information available online, it can be difficult for students to find appropriate and relevant resources to develop their freelancing skills. In doing so, schools should select and provide a comprehensive set of resources designed to develop students' freelancing skills.

In conclusion, it can be said that a number of problems must be solved in order to effectively organize extracurricular activities. Educational institutions should bridge the digital divide, prioritize digital literacy training, provide guidance and mentoring, develop time management skills, and provide a wide range of freelance resources. By addressing these challenges, educators can equip students with the skills necessary to succeed in the freelance field and adapt to the ever-changing world of work.

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