

Challenges For Increasing Efficiency Of Education

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Abstract – this article provides that, no matter how much the material base, standards, curricula, programs and textbooks are improved in education, the achievement of the expected main result, deep and thorough knowledge, the achievement of high quality mastery is the responsibility of the teacher who conducts direct theoretical and practical training, creativity, inquisitiveness, qualification, pedagogical skills, and in the educational center requires a student body.

Keywords – Standards, Curricula, Programs, Textbooks, Theoretical And Practical Training, Pedagogical Skills, Educational Center.

I. INTRODUCTION

Any education should be focused on the personality of the student, his interests, desires and needs. That is, it is necessary to focus on the individualization of education.

Now what is the individualization of education? Let's answer the question:

- Individualization of the educational process is a method of teaching that takes into account the fact that each student actively participates in the learning process and makes a personal contribution to the learning process;

- The methodological approach, speed, personal characteristics of the student are taken into account in the organization of the educational process;

- In carrying out educational-methodical, psychological, pedagogical-organizational management work, the student is in the personal educational center.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

• What is an individual approach?

1. When working in groups, when organizing educational work, when working with each student individually, their personal characteristics should always be in the focus of the teacher.

2. Even when communicating with a student, his / her peculiarities should be taken into account.

3. His abilities should be taken into account in the educational process.

4. In carrying out pedagogical psychological processes it is necessary to consider the level of personal development of the student.

III. ANALYSIS

Principles of individualized education:

- Individualization is the main strategy of the educational process.
- Personal development is provided through the individualization of the learning process.
- Implementation of each subject through individualization of teaching guarantees the expected result.

Conditions are created for the integration of forms of teaching with individualization.

- Individual education ensures the quality and efficiency of the educational process.
- In individualized education, skills, qualifications, knowledge are based on the interests of the student.
- Ability to work independently develops the student's general reading skills.

Thus, the quality and effectiveness of education depends on the effective engagement of students in independent reading, independent thinking and thinking activities aimed at mastering the content of learning.

It is possible to show the development of the following features in students during the teaching process in interactive methods.

- The student is not taught, he is taught to read independently, to study, to work.
- At the same time, students are taught to master through independent analysis, to think creatively, to think freely on the basis of personal conclusions. We develop the ability to think against foreign ideas, to defend their position.

• The ability to acquire knowledge is formed by searching, finding, processing knowledge in textbooks, the Internet, and various other sources, without imparting knowledge to the student. Through the acquired knowledge, the opportunity to think creatively is created. Pupils are taught to work with textbooks, to read, to study, to write notes, to acquire skills of independent study with the help of additional literature, reference books.

• All students in the class are guaranteed to master at the level of their abilities. At the same time, the student has the skills and abilities to apply the acquired knowledge in life, in practice.

• All students can achieve the same results if all teachers and students learn to work on the basis of interactive methods and incorporate them into their learning activities.

• When organizing the teaching process on an interactive basis:

1. The interaction of the student increases; the skills of cooperation, creativity are formed.
2. Skills of working with the curriculum, program, textbook, standard norms, manuals, the content of the subject are formed.
3. Independent reading, work, mastering the content of education, the text becomes a daily personal affair.
4. The student becomes accustomed to free expression, to defend, to prove, to confirm the opinion.
5. Most importantly, didactic motives are formed in the learning process. That is, the needs, desires and wishes of the student are met. The student's interest in the learning process increases. This situation raises the student to a higher level in achieving learning goals.

What are the advantages of organizing lessons in interactive methods?

Teaching content leads to better mastery;

In due course, educational contacts will be established between students and teachers;

Teaching methods take different forms in the educational process (single, pair, group, large groups).

IV. DISCUSSION

The learning process is highly motivated by meeting learning needs.

- Learning material is well remembered through mutual information, reception, processing.
- The student develops the skills of communication, expression, exchange of ideas.
- In the learning process - the student develops self-esteem, critical thinking.
- The lesson becomes interesting for the student, the content of the subject is taught, a creative approach to the learning process, a positive attitude.
- Encourages each student to think independently, to explore, to observe.
- In interactive lessons, the student not only masters the content of education, but also develops his critical and logical thinking.

Of course, the organization of interactive lessons has its drawbacks.

1. The learning process is time consuming.
2. It is not possible to control all students in interactive lessons.
3. When studying very complex materials, students are not able to solve the problem completely and clearly, in such cases, the role of the teacher is low.
4. During the learning process in groups, due to the participation of weak students, strong students also get low scores or grades.

In the organization of lessons in an interactive way, the development of the student's personality should begin with the creation of a self-ground.

That is, the student:

- To acquire knowledge on the basis of independent reading, reading;
- Self-awareness, conscious upbringing;
- To look at their strengths and capabilities with confidence;
- To look at academic work with a sense of responsibility;
- To be able to organize their activities independently, to take advantage of every minute;
- To be able to arouse the desire for academic work;
- Be able to be active in any situation;
- In particular, it is necessary to learn to make effective use of modern sources of information as the main and main goal.

Therefore, the creation of technology for student self-development is one of the most pressing issues in the field of pedagogy, didactics. What is person-centered education among teachers in recent times, and why is interactive teaching necessary? When did this method enter the educational process? What types are there? What is the compositional structure? We are faced with the question of how to bring it into the learning process, how it differs from previous methods. To do this, it is necessary to recall the traditional lessons taught in our schools these days. Traditional teaching was proposed in the 17th century by the Czech pedagogue Jan Amos Comenius. He developed a single classical system of teaching, which he called the class-lesson system. Later this system became widespread in pedagogy. Named after the traditional school classroom system, it has its own traditions:

- Approximately the same or similar level of preparation of children of the same age constitutes a close children's class.
- The class works on the basis of a single plan, program, and lesson schedule.
- Basically, the type of lesson is a single lesson.

- The lesson is based on a specific subject, the same material on the topic.
- Students' activities are supervised by a teacher, who assesses the level of knowledge of each student, and at the end of the year decides whether to transfer students from class to class.
- Textbooks are mainly used for homework. The traditional lesson plan looks like this.

New Topic -> Strengthening - Monitoring – Evaluation

Learning Conceptual status of a traditional lesson:

- Scientific
- Adaptability to the nature of the student
- Sequence, structure
- Comprehensibility
- Demonstration
- Relation of theory to practice, ability to apply in practice.

V. CONCLUSION

Disadvantages of traditional lessons:

- The uniformity of the lesson;
- Basic information is given and the process of mastering it is carried out at home through a plan, task;
- Students do not have passive hearing and independence;
- Students exchange ideas with each other, there is no verbal exchange of ideas;
- Feedback is not established;
- Each activity is based on the approach of the average student;
- The content of education is mainly carried out by the teacher.

The conclusion is that in such an environment, the teacher must have a highly developed ability to think, to observe problems, to be able to solve problems in a timely manner.

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