



## Individuality and Diversity in Modular Education Process

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**Abstract:** *In the teaching process, the teacher expresses based on the requirements of technology achieved learning objectives. The effectiveness of teaching in the accelerated period is mainly the learner his role in the teaching process depends on the attitude of the educator towards him will be. Here we distinguish two types of teaching technology possible: authoritarian and person-centered.*

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**Literature Review.** In authoritarian technology, the educator manifests as a single subject and learners only act as "objects". In this case, the initiative and independence of the learner is lost, training is mandatory. The usual traditional teaching refers to authoritarian technology. In this, first of all, A. Comenius expressed by, based on the principles of didactics the organization of teaching in the classroom system.

**Analysis.** The classroom system of teaching, which is still the most widespread in the world.

It has the following features:

- Requirements for age and level of preparation are approximately the same forms a class (group) on the basis of;
- Class (group, stream) single curriculum, single curriculum and single deals with the training schedule;
- The main unit of lessons is a lesson, which is a single subject is devoted to a single topic and is led by an educator;
- Textbooks are mainly used for homework.

Traditional teaching is mainly about mastering knowledge and skills focused on the development of the individual. The basis of traditional teaching, Ya. A. Compiled by Comenius.

The principles of pedagogy are:

- ✓ scientific;
- ✓ similarity to nature (teaching is determined by development, however does not form);
- ✓ membership and system;

Assimilation (from known to unknown, from simple to complex)

- Consistency (repetition, repetition ....)
- awareness and activity (knowing the purpose and commands active)

- connection of theory with practice;

Democratization of relations includes:

- ✓ equalization of the rights of students and teachers,
- ✓ the right of the student to free choice;
- ✓ the right to make mistakes;
- ✓ The right to have one's own point of view
- ✓ The basis of the teacher-student relationship: non-prohibition; co-management, not management; persuasion, not coercion; to establish, not to command; allowing free choice, not limitation
- ✓ taking into account age and individual characteristics;
- ✓ Traditional teaching has the following characteristics:
- ✓ Teaching explanatory visual method, mass teaching. In traditional teaching

Authoritarianism manifests itself in the following form: the learner is still this person who is not fully formed, he only has to do it, and the teacher is the leader arbitrator, sole proprietor.

Therefore, the pedagogical process in modern technology is individual should be based on focused educational technologies.

**Discussion.** The main content of the new relationship is in the modern context ineffective and inhumane is to abandon the pedagogy of coercion. The problem is this approach not in absoluteness, but in its rational criteria detection. Refrain from coercion in the educational process in general. It is impossible to forgive, but punishment humiliates, oppresses, slows down the development, in which the properties of unconditional obedience form.

The modern new interpretation of the individual approach is as follows consists of:

- Refusal to refer to the average student;
- search for good personal qualities;
- Development of individual programs of personal development.

In the personal approach, first of all, the following is required:

Seeing and respecting a unique person in the image of each learner to do, to understand, to accept, to believe in him. All education in pedagogy recipients need to be confident that they are talented. Teaching for the education system are person-centered technologies include:

- ✓ problem-based learning;
- ✓ cooperation;
- ✓ playful;
- ✓ stratified;
- ✓ individual training;
- ✓ modular training;
- ✓ computerized.

Learning objectives in traditional education through pedagogical activity expressed in modular teaching if it is focused on knowledge expressed in the activities of students, to professional activities will be focused.

The effectiveness of modular training depends on the following factors:

- Material and technical base of the educational institution;
- The level of qualified teaching staff;
- The level of readiness of students;
- cost of expected results;
- Development of didactic materials;
- results and analysis of modules.

Curricula in modular education are fully abbreviated and the possibility of step-by-step training through in-depth stratifications created. That is, it will be possible to individualize teaching.

The transition to training has the following objectives:

- ✓ ensuring continuity of training;
- ✓ individualization of teaching;
- ✓ creation of sufficient conditions for independent study of educational material;

Acceleration of training;

- Achieving effective mastery of science.
- Modular education is based on the following principles:
- Material and technical base of the educational institution;
- The level of qualified teaching staff;
- The level of readiness of students;
- cost of expected results;
- Development of didactic materials;
- results and analysis of modules.

**Conclusion.** The principle of modularity is the principle of individualization of teaching serves as the basis. First, the dynamic structure of the module is threefold, i.e. showing in a fully abbreviated and deepened view gives the opportunity. The choice of this or that type of teaching is up to the student is referenced.

Second, the method of teaching in mastering the content of the module and

modularity is also manifested in the variety of forms. This is training forms and methods of activation (dialogue, independent reading, reading, imitation games, etc.) and tips for problem lectures can be.

Third, modularity is in the gradual assimilation of new material that is, teaching in each subject and in each module is simple will be oriented depending on the complex.

Fourth, the flexibility of the learning elements included in the module due to the ability to regularly update the training material is produced.

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