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IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT EDUCATION OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Independent work is the planned work of students, performed on the instructions and with the methodological guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation. Independent work is any active activity of students organized by the teacher, aimed at achieving the set didactic goal in the time specially allotted for this: the search for knowledge, their comprehension, consolidation, formation and development of skills, generalization and systematization of knowledge.

Keywords: Independent work, skills, systematization of knowledge, intellectual work, educational texts, types of control tests.

I. Introduction

The role of students' independent work (SIW) in their cognitive activity is extremely great, so it is not by chance that teachers pay great attention to it. Independent work, according to many scientists, brings up the conscious attitude of the students themselves to mastering theoretical and practical knowledge instills the habit of intense intellectual work.

The basic skills and abilities of independent work should be formed in high school. However, as practice shows, this usually does not happen. Getting into new learning conditions after school, many students do not immediately adapt to them, they are lost in the choice of methods of independent work. Up to 70% of first-year students do not use the method of systematizing the material for its better understanding (A. Rubanik, G. Bolshakova, N. Telnykh).

II. Literature review

According to M.I. Dyachenko, L.A. Kandybovich, 45% of students admit that they do not know how to properly organize independent work; 66% - do not know how to allocate their time at all; 85% - do not think that it can be distributed. With some ability to work independently, students note that they slowly perceive the material by ear; also, when reading and taking notes of educational texts. Receiving, comprehending, processing, interpreting and fixing the necessary educational information causes them difficulty, which indicates the lack of formation of students' psychological readiness for independent work. The problem of forming students' independent work skills develops into the problem of preliminary increase in learning motivation, fostering interest in learning. Therefore, one of the main tasks of the teacher is to help students organize their independent work.

III. Analysis

➢ Independent work of students can be both extracurricular and classroom. Usually, extracurricular SIW refers to homework. Classroom SIW can be performed at lectures (10-15 minutes), at practical and laboratory classes. Independent work of students may include:

➢ preparation for all types of control tests, including preparation for classroom classes (lectures, practical, seminars, laboratory classes) and the implementation of relevant tasks;

➢ independent work on individual topics of academic disciplines in accordance with the educational and calendar plans;

➢ preparation for practices and fulfillment of the tasks provided for by them;

➢ performance of written control and term papers;

➢ number of tests and exams;

➢ preparation for the final state certification, including the implementation of the final qualification work;

➢ work in student scientific societies, circles, seminars, etc.;

➢ participation in the work of electives, special seminars, etc.;

➢ participation in the scientific and scientific-methodical work of departments and faculties of an educational institution;

➢ participation in scientific and scientific-practical conferences, seminars, congresses, etc.;

➢ other types of activities organized and carried out by the secondary educational institution (university), faculty or department.

Independent activity performs a number of functions, which include:

➢ developing, since it is independent activity that contributes to the improvement of the culture of mental work, involvement in creative activities, enrichment of the intellectual abilities of students;

➢ Information and training. The educational activity of students in the classroom, not supported by independent work, becomes ineffective;

➢ orienting and stimulating functions make it possible to give the learning process the so-called professional acceleration, which is expressed in the fact that in the course of independent activity, students not only develop intellectual abilities and increase the culture of mental work, but also form the ability to see the horizons of progress in pedagogical science;

➢ the educating function is also manifested in independent activity, since the personality of a specialist, his professional qualities develop, form, and sometimes are corrected in the process of directly performing one or another type of task for independent work;

➢ pedagogical correction, since the organization of independent activity of students is a certain reflection of the entire pedagogical process in an educational institution;

➢ research function brings students to a new level of professional and creative thinking.

In addition to those listed for independent activity, the practical implementation of the functions of self-motivation and self-government, as well as cognitive, is important.

IV. Discussion

Independent work performed by students must meet the following general requirements:

✓ be done personally by a student or be independently performed part of a team work;

✓ represent a completed development or a completed stage of development, in which the actual problems of the discipline under study and the corresponding field of practical activity are revealed and analyzed;
✓ demonstrate sufficient competence of the author (student) in the disclosed issues;
✓ have an educational, scientific and (or) practical orientation and significance;
✓ Contain certain elements of novelty.

Types of independent work of students. Independent work includes both reproducing and creative processes in the student's activity. Depending on this, three levels of independent activity of students are distinguished: reproductive (training), reconstructive and creative (search).

Training (reproducing) independent work - involves the actions of students according to the algorithm or instructions of the teacher. Mastering the system of algorithms leads to the formation of the ability to independently develop a method for solving the problem.

In the course of reconstructive independent work, they are aimed at initiating students to independently solve a general problem reported by the teacher, based on existing knowledge, skills, acquired skills (thesis, summarizing).

Heuristic works - suggest a non-standard situation, non-standard tasks. The work is based on search: independent formulation and justification of the idea and ways to solve it. Such tasks are included in separate seminars, when performing term papers.

Research work - are creative. In the course of their implementation, the highest level of independence and cognitive activity of the student is manifested. Through a creative task, the student penetrates deeply into the essence of the issue under study, finds new ways to solve problems. As a rule, this type of work is manifested in the course of a graduation research, the preparation of a scientific report, in the course of performing a creative task. In form, independent work can be classroom under the guidance of a teacher and extracurricular with and without the participation of a teacher.

Classroom work - as a rule, is carried out at lectures, practical, laboratory, seminar classes. For example: joint reasoning, deciphering the thesis, "inclusion in the discussion" with the justification of one's point of view, completing a certain amount of the task, thematic dictations, tests, etc.

V. Conclusion

As forms of the report on independent work, the following can be submitted:

➢ evaluation of the oral answer to the question, message, report at the seminars;
➢ solution of situational problems in practice-oriented disciplines;
➢ a summary made on a topic studied by the student independently;
➢ submitted texts of control, term papers and their defense;
➢ a report on the internship (internship diary), a review and a characteristic signed by the head of the internship base and the curator;
➢ testing, performing a written test on the topic under study;

➢ modular rating system for assessing students' knowledge in blocks (sections) of the studied discipline, cycles of disciplines;

➢ successful passing of the current course, cycle and comprehensive exams and tests, including the state interdisciplinary comprehensive exam in general professional and special disciplines;

➢ defense of the final qualifying work;

➢ articles, abstracts of speeches and other publications in scientific, popular science, educational publications based on the results of independent and research work, published by decision of the department or faculty. Thus, independent work of students is an integral part of the educational process in an average professional institution; contributes to improving the quality

of education, the development of students' creative abilities, abilities for continuous, ongoing education.

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