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Modular Learning Technologies

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Abstract: The article highlights the problems, prospects and practical application of modular education, taking into account the needs of the students themselves, the demands of society and the state, as well as significant results andachievement of innovative activity.

Keywords: modern pedagogical technologies, innovative components, modular teaching technologies, technological process of the educational process, independence, activity.

The current pace of economic and social development of society requires the ability of today's youth to quickly navigate andsolve modern problems. Therefore, the development of cognitive and intellectual abilitiesthe younger generation comes out today for the firstplan. The development of these abilities is mainly carried out through education. However, updating technologies, forms and methods of educationalprocess, in some cases, lags behind the needssociety. Without the renewal of education cannotthe renewal of public life will take place, therefore, the development of a strategy for improving the education system, taking into account the social order accumulated by experience, is an extremely significant and urgent public problem.

The traditional educational process was aimed at standardizing personalitiesstudent and teacher. So far, in manyeducational institutions actually retain "traditional methods" of education. Modernitydictates the need for a variety of forms and methods of education and upbringing of students. wideintroduction of progressive forms of labor organizationinfluences the forms of organization of educationalstudents' activities. There is a contradiction between the requirements for the preparation of students andactually developed by the practice of education, especially in the process of theoretical training.

Innovative activity in educationshould be aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development of the individual and professionalstudent development Finding effective waysachievement of professional competence led the International Labor Organization back toearly 70s to the concept of modular learning. A modular system has been designedvocational training that allowsrespond effectively and quickly to the demand of society, which is constantly changingThe main idea of modular technology isthat the student must learn himself, and the teacher manages his learning activities. Unlike the existing methodological system, which is aimed at solving problems: what to teach and how to teach, technologymodular learning solves the problem: how to teach effectively.

A module is a target functional node inwhich combines educational content and technology of mastering it. Content on your own(or with the help of a teacher) achieves specific goals by performing work with the module. Modular technology is based on a personality-oriented approach, relies ondevelopmental learning theory. It allows you to replace reproductive forms of education that do not meet the challenges of today, with more effective interactive, creative ones.

With the modular technology of organizing the educational process, the block-modular form of information presentation is the basis. The teacher divides the educational material into topics,

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semesters, sessions. Thus, blocks of studying the subject are formed, having their own internal logic and sequence. When learning a blockstep-by-step control and correction is carried outknowledge.

Modular learning is based on a newform of student-teacher relationship. The possibilities of organizing independent work of students are expanding. It is the modulesallow transferring learning to a subject-subject basis.

The module allows you to develop the student's intellect and inclinations, independence, ability tomanage educational activitiesInside the study of the topic of the module, the student can independently adjust the speed of studyeducational material and the implementation of practical tasks depending on personal forms of thinking and cognitive interest maximum timethe student works independently.

For a differentiated approachknowledge assessment is converted into a points system and rating control is carried out. The student with the highest rating may be exempted from credit or examination. In this wayThe advantage of modular technology isteacher's ability to designstudying the material in the most interesting andavailable forms for a given composition of the educationalgroup and at the same time achieve the bestlearning outcomes.

Modular learning technology allowsimplement in the classroom and in the organizationstudents' independent work revitalizationcognitive activity, develop intellectual independence., carry out differentiation and individualization of learning. The presence of printed modules allows the teacher toindividualize work with individual students by advising each of them, dosing personal assistance. Any moduleaccompanied by methodological support, which includes a system of reproductive and interactive methods and forms of work.Methodological support includes:

1. a list of methods that optimally ensure the study of the specific content of the educationalmaterial.
2. the relationship between productive and reproductive teaching methods;
3. forms of organization of educational and cognitive activities;
4. a system of tasks of varying degrees of complexity, tasks for self-control and mutual control;
5. list of sources of information.

The modular system of education has fundamental differences from other forms of education, sinceinvolves other forms of communication between the teacher and the student based on the maximum possible use of independent forms of work. This is especially true for disciplines in which a significant amount of information is taken outfor independent forms of work. Teacheracts as a coordinator of student activities. Students independently learn goal-setting, planning, self-organization and self-control.

The construction of the module includes several basic principles:

- combination of didactic goals;
- feedback from students in variousforms of control;
- self analysis, selfcorrection of knowledge and performance of independentassignments.

The training module consists of several parts.

1) Oral presentation of key issuestopics, disclosure of basic concepts. Most of allthis part of the module is presented by the teacher. Whereinforms of presentation of new material may vary.
2) Independent and practical activities of students. This part of the module may involve working with various sources of information, performing practical and independent tasks)

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3) Repetition and generalization of the material of the topic (practical, independent work, creative and problematic tasks, work with contourmaps and atlas).

4) Control of students' knowledge on the whole topic.The hardest part to implementmodular technology is the work of the teacher. The teacher must be fluent in alleducational material, and often knowledge of related disciplines for the implementation of interdisciplinary coordination. The task of the teacher will be able tohighlight the most important issues, sections, forcollaborative work and clearly highlight sections that the student can and should study on their own. The teacher needs to clearly and in advance form the order and forms for the studentreport. Building learning algorithms requiresfrom the teacher a significant investment of time.

Modular learning technology involvesvariety of forms and methods of work with students.This allows the teacher to use hismethodical box. The more active the searchteacher in the field of methodology, the richer his methodological piggy bank.

The use of interactive technology inmodular training is possible under several conditions:

- teacher's personal motivation;
- selection and effective combination of methods andworking methods;
- observance of time regulations;
- the ability of the teacher to work with a computer;
- possession of the methodology for creating educationalpresentations.

The organization of the training module involves:determination of the existing knowledge of students (input testing); highlighting the main scientificcourse ideas; structuring the content of educational material around the main ideas of the topic; the use of various elements of the study;the use of various forms of education, activating the mental activity of students; use of audio and video materials,structural and logical schemes, limiting the use of educational text as the main carrier of information.

When creating a module, the teacher muststructure the student's activitiesin the logic of knowledge acquisition stages:perception → understanding → comprehension →memorization → application → generalization → systematization.

Then, using the modular learning technology, it is possible to successfully implement intra-subject and inter-subject communications. Modular technology allows the use of any interactive forms of work.

Experience shows that the introduction of modules inthe learning process increases intereststudents in the learning process. Raisesmotivation and interest in the results obtained. Gradually the quality of assimilation of educational material improves. For students, the most important thing isthat everyone can work at their own pace, canget advice from a teacher, use the help of comrades.

However, it should be noted that the transition to the use of modular technology is necessaryimplement gradually. At the initial stageonly elements of technology can be used andcombine them with other forms of organizationeducational process.

The technology of modularteaching has proved that pedagogical technologies,as an integral part of the learning process,provide all students with the same highlearning outcome. And although it allows you to individualize the pedagogical process, but despite the mobility, flexibility and ease of use, it has its own problems and disadvantages.

These include: the need for a radical restructuring of the educational process; the need to develop modular programs for all geography courses; inconsistency of modern textbooksgeography of the

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organization of modular training; the problem of developing new educational and methodologicalallowances; the teacher's gigantic preparatory work in developing instructions; not always reliable results of self-control and mutual control.

Modular learning technology is acceptable there,where the level of general educational knowledge, skills and abilities is above average, and in groups with low training it is possible to recommend the introduction of only some elements of block-modular education. Work on the modular program will be moreeffective when introducing module elements gradually.

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