



## **THE NEED FOR INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

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### **Abstract**

This article presents the concepts of the modern education system. In addition, it is also about the individualization of the educational process. Individualization of education is the adaptation of the educational process to the personal characteristics of each student. The main goal is to create a comfortable environment for each learner.

**Keywords:** Individualization, modern education, competence, didactic competence, individual characteristics in psychology, didactics.

### **Introduction**

In technical higher educational institutions of our republic, comprehensive measures are being implemented to train students with design and construction competence based on an individual approach, and certain results are being achieved. The Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 sets out important tasks for increasing the individuality of students in the educational process, developing curricula based on individual educational trajectories, aimed at developing creative thinking and practical skills in students, and gradually granting academic independence to higher educational institutions in accordance with the interests of students and the needs of personnel customers, and approving them. In implementing these tasks, in particular, improving the methodology for developing didactic competence in students based on an individual approach is of great importance.

The changes taking place in the society of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the change in the paradigm of social development, are imposing new requirements on the



education system in general, and the higher education system in particular. Education remains one of the most important areas of life, which has become the basis of the country's economy. Because it indicates the level of development of our social life, science, technology and engineering. As we know, today the training of spiritually mature, perfectly mastered in their profession, competitive personnel with professional competencies has become one of the priority areas of state policy. In particular, the training of future engineers in the field of education, improving the quality of education in higher educational institutions, is of particular importance. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" is of particular importance.

The main goal of the modern education system is to fully realize the potential of each learner. The traditional "mass approach" (one-size-fits-all) does not meet today's requirements. Therefore, individualization of the educational process has become an urgent necessity.

What is individualization? Individualization of education is the adaptation of the educational process to the personal characteristics of each student. Its main goal is to create a comfortable environment for each learner. The concept of increasing the student's abilities, interests, speed of learning and intellectual level is the main focus. It is necessary to approach it in accordance with the needs of the student, not the teacher's plan.

In the Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the following measures can be highlighted in order to increase the individuality of students in the educational process, among the measures set to expand the coverage of higher education and improve the quality of training of specialists with higher education:

- developing curricula based on individual educational trajectories, aimed at developing creative thinking and practical skills in students, and gradually granting academic independence to higher education institutions in accordance with the interests of students and the needs of personnel customers, and approving them;

- increasing the share of independent study hours, introducing methodologies and technologies aimed at developing independent learning, critical and creative thinking, systematic analysis, entrepreneurial skills in students, strengthening



competencies in the educational process, directing the educational process to the formation of practical skills, and in this regard, widely introducing advanced pedagogical technologies, curricula and teaching-methodical materials based on international educational standards into the educational process.

In science, individualization is considered as a skill in an individual (person) in the form of the characteristics of assimilation of the experience of social relations and value orientations, spiritual needs, orientation. B.D. Pirigin, considering the static structure of the individual, distinguishes between individual-typological characteristics inherent only to a specific person and individual-unrepeatable, socially specific, universal human characteristics, assimilation of the experience of social relations, the presence of universal human qualities in the individual.

In psychology, individual characteristics include the following specific characteristics of the individual: temperament, will, character, the specificity of the course of mental processes: attention, perception, memory and thinking. At the same time, an individual approach does not mean dividing the whole into parts.

In this regard, L.S. Vygotsky noted that child psychology makes a big methodological mistake by not taking an individual approach to the mental development of the child. The fact is that humanity does not see the biological and historical lines of development as independent problems in development, but rather as the individual development of a person, they merge, forming a whole. Thus, psychology considers the individual approach as the initial basis for differentiating students according to the individual characteristics of the person (psychophysiological characteristics) and the course of mental processes.

The idea of individualization was first formulated by Y.A. Komensky in his "Great Didactics" on the basis of combining individual and general (group) educational activities, which is reflected in his system of classroom education. He understood didactics as "the art of teaching everyone everything", believing in the mental strength of children in their ability to master scientific knowledge. Y.A. Komensky believed that education allows children to develop. He considered individualization as a means of grouping students according to their level of readiness for education and as a means of students' advancement based on their abilities.

Today, much attention is paid to the problems of an individual approach. It can be studied in two main directions:

- The first direction is related to the differentiation of educational content. This direction was associated with the creation of various types of education, including individual curricula;
- The second direction included individualization in the learning process, which was associated with the separation of students according to their abilities. Therefore, at the end of the 19th century, individualization was considered from the point of view of the content of education and the organization of the educational process. In both cases, the basis of differentiation is the principle of individualization of education.

The organization of education on the basis of an individual approach, as we have already noted, is a priority task of higher education. This approach is the basis for the training of professionals of all specialties. In this regard, it is necessary to distinguish between “individual education” and “individual approach”. Individual education is a controlled process of professional training of students, the content of which is determined by the curriculum, and its implementation is determined by the needs, motives and interests of the student's personality. The tactical approach to education solves strategic tasks in the study and organization of the process.

From the principles of individualization of education, it can be seen that in the credit-module system, the availability of individual plans and educational programs for students serves as the basis for ensuring the effectiveness of education.

In conclusion, it can be said that the concept of “individualization” in education was used in our Republic during the former Soviet period as a “principle of taking into account the individual characteristics of students” in the conditions of the collective nature of education. In the literature of those years, it was emphasized that “in close connection with the management of collective labor, the teacher in teaching takes an individual approach to students, takes into account the individual characteristics of students in order to involve the audience in collective work.” It should be noted that individualization in this context does not aim at obtaining other individual educational results that are important for the student, but rather is intended to “adapt” the individual to achieve the general result of the “team” based on the “individual characteristics” of students.

Individualization of the educational process is not just a pedagogical trend, but the foundation of future education. It increases the quality of education, helps



each individual find their place, and prepares truly capable personnel for society.

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