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Advantages and Disadvantages of Traditional and Non-Traditional Lessons, Goals, Objectives and Types

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A B S T R A C T

A traditional lesson is a model of education for a certain period of time, the educational process is more teacher-oriented, consisting of the stages of introduction, coverage, consolidation and completion of the topic. While the teaching material is new and more complex, the traditional lesson is often the only method of the educational process.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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A person-centered learning approach. Historical aspects of problem study are the most common of the traditional exercises today. The paradigm of the traditional education system: - the student is the object of influence, and the teacher is the executor of the instructions of the authorities; - The interaction of the role is carried out in the pedagogical process, in which each of its participants is assigned certain functional tasks, the departure of which is considered a violation of the normative basis of behavior and activity; - direct (imperative) and operative methods of student management prevail, which is characterized by a monologue, suppressing the initiative and creativity of students; - The main guideline for the average student, who leaves out the gifted and difficult-to-achieve students - only the external conditionality of the student's behavior and activities becomes a key indicator of his discipline, diligence; the inner world of the individual is not taken into account in the implementation of the pedagogical impact. The foundation of this type of education was almost four centuries ago

Ya.A. Comenius ("The Great Didactics"). The term “traditional education” refers primarily to the organization of class-lessons in education formed in the seventeenth century. Based on didactic principles developed by Ya.A. Comenius, and is still prevalent in schools around the world.

Modern traditional education The advantages and disadvantages of traditional education The undoubted advantage of traditional education is its ability to transmit large amounts of information in a short period of time. With the help of such lessons, students get ready, without showing ways to prove its truth. It also involves the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and its application in similar situations.

In traditional education: students acquire information without disclosing it, by proving its truth, assumes the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and their application in similar situations. Its advantages: - In a short time, students learn provides knowledge of the basics and methods of operation; - provides rapid acquisition of knowledge and practical skills and abilities; - direct control of the process of acquiring knowledge and skills prevents the emergence of gaps in knowledge; the collective nature of assimilation allows the identification of common errors and ways to eliminate them, and so on. Disadvantages: - more

attention to memory than thinking ("memory school"); - does not contribute much to the development of creativity, independence, activism; - individual features of information perception are not sufficiently taken into account; - The subjective-objective style of teacher-student relations prevails.

Among the major drawbacks of this type of learning is that more attention is paid to memory than to thinking. This training contributes little to the development of creativity, independence, activism. The most common tasks are: add, highlight, underline, remember, repeat, solve by example, and so on. The learning and cognitive process is mainly reproductive in nature, resulting in the formation of a reproductive style of cognitive activity in students. This is why it is often referred to as the “school of memory”. Practice shows that the amount of information transmitted exceeds the capacity to master it (the conflict between the structural and procedural components of the learning process). In addition, there is no opportunity to adapt the pace of learning to the different individual psychological characteristics of students (the conflict between frontal learning and the individual nature of knowledge acquisition). It is necessary to emphasize some features of the formation and development of motivation to study in this type of education. Distinctive features are contact education based on the relationship of the objects of the subject, based on the mediation of the speed of interaction between teacher and student, where the student is the teacher (subject). is a passive object of chase influence that operates within the strict framework of the curriculum. Through the organization of training - the dissemination of information, the use of methods of dissemination of ready knowledge, modeling, reproductive presentation.

Assimilation of learning material occurs mainly due to mechanical memorization. Based on the principle of conscience intuition, it is a conscious study. At the same time, awareness is focused not on the ways of developing it, but on the most important topic of development - knowledge. • Focus on the average student who is having difficulty mastering the curriculum for unsuccessful and gifted children. Advantages and disadvantages of traditional education.

1. Allows students to be introduced to the basics of science and examples of activities in a concentrated form in a short period of time. .Focus more on memory than thinking ("memory school")
2. Ensures the robustness of the acquisition of knowledge and the rapid formation of practical skills and abilities. Deficiency helps to develop creativity, independence, activism.
3. Direct control of the process of acquiring knowledge and skills prevents the emergence of gaps in knowledge.
4. Individual features of information perception are not sufficiently taken into account.
5. The collective nature of assimilation allows the identification of common errors and directions for their elimination. The subject-object approach to teacher-student relationships predominates.

Fundamentals of traditional education. The traditional system of teaching is defined by a set of sound and procedural (organizational and methodological) principles. The principle of citizenship; The principle of scientific character; The principle of education; Principle of fundamental and practical education.

Practice shows that the best results can be achieved only with an optimal combination of different types of education. The most common traditional learning option today.

The distinctive features of traditional classroom technology are as follows. Students of approximately the same age and skill level form the class, which remains constant throughout the entire study period; The class works according to the annual plan and program according to the schedule. As a result, children must come to school at the same time of the year and at pre-determined hours of the day; the main unit of study is the lesson; the lesson is, as a rule, devoted to a single subject, on the basis of which the class works on a single material; the teacher supervises the work of students in the classroom: he evaluates the results of research in his subject, the individual level of preparation of each student and at the end of the school year decides to transfer students to the next class; textbooks (textbooks) are mainly used for homework. School year, school day, lesson schedule, school holidays, changes or more precisely, breaks between classes are one of the specific features of the class system. The undoubted advantage of traditional education is its ability to transmit large amounts of information in a short period of time. With the help of such lessons, students get ready without showing how to prove it. It also involves the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and its application in similar situations. Among the important shortcomings of this type of teaching is that the focus can be called more memory rather than thinking.

This training is of little use to develop creativity, independence, and activism as it becomes a habit to talk about it.

AL. Verbitsky noted the following contradictions in traditional education: - The past orientation of the content of educational activities reflected in the system of signs "foundations of science" and the content of future professional and practical activities of the subject and the whole culture the contradiction between orientation. For the future student, it appears in the form of an abstract view of the application of knowledge that does not develop it, so that teaching has no personal meaning for him.

In a traditional lesson, all stages of the lesson are carried out step by step, and there are no exceptions. This ensures that the student's enthusiasm for the lesson is low and that the teaching process is consistent. However, traditional teaching has its own advantages and disadvantages. Indeed, traditional teaching methods have the following advantages:

- Useful in the study of certain concepts, science, with certain skills. This is due to the fact that the principle of science is applied in traditional education and the student develops systematic knowledge.
- High level of control over the teaching process and learning environment by the teacher reflects the educational nature of education. Although students are slow to participate, they show high levels of discipline in the classroom.
- As a result of the efficient use of time, all stages of the training are completed and the time distribution is consistent.

These models are mainly focused on the student's personality and are also called student-centered educational models.

Modeling is a method of creating a condensed and simplified model of events and processes in real life and in the classroom, in which students are personally involved and educated through their activities.

The collaborative learning model is a method in which students learn through independent group work.

The research model of learning is a method that allows students to conduct independent research aimed at solving a particular problem.

Today, traditional teaching methods have a number of shortcomings, which creates the need to use non-traditional teaching methods in the learning process. These shortcomings are as follows.

- Students become passive participants, and the presence of the teacher at the center of the lesson and in the main management role leads to such passivity.
- Full teacher control does not motivate all students. Because all the actions performed by students are based on strict requirements. It does not stimulate creative initiative in the student.
- Students are not able to communicate directly with the teacher. Because each stage of the lesson is based on certain rules and these stages are at the discretion of the teacher, there is no need to show different forms of communication.
- Because the level of memory is not the same for all students, the level of mastery in the classroom may be low. In other words, the lack of opportunities in traditional education to use different methods of engaging students in the learning and learning process, memory-enhancing game technologies, leads to these consequences.
- There are no conditions for independent study and independent decision-making. The lack of a force that encourages students to think creatively does not naturally create the conditions for the development of new ideas.

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