

APPROACHES TO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND TEACHING METHODS

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the approaches applied in the modern education system and the role of teaching methods in improving their effectiveness. It highlights the advantages of competency-based, innovative, and learner-centered approaches in the educational process. The study substantiates ways to enhance the quality and efficiency of education through the use of pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, and information and communication tools.*

Keywords: *education system, approach, teaching method, competency-based approach, innovative education, interactive methods, pedagogical technologies.*

In the current globalization process, the education system is considered one of the key factors in social development. The modern educational process requires teachers not only to provide knowledge but also to develop students' abilities for independent thinking, problem-solving, and teamwork. Therefore, introducing various approaches and innovative teaching methods into the learning process has become an urgent issue [1].

The competency-based approach is directed not merely toward the acquisition of knowledge but toward the ability to apply it in practical activities. Learners analyze, solve problems, and collaborate rather than simply memorizing information. The main focus of this approach is on developing the triad of knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

The innovative approach implies the integration of new pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, and information and communication tools into education. For instance, digital learning platforms, online classes, and virtual laboratories increase students' motivation to learn. With the help of modern technologies, teachers can conduct lessons in an engaging, effective, and interactive manner.

The integrative approach ensures interdisciplinary connections and develops students' complex thinking skills. It reveals interrelations between different subjects—for example, mathematics and informatics, biology and chemistry, history and geography can be taught in an integrated way [2, p.45].

In modern education, ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) plays a crucial role. They enable digitalization of learning processes, distance education, and the use of electronic textbooks and testing systems, thereby significantly increasing educational efficiency.

Implementing modern approaches in the education system improves the quality and effectiveness of the learning process. Combining learner-centered, competency-based, and innovative approaches allows teachers to elevate education to a new level. Such approaches foster not only knowledge acquisition but also the development of independent thinking, creativity, and life skills among learners [3, p.72].

One of the most important tasks facing today's education system is not only to equip the younger generation with knowledge but also to cultivate individuals who can think independently, solve real-life problems, and act as socially active citizens. Hence, the competency-based approach occupies a central position in modern education. This approach evaluates learning outcomes not by memorized knowledge but by the learner's ability to apply it in practice.

The term "competence" (from Latin *competere* – "to correspond," "to be suitable") refers to the integration of knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes, representing a person's capability to apply acquired knowledge effectively in real-life situations [4, p.121].

Competence includes the following components:

- knowledge – a set of theoretical information;
- skill – the ability to apply learned knowledge in practice;
- ability – automated performance of practical actions through repetition;
- attitude – a person's perception toward activity, change, and environment.

In the competency-based approach, the learner is placed at the center of the educational process. The teacher acts not as the main source of knowledge but as a guide, consultant, and collaborator. This allows students to apply the knowledge they have learned based on their own experience [5, p.34].

This approach is based on the following principles:

- learning outcomes must be reflected in practical activities;
- the learner actively participates in the lesson;
- knowledge, skills, and attitudes develop in an integrated way;
- assessment is carried out according to the learner's activity and creativity level.

In modern education, competencies are classified as follows:

- general (key) competencies: communication, information management, problem-solving, creative thinking.
- interdisciplinary competencies: the ability to integrate knowledge from various subjects.
- professional competencies: skills and abilities required for specific professional activities.

The competency-based approach:

- develops independent thinking;
- promotes self-development and critical reflection;
- enhances problem-solving skills;
- makes lessons interactive and creative;
- encourages learning through personal experience.
- for successful implementation of this approach [6, p.145]:

Lessons should be organized using interactive methods (“Brainstorming,” “Cluster,” “Role Playing,” “Project-Based Learning”);

Information and communication technologies should be widely used;

Assessment should be based not only on tests but also on students’ creative activities, projects, and practical tasks;

Teachers should guide students toward discovering knowledge rather than simply transmitting it.

The competency-based approach plays a significant role in improving the quality of education. It teaches learners not only to acquire knowledge but also to solve real-life problems, work in teams, and make independent decisions. Therefore, integrating this approach at all educational levels ensures the competitiveness of future generations.

The learner-centered approach takes into account individual characteristics of each student and helps them realize their potential. The innovative approach involves the use of new pedagogical technologies, information and communication tools, and interactive techniques. These approaches enhance the efficiency of the learning process and strengthen cooperation between teachers and students.

Teaching methods are chosen based on the educational goals, subject specifics, and age characteristics of learners. The most effective methods include:

Interactive methods: “Brainstorming,” “Cluster,” “Quick Survey,” “Discussion,” “Role Playing,” and others;

Use of information technologies: multimedia presentations, e-textbooks, and online testing systems;

Project-based learning: acquiring knowledge through practical activities.

Description of Interactive Methods.

1. “Brainstorming” Method [7–8]. “Brainstorming” is an interactive method aimed at developing creative thinking through freely generating ideas to solve a problem. The key principle is that no idea is rejected initially; all are discussed, and the most suitable ones are selected. Objective: To enhance creative and critical thinking; encourage multiple perspectives; and strengthen teamwork. Stages:

- defining the problem;
- freely generating ideas (no criticism allowed);
- organizing and structuring ideas;
- selecting the most effective solution.

2. “Cluster” Method [8–10]. The “Cluster” method is a graphic technique that groups related ideas around a central concept, allowing visual organization of information and logical connection between concepts. Objective: To help systematically understand the topic and develop analytical and critical thinking. Stages:

- writing the main concept in the center;
- adding related ideas around it;
- connecting them with lines;
- drawing conclusions based on the cluster.

3. “Quick Survey” Method [10–11]. A short, rapid question–answer technique used to assess students’ knowledge and maintain attention during the lesson. Objective: To quickly evaluate knowledge, increase engagement, and collect diverse opinions in a short time. Stages:

- the teacher prepares short, clear questions;
- students respond quickly;
- answers are evaluated or summarized.

4. “Discussion/Debate” Method [12–14]. Students express and defend various opinions on a given topic using logical arguments and evidence. Objective: To develop analytical thinking, speech culture, argumentation, and respect for differing opinions. Stages:

- selecting the discussion topic;
- dividing into groups (“pro” and “contra”);
- preparing arguments;
- conducting the debate and drawing conclusions.

5. “Role Playing” Method [15–17]. This method involves students performing specific roles in simulated real-life situations. It promotes empathy, communication, and creativity. Objective: To develop social role awareness, communication skills, decision-making, and emotional intelligence.

Stages:

- identifying the scenario and roles;
- assigning roles;
- performing the roles;
- analyzing and discussing outcomes.

Interactive methods are advanced pedagogical approaches that enhance learner engagement, independent thinking, and collaborative learning. They are based on constructivist principles, implementing the concept of the “active learner.” These methods foster creativity, autonomy, and social interaction among students. Pedagogical technologies ensure a systematic approach to planning, conducting, and evaluating lessons, while innovative teaching increases students’ learning efficiency.

Conclusion. Selecting and harmonizing approaches and teaching methods in the education system significantly improves the quality and effectiveness of the learning process. A teacher’s methodological competence, ability to use interactive strategies, and integration of information technologies into lessons are essential requirements of modern education.

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