

УДК 331.101.262

**MODERN APPROACHES TO TEACHING DISCIPLINES
СУЧАСНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО ВИКЛАДАННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІН**

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Abstract. *The article deals with theoretical and methodological foundations and practical aspects of developing adequate modern approaches to teaching and studying discipline in modern conditions and developing recommendations for their further improvement.*

Keywords: *education, students, teacher, disciplines.*

Анотація. *В статті розглядаються теоретико-методологічні засади і практичні аспекти вироблення адекватних сучасних підходів до викладання і вивчення дисципліни в сучасних умовах та розробка рекомендацій щодо їх подальшого удосконалення.*

Ключові слова: *освіта, студенти, викладач, дисципліни.*

Introduction. The World Declaration on Higher Education adopted at the International Conference in November 1998, states that education is a multidimensional concept. It covers all aspects of higher education: educational and academic programs, educational and research work, teaching staff and students, educational material and resources.

The quality of education must be at the heart of the development of higher European education. Quality assurance is carried out at institutional, national and European levels. This requires the development of mutual criteria and technologies for determining quality assurance.

Thus, the choice of topic is due to the need to explore these issues in order to develop new approaches to the organization of scientific research leadership, its improvement and modernization in the general educational system, and on this basis to identify and disseminate the positive experience of the organization and development of scientific school in modern higher education institution.

The main text. TomazzoCampanella dreamed of the teacher's professionalism. He expressed the opinion that specially selected and trained people who have a sincere soul, humanists by vocation, morally and physically developed, should teach the youth. At the same time, society needs to create appropriate living conditions for educators, treat them with respect and help. This commandment of the great teacher of the past is relevant today to our society, which, in the wake of the old theories, builds the future.

The creative activity of the university teacher is aimed at obtaining, systematization, processing and transfer of new scientific information in order to train specialists. This kind of activity requires special abilities and long-term training, during which such abilities are developed and improved. Pedagogical work is characterized by the relative independence of creative choice of methodical actions, techniques within the framework of general, recognized principles.

Teaching at the university is an art and a science. The art is because every lesson is unique.

The main direction of the restructuring of the educational process at universities at the present stage is the development of the creative abilities of specialists, enhancing their individual training, developing students' skills of individual work. In this regard, an important role in the training of specialists is a developing function of the teacher, which requires knowledge of the laws of students' cognitive process, scientific foundations, ways and methods of developing creative abilities. This function is closely dependent on the ability to identify students' inclination, to manage their mental activity, to apply active teaching methods, to interest students with their discipline, prospects of learning.

The success of educational influence depends on the ability to develop the socio-political and work activity of students, to identify their psychological mood, to study the individual characteristics of students.

It is necessary to have the ability to formulate problems, goals and objectives of the research, to develop its hypotheses, as well as to find the most effective and original methods of studying facts and phenomena, criteria for their assessment, to collect, analyze scientific information and find rational means of its processing, to formulate results research for effective scientific activity.

When asked: "What qualities should a teacher have? How do you classify them?" 89.5% of students put "communicativeness" in the first place; next are: sociability, artistry, optimism, good taste for clothing, kindness. That is, human qualities come first, so more integrated and complex formations emerge. Communicative qualities occupy a special place in the structure of the teacher's activity and help to create the best conditions for achieving the educational goal.

The higher education institution provides services to three entities - customers of the educational process: the person receiving education, the production for which qualified personnel are trained, and the state, which is the guarantor of the educational process.

The leverage of improving the quality of training of highly qualified specialists is the use of modern approaches, techniques for teaching the discipline.

In conditions of transition of economy of Ukraine to market relations the requirements for training of specialists of economic profile, in particular in the specialty "Accounting and taxation" significantly increase.

As the Great Kobzar Shevchenko used to say, "Who doesn't count, he doesn't have one." An accountant is a person who is no less important in an enterprise than a director. No business can do without an accountant. With the education of an accountant, this knowledge can be applied not only in the workplace, but also in everyday life and in the family, to calculate the family basket.

Mastering the profession of accountant makes it possible to understand all the socio-economic processes that take place in any society. Knowledge of accounting makes it possible to analyze the level of solvency of the enterprise using the financial statements. Accounting is a universal business language. An accountant is a specialist who can prepare financial, tax and statistical reports, including financial statements in accordance with international financial reporting standards, and uses computer-aided

software (technology).

Forms of work that enhance students' professional self-determination and contribute to the fullest manifestation of their character traits and personality include discussion, didactic games and instructional design as one of the most productive types of student self-employment. And also that the former professional pedagogical skills can be shown during carrying out of training through the following components of teaching:

1. a clear definition of the structure of the class according to the requirements of the educational process (organizational activity);
2. selection of the content of educational material for each of the main elements of the structure of the classes - introduction, main part, summing up (ability to analyze the pedagogical situation, formulate educational tasks, in accordance with the purpose to apply productive ways of solving these tasks);
3. taking into account the individual and cognitive interests of students in the selection, adaptation and presentation of educational material, in the process of structuring classes (design and constructive skills);
4. appropriate use of training tools, first of all, clarity, to improve understanding of abstract economic laws and patterns;
5. ensuring contact with the audience, owning yourself, their own organization, which creates relationships of understanding, mutual trust, mutual respect in the system "student-student" (the teacher's ability to quickly and correctly navigate in terms of communication, design his speech, anticipate his pedagogical influence, its effectiveness, correlating the expected result with the achieved, selecting the appropriate content and means of its transmission, providing feedback, etc.).

The results of the experimental work prove that the proposed set of forms, methods and tools for the formation of professional pedagogical skills of future teachers is effective enough, so there is reason to recommend it for introduction into the mass practice of teacher training of the discipline.

Recently proposed national standards are the basis for teaching individual, creative work of the student. This principle is based on the latest, including information, training technologies. Curricula in the specialties tend to reduce the hours of classes and increase the number of hours for individual work. In the structure of ECTS student workload, individual work is also considered as one of the major components of education and should take up about half of its workload. ECTS credits provide full student workload, not limited only classroom hours.

In the course of individual work, the student must independently work with lecture notes, literature for topics presented at practical and seminar classes, independently make notes on topics presented for individual study, make abstracts, etc. Despite the fact that such forms of individual work are varied by finding information on the Internet, performing the simplest tasks on computer technology, they are reduced to purely technical work and do not require deep systematization and creative thinking, design, modeling. The efficiency of this type of individual work is too low and only part of the students who make it work.

Conclusions. In the course of the research it was determined that the main purpose of the training was the acquisition of knowledge, skills and skills was

identified in the process of research.

Among the most important requirements for the professional qualities of the teacher are: a high level of general training, knowledge of their subject, ownership of determination, perseverance, contact, mental compatibility in the team, as well as love and respect for students.

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