

ORGANIZING EDUCATION BASED ON EACH STUDENT'S INTERESTS, ABILITIES, AND KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

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Abstract: *This article discusses how to strengthen students' logical thinking skills through differentiated instruction. It explores pedagogical technologies such as tiered differentiation, specialized grouping, differentiated group learning, and individualized instruction to enhance subject-specific competencies and skills.*

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Introduction

In general education schools, differentiated instruction is considered one of the most effective modern pedagogical technologies for improving the effectiveness of visual arts lessons. Today's education system focuses on developing human capital—fully realizing each student's individual potential. Every child possesses a unique way of thinking, worldview, interests, and talents. Recognizing these traits during the learning process plays a crucial role in shaping a well-rounded personality. Therefore, organizing education based on an individualized approach is a pressing issue of our time.

Main Body

1. The Concept of Individualized Approach

An individualized approach means studying each student's interests, cognitive activity, psychological state, abilities, and current knowledge level in depth and applying appropriate teaching methods. This approach boosts students' self-confidence, teaches them to think independently, and increases their interest in learning.

2. Identifying and Developing Student Interests

Student interests are dynamic and influenced by age, environment, family upbringing, and personal traits. To identify them, the following methods are used:

Conducting surveys and interviews

Analyzing free-topic essays to explore inner thoughts

Observing participation in clubs and extracurricular activities

When interests are considered, the learning process becomes engaging rather than boring. For example, literature-loving students benefit from lessons based on historical texts and events, while technically inclined students thrive through hands-on activities.

3. Abilities and Ways to Develop Them

Ability refers to a person's natural or environmentally influenced tendency to perform tasks successfully. Students may possess intellectual, creative, athletic, musical, or other types of abilities. To identify and develop these:

- Diagnostic tests
- Practical assignments
- Individual tasks
- Implementing differentiated assessment systems

The teacher's role is to recognize hidden talents and create conditions for their development.

4. Planning Instruction Based on Knowledge Level

Students in the same class often have varying levels of understanding. Some grasp topics quickly, while others require more explanation and practice. In such cases:

- Group instruction (advanced, intermediate, basic)
- Organizing supplementary lessons
- Providing independent learning resources (video lessons, books, tests)
- Assigning differentiated homework is advisable

Additionally, teachers can create individual development maps by identifying each student's achievements and knowledge gaps.

5. Advantages of a Personalized Approach in Education

Student-centered education offers the following benefits:

- Increased self-confidence
- Greater interest in learning activities
- Development of independent thinking and creative approaches
- Opportunity for each child to showcase their potential
- Strengthened teacher-student relationships

Discussion

One of the most complex and challenging aspects of education is for the teacher to gain a complete understanding of each student. It is well known that every individual is a unique world, and their skills and knowledge in visual arts also differ significantly. Moreover, the uniqueness among students is so diverse that identifying these traits is extremely difficult.

To fully understand students, teachers must conduct pedagogical and psychological diagnostics. This process is directly related to the student's general abilities, character, subject interests, imagination, thinking and creative reasoning level, activity and fantasy, memory and observation, attention, initiative, independence, and home learning conditions. It is also beneficial to assess students' health and physiological development.

Additionally, understanding students' interests in birds and animals, professions, art forms, and sports is important. It has long been established in educational science that teaching aligned with such interests yields more effective results.

Alongside these qualities, the teacher must also understand each student's specific traits related to visual arts. During lessons, the teacher should monitor the growth of each

student's knowledge and skills. Teaching based on the student's developmental level is essential, as it allows for flexible grouping when necessary.

One form of tiered differentiation involves grouping students not by subject-specific knowledge and skills, but more generally—based on temperament. In this model, students are grouped as choleric, sanguine, phlegmatic, or melancholic. When assigning tasks or setting expectations, relying on students' psychological traits proves effective. The success of the work largely depends on the teacher's ability to recognize and respond appropriately to these traits.

Teachers must also have a clear understanding of students' attention, perception, memory, thinking, speech, emotions, and character. Pedagogical diagnostics that consider students' knowledge, skills, creative abilities, interests, and perception involve the following organizational tasks:

- Preparing test materials to assess student knowledge
- Designing questionnaires to identify skills and competencies
- Developing evaluation criteria for student performance
- Creating didactic materials for diagnostic purposes

However, diagnosing students' knowledge and skills is only part of the solution. To ensure full comprehension of new material, appropriate teaching methodology is required. A key aspect of this phase is determining the scope and depth of students' visual arts knowledge within each group. One student may possess broader and deeper knowledge than another. Therefore, the teacher must prepare all students in the group to perceive and absorb new material effectively.

Conclusion

The primary goal of education is to unlock each student's inner potential and prepare them for personal and social life. This goal can only be achieved through student-centered education that considers individual interests, abilities, and knowledge levels.

Thus, every educator must demonstrate deep observation, individualized approaches, and continuous inquiry. For high-quality education, the following are essential:

- Identifying and fostering students' motivation to learn
- Defining individual learning pathways for each child
- Organizing lessons through a blend of social, psychological, and didactic approaches
- Applying modern pedagogical technologies

In conclusion, valuing each student as a unique individual and respecting their inner world and capabilities is one of the core principles of modern pedagogy. Only education organized on this basis can ensure true effectiveness, quality, and holistic development.

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