

## METHODS SUPPORTING POLICIES IN EDUCATION REFORM

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### ABSTRACT

In a school room setting, superb conversation plays a fundamental position in facilitating gaining knowledge of and retaining an attractive environment. Teachers who master the art of the use of fabulous and superb language at some point of classes can significantly decorate scholar understanding, participation, and overall educational performance. This article explores key strategies and methods for using classroom language correctly to maximize the getting to know experience.

**KEY WORDS:** education policies, education reform, professional development, Stakeholder Engagement, piloting and evaluation

### INTRODUCTION

Education reform is an ongoing process aimed at improving the quality, accessibility, and equity of education systems. Effective implementation of education policies is crucial for bringing about meaningful change. This article explores various methods that can support policies in education reform, ensuring their successful implementation and positive impact on students, educators, and the education system as a whole.

#### **1. Professional Development:**

Investing in robust and continuous professional development programs for educators is vital for successful policy implementation. These programs should provide teachers and administrators with the necessary knowledge, skills, and strategies to adapt to new policies and instructional approaches. Professional development can take the form of workshops, seminars, mentoring programs, peer collaboration, or online courses, focusing on topics such as curriculum alignment, assessment practices, pedagogical techniques, and data-driven decision-making.

#### **2. Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement:**

Engaging stakeholders, including teachers, parents, students, community members, and education policymakers, in the reform process fosters a sense of ownership and collective responsibility. Collaboration can take the form of advisory committees, focus groups, town hall meetings, or task forces. By actively involving stakeholders,

policymakers can gain diverse perspectives, build consensus, identify potential challenges or barriers to implementation, and ensure that policies align with the needs and values of the community.

### **3. Data-Informed Decision Making:**

Using data effectively is crucial for evidence-based policy development and implementation. Policymakers should establish mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting relevant data to inform decision-making processes. This includes gathering data on student performance, teacher effectiveness, resource allocation, and school climate. Data analysis can identify areas for improvement, support policy evaluation, and enable policymakers to make informed adjustments to enhance the effectiveness of implemented reforms.

### **4. Piloting and Evaluation:**

Before implementing policies at a large scale, piloting can provide valuable insights into their feasibility and effectiveness. Piloting involves implementing policies in a limited number of schools or districts to assess their impact and identify potential challenges. This allows policymakers to make necessary adjustments and refine policies based on the lessons learned. Rigorous evaluation methods, such as randomized controlled trials, surveys, or qualitative research, should accompany pilot programs to gather evidence of policy effectiveness and guide future implementation strategies.

### **5. Resource Allocation:**

Successful policy implementation requires adequate resource allocation. Policymakers should assess the resource needs of schools and districts to ensure they have the necessary funding, staffing, infrastructure, and instructional materials to implement reforms effectively. Equitable distribution of resources is essential to address disparities and provide all students with equal opportunities to succeed. Transparent budgeting processes, strategic planning, and collaboration with relevant government agencies can support effective resource allocation.

### **6. Capacity Building:**

Building the capacity of education systems to implement and sustain reforms is crucial. This involves developing leadership skills, improving administrative processes, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement. Professional learning communities, coaching, and mentorship programs can support capacity building by promoting collaboration, sharing best practices, and cultivating a growth mindset among educators and administrators.

### **7. Communication and Transparency:**

Clear and transparent communication is essential for ensuring that stakeholders understand the goals, rationale, and intended outcomes of education policies. Policymakers should employ various communication channels, such as websites,

newsletters, public forums, and social media platforms, to provide regular updates, address concerns, and celebrate successes. Transparent communication builds trust, encourages engagement, and fosters a sense of shared responsibility for the success of education reforms.

Certainly! Here are some additional points to consider when it comes to using classroom language effectively:

### **7. Differentiation:**

Recognize that students have diverse learning styles, abilities, and backgrounds. Differentiate your language and instructional strategies to accommodate the needs of all learners. Use a variety of approaches, such as auditory, visual, and kinesthetic techniques, to cater to different learning preferences. This ensures that all students can access and engage with the lesson content effectively.

### **8. Scaffolding:**

Scaffolding refers to providing temporary support and guidance to students as they develop their understanding and skills. Use language that gradually builds upon prior knowledge and helps students bridge gaps in their understanding. Break down complex concepts into smaller, manageable steps, and provide clear explanations and examples to assist students in grasping new ideas.

### **9. Encouraging Collaboration and Discussion:**

Promote a collaborative learning environment by using language that encourages students to work together, share ideas, and engage in meaningful discussions. Pose thought-provoking questions or present real-world scenarios that require collaborative problem-solving. Use language that fosters respect, active listening, and constructive feedback among students, enabling them to learn from and with each other.

### **10. Varying Pace and Tone:**

Maintain an appropriate pace and tone of speech during lessons. Speak clearly, enunciate words, and vary your tone to convey excitement, enthusiasm, or emphasis on important points. Adjust your pace based on the complexity of the content and the needs of the students. Speaking too quickly may overwhelm learners, while speaking too slowly may cause disengagement. Find a balance that keeps students attentive and engaged.

### **11. Building Vocabulary:**

Actively teach and reinforce vocabulary relevant to the subject matter. Introduce new terms, provide clear definitions, and encourage students to use them in their own explanations and discussions. Incorporate vocabulary-building activities, such as word games, vocabulary journals, or contextual exercises, to help students expand their academic language skills.

### **12. Empowering Student Voice:**

Create opportunities for students to express their thoughts, opinions, and ideas during lessons. Encourage them to articulate their understanding, ask questions, and engage in respectful debates or discussions. Use language that validates and values student contributions, fostering a sense of ownership and empowerment in their learning experience.

### **13. Consistency and Structure:**

Establish consistent routines and structures for classroom language. Use predictable language patterns for giving instructions, providing feedback, or transitioning between activities. Consistency helps students develop a sense of familiarity and enables them to focus on the content rather than decoding

This appendix affords a brief description of each of the OERI schooling reform studies. For further detail, see the reviews themselves, which are listed in the Taken together, the 12 education reform research offer a prosperous tapestrya threat to look at the approaches in which these initiatives were designed and applied in faculties and communities nationwide. Moreover, the array of case research gives a exceptional opportunity to have a look at the a number reforms in order to become aware of issues, patterns, and "lessons" that could inform others in planning, designing, or enforcing reforms in their very own schools. Assessment: Assessment is a device that can produce and help a range of training reforms, especially in the place of curriculum. Assessments assist students, teachers, schools, and parents understand what capabilities are valued. This, in turn, can considerably affect what is taught and how it is taught. In this sense, the assessment procedure can improve preparation and raise standards of performance. Furthermore, if college students are to collect new skills, new approaches of measuring their success in acquiring those expertise can also be necessary. This learn about focuses on the evolving discipline of assessment, and on new methodologies that are being developed and implemented to measure the broader, greater built-in skills, knowledge, and behaviors that many students are now expected to acquire. At Risk: This research focuses on efforts directed at college students who are at threat in faculties that are working to: 1) raise tutorial standards, 2) decorate the academic climate of in-school and out-of-school environments, and 3) prevent college students from shedding out of school. Community Involvement: Focusing on the top elementary and middle college grades (4-8), this learn about examines applications actively involving disadvantaged and other dad and mom and the community in the schooling of children. The study describes practices and applications that increase involvement by using 1) assisting mother and father support home learning; 2) restructuring schools with mother or father input or guardian involvement as a product; and 3) imposing districtwide applications that provide parents and the neighborhood a wide preference of roles. The research discusses exemplary programs, offering models

and examples of ways in which these things to do make a contribution to scholar learning.

**Curriculum:** Schools nowadays are facing the assignment of educating students how to turn out to be successful thinkers, learners, and problem solvers. The world in which the present era of college students will be dwelling as adults will require that they possess fundamental capabilities as well as a broader range of greater order thinking skills. To instruct college students to meet these new demands, new types of teaching and mastering activities ought to be introduced in classrooms. With reference to mathematics, science, and higher order thinking, this find out about examines rising school room practices and the roles that students, teachers, parents, and others must play to meet this new challenge.

**Early Childhood Education:** This learn about focuses on the early improvement and schooling of children, in particular of those who are at risk, from birth up to and via the early primary school years. It additionally covers their transition from home to infant care, preschool, and fundamental school. The study examines 1) how practitioners furnish innovative, superb offerings to prepare younger adolescents for success when they enter elementary school; 2) how programs are enhancing the potential of mother and father to serve efficaciously as educators; and 3) how mechanisms can be developed that assist mother and father attain access to different offerings that, while now not at once linked to schools, help prepare teens for coming into school.

**School-Based Management:** School-based administration refers to the common precept of increasing administrative authority at the school level, enabling person school web sites to control resources, to make selections locally, and to shape packages to meet their needs. It involves a variety of organizational techniques pertaining to to three areas of choice making: budget, curriculum, and personnel. This learn about examines the altering roles and responsibilities of those concerned in school-based management activities; explores issues associated with designing, implementing, and assessing school-based management; and finally, reviews the extent to which school-based management affects instructing and learning.

**School-to-Work Transition** along with a number of other packages supported by means of federal and country governments and employers, is changing the way in which faculties and employers become aware of their respective roles in the transition technique from faculty to employment. Many American colleges have recently designed initiatives to introduce students to the world of work in typical and the place of job in particular. This learn about examines mannequin applications that convey collectively schools, businesses, and other community establishments to make certain that employment-bound students achieve the training and training they want in order to enter the highly competitive world of work.

**Student Diversity:** As the public college populace continues to change and grow to be more diverse, educators are pressed to locate approaches of engaging students, mainly these with confined English proficiency, in

the learning process. This find out about explores school organizational changes as nicely as educational lecture room administration strategies that language arts programs at the higher elementary stage and science and mathematics packages at the center school level are the use of to train LEP students. Systemic Reform: Systemic reform refers to the deliberate, systematic alignment of curricular goals, student assessments, textbooks, and trainer schooling and working conditions. Poor alignment may additionally inhibit the effectiveness of different education reforms in schools. In the 1980s, many reforms focused on a single element of the schooling system, but few addressed the machine as a whole. This study describes efforts at the school, district, and state stages to develop and implement reforms simultaneously across all these areas of the training system.

### CONCLUSION

Implementing education policies requires a multi-faceted approach that combines professional development, collaboration, data-informed decision making, piloting and evaluation, resource allocation, capacity building, and effective communication. By employing these methods, policymakers can support the successful implementation of education reforms and create positive, sustainable change in the education system. Ultimately, these efforts aim to improve student outcomes, enhance equity and access, and equip students with the skills and knowledge necessary for success in the 21st century. Remember, effective classroom language is tailored to the needs of the students, promotes engagement and understanding, and creates a positive and inclusive learning environment. By implementing these strategies, teachers can optimize student learning and promote academic success. In conclusion, after extra than a century, the direct method, the manuals and didactic resources developed by using Lambert Sauveur, Maximilian Berlitz and other advocates of the direct method, remain fascinating to this day, for teachers and researchers involved in the records of French overseas language educating and getting to know for didactic purposes. In fact, it is fascinating to examine how language instructing substances were conceived and prepared for the foreign language classroom at that precise time.

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