

## THE ROLE OF CONTROL IN THE TEACHING PROCESS AND ITS FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

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**Abstract:** The role of control in the educational process and the forms of its organization help to remove the educational process in an efficient and orderly form. These forms provide teachers with the necessary resources to increase accountability, manage student production and learning, collect data and assessments, and produce and evaluate student achievement, and other important controls.

**Key words:** experiences, class, schedule, provide, system.

Production forms are some of the most popular forms used to organize and control the role of control in the learning process:

**Class schedule:** Class schedule is used for teaching and working time for teachers and students during the teaching process. The class schedule includes information such as class times, teacher names, room names to follow the class, and more. It is the main guide in organizing the formal learning process.

**Curriculum:** Includes curriculum, syllabus, subject and subject-wise lessons, curriculum, achievement and syllabus, lesson objective and required learning capacity for students takes A curriculum is a guide for teachers and helps them determine the order and purpose of the lesson.

**Grading system:** Grading system is established to manage the learning and mastering processes of the students. This system collects student grades, allows grading, grading and presentation of grades to students, development of progress, and monitoring of student progress.

**References and appeals:** References and appeals are used to solve problems and suggestions that occur in the educational process of students. Students are used to solving questions and finding problems and solutions by sending requests to teachers.

**Monitoring of the educational process:** Monitoring of the educational process, monitoring of the educational process, collection of received data, learning and monitoring of activity in the areas of student supervision, "teachers' work and students' helps in managing the acquisition processes.

These uniforms help maintain order and control in the learning process. Each educational setting can have its own unique forms and procedures. Depending on the teaching practice, other forms and procedures may exist, for example:

**Learning Management System:** This system helps teachers and students organize support and collect and transport resources used by students in their learning process.

This system includes communication such as e-mail, chat forums, information delivery and student support to teachers and students.

**Learning aids:** Learning aids help in organizing student learning processes and increasing student participation in the learning process. These supports are implemented in advising students, participating in group or community, group work, putting students' knowledge into practice, gaining experience, and managing the processes of mastering departments and documents related to students.

**Learning helps and analysis system analysis:** It is in the study of the students' development and production by the teachers to make the evaluations of the students. This system cleans up the storage of student grades, database storage, grade analysis, individual student track analysis, communication, and improving student onboarding processes.

These forms and procedures help to make the teaching process efficient and systematic. From them, in controlling and organizing the educational process for teachers and students. For this, each education is necessary, it can have its own forms and procedures, so they should be used in training.

Some additional information about the role and forms of monitoring in the educational process:

**Classroom Observation:** Classroom observation is the primary form of observation by administrators or supervisors of teachers. This may include monitoring teaching methods, classroom management strategies, student engagement, and overall learning effectiveness. Monitoring can be done through scheduled visits or unannounced visits to ensure an accurate representation of the learning process.

**Assessment and Examinations:** Assessments and examinations play an important role in monitoring student progress and achievement. These include quizzes, tests, projects, presentations, and standardized exams. By assessing students' knowledge and skills, teachers can identify strengths and weaknesses and adjust their instructional strategies accordingly. Assessments also provide valuable information for tracking individual and group progress over time.

**Progress Reports:** Progress reports are periodic summaries of students' academic performance, behavior, and overall achievement. These reports are usually distributed to parents or guardians to keep them informed about their children's activities and to encourage home-school cooperation. Progress reports may include grades, attendance records, comments on strengths and areas for improvement, and recommendations for further support.

**Feedback and dialogue:** Regular feedback and open communication between teachers and students are essential for effective monitoring. Teachers can provide constructive feedback on student work, provide guidance for improvement, and address any concerns or questions. Students, in turn, can provide feedback, express needs, and

receive clarifications about their learning experiences. This constant communication helps teachers determine student understanding and make necessary adjustments to teaching methods.

**Data Analytics:** Data Analytics uses various types of educational data, such as test scores, attendance records, and behavioral data, to gain insights into student performance and teaching effectiveness. 'includes dressing and analysis. By examining trends, patterns, and correlations in the data, educators can identify areas of success and areas that require intervention. Data analysis informs evidence-based decision-making in curriculum development, instructional strategies, and resource allocation.

**Peer Collaboration and Evaluation:** Peer collaboration and evaluation involves teachers working together to support and evaluate each other's teaching practices. This includes peer observations, collaborative lesson planning, sharing best practices and providing feedback to improve teaching quality. Peer assessment fosters a culture of continuous improvement and professional growth in teachers.

**Student Self-Assessment:** Encouraging students to self-assess their own learning fosters metacognition and empowers them to take ownership of their learning. Self-assessment activities may include reflective journals, self-assessments, goal setting, and portfolio evaluation. By reflecting on their strengths and weaknesses, students become active participants in monitoring their own learning and identifying areas for growth.

It is important to note that effective monitoring goes beyond data collection and includes using that data to inform instructional decisions, tailor interventions, and provide timely support to students. By implementing a comprehensive monitoring system, educational institutions can optimize teaching and learning and ensure that the individual needs of students are met.

Some additional details on various aspects related to monitoring in education:

**Formative Assessment:** Formative assessment is an ongoing process used by teachers to monitor student learning during an educational process. It provides teachers and students with real-time feedback, allowing them to correct and improve as needed. Formative assessment can take many forms, such as quizzes, class discussions, exit tickets, and group activities. They provide valuable insights into student understanding and inform instructional decisions.

**Summative Assessment:** Summative assessment is usually conducted at the end of a unit, course or academic year to assess overall student learning and achievement. These assessments are used to assign grades or determine mastery of specific learning objectives. Examples of final assessments include final exams, standardized tests, and final projects. They provide a complete picture of student performance at a given point in time.

**High-Stakes Testing:** High-stakes testing refers to assessments that have serious consequences for students, teachers, and educational institutions. These evaluations often determine promotion, graduation eligibility, or school ranking. Examples include college entrance exams (eg, SAT, ACT), state-mandated assessments, and national exams. High-stakes testing has been the subject of controversy due to concerns about its impact on teaching practices and the potential for a narrow curriculum focus.

**Learning Analytics:** Learning analytics involves the use of data and statistical analysis techniques to gain insight into learning processes and outcomes. Using technology and learning data, learning analytics can provide valuable information about student engagement, progress, and personalized recommendations. It helps identify at-risk students, optimize instructional interventions, and improve learning outcomes.

**Technology-based monitoring:** With the integration of technology in education, various tools and platforms make it easier to monitor and track student progress. Learning management systems (LMS) allow educators to track student attendance, completion of assignments, and engagement with online resources. Educational apps and software can provide real-time information on student performance and generate analytical reports. Technology-based monitoring enables a personalized learning experience and efficient data management.

**Ethical considerations:** Monitoring in education raises ethical considerations related to student privacy, data security, and fairness. It is important to treat student data responsibly and ensure compliance with relevant data protection laws. It is important to balance the benefits of monitoring with the need to respect student autonomy and privacy. Transparent communication with students, parents and relevant stakeholders is essential to allay concerns and maintain confidence in the monitoring process.

**Continuous Improvement:** Monitoring in education is aimed not only at evaluating student performance, but also at encouraging continuous improvement at all levels. This includes evaluating and improving instructional strategies, curriculum development, and assessment practices. Schools and educational institutions can create professional development programs, engage in research and collaboration, and regularly review monitoring processes to improve learning outcomes.

Remember that monitoring in education is a dynamic and multi-faceted process that adapts to the needs of students, teachers and the education system as a whole. It involves a delicate balance between assessment, feedback and support to foster optimal learning experiences and encourage student success.

Additional information on the topic of monitoring in education:

**Data-driven decision-making:** Monitoring in education relies on the collection and analysis of data to inform decision-making processes. Teachers and administrators

use a variety of data, such as student assessments, attendance records, and behavior logs, to identify trends and patterns, evaluate the effectiveness of instructional strategies, and make informed decisions about curriculum, activities, and resource allocation. use data sources.

**Response to Intervention (RTI):** Response to Intervention is an approach that uses a multi-tiered support system to identify and address students' academic and behavioral needs. This includes regularly monitoring students' progress, providing targeted interventions based on their individual needs, and adapting instruction based on their response to interventions. RTI aims to prevent learning disabilities and provide timely assistance to all students.

**Early Warning Systems:** Early warning systems are designed to identify students who may have academic or behavioral difficulties. These systems use a combination of academic and non-academic indicators such as attendance, course grades and disciplinary records to identify students who need extra help. By watching for these early warning signs, teachers can intervene early to address potential problems and prevent academic disengagement or dropout.

**Monitoring Social-Emotional Learning (SEL):** In addition to academic monitoring, there is an increasing focus on monitoring and supporting students' social-emotional development. Social-emotional learning (SEL) includes the acquisition of skills and competencies related to self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. Schools can use surveys, observations, and other assessment tools to monitor students' social-emotional well-being and implement targeted interventions as needed.

**Parental and community involvement:** Educational monitoring is most effective when there is cooperation and involvement of parents, families and the wider community. Schools can engage parents through regular communication, parent-teacher conferences, and the sharing of student progress reports.

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