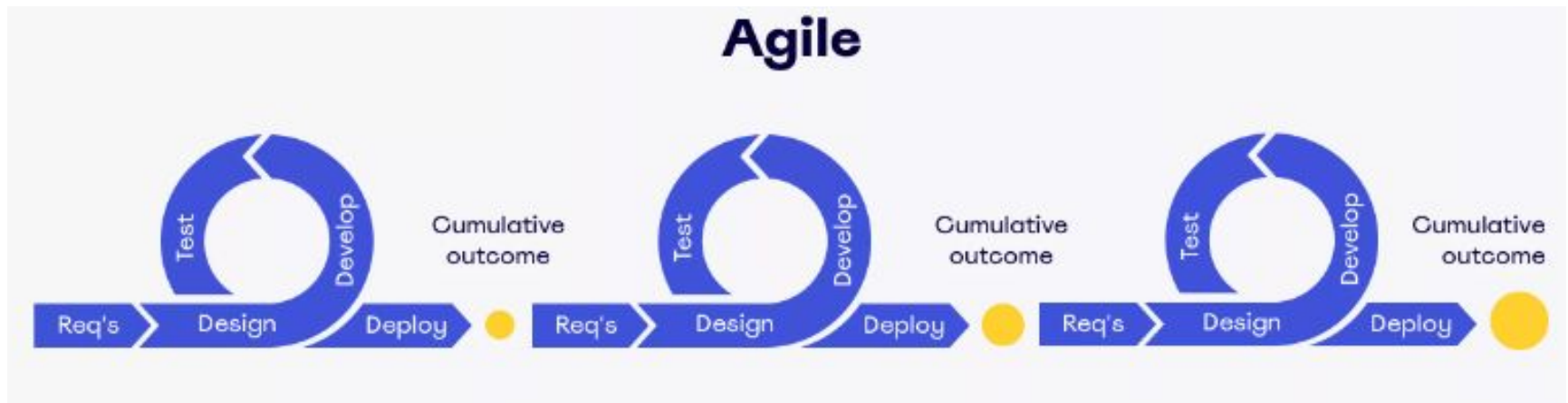ZHANGIR KHAN
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ADAPTATION OF AGILE METHODOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Lunara Diyarova
Senior lecturer of High School Information
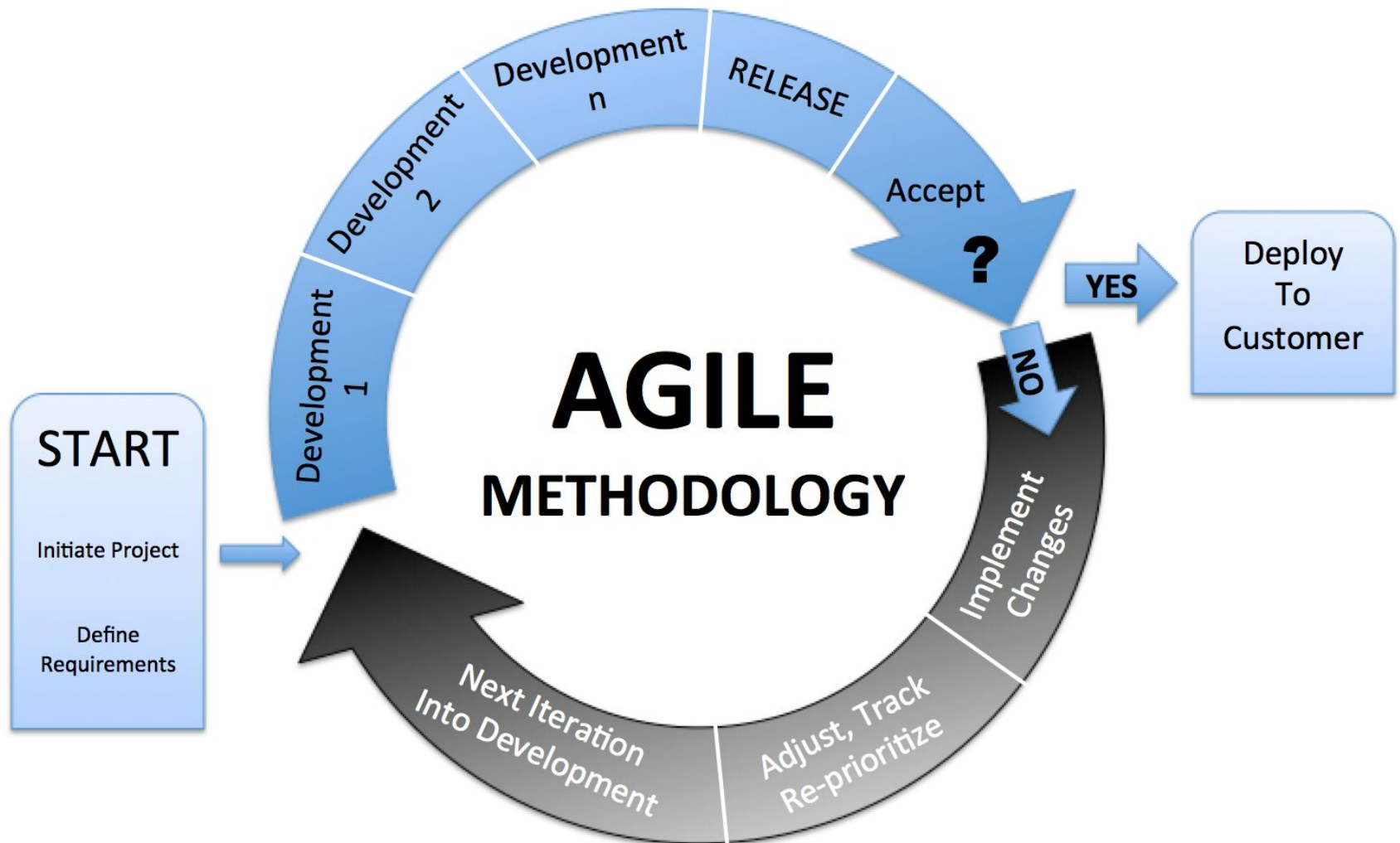Technologies,
Zhangir khan WKATU

In working with modern students, traditional educational methods lose their effectiveness. The search for new ways of learning forces us to turn to other areas where effective methods and practices can be borrowed

As a new form of existence, the university turned to the Agile philosophy, which has proven itself well in software development

The philosophy of flexible work allows universities to quickly adapt to changes in the environment and the requirements of employers. In addition, Agile as a project management technology also allows students to develop project work skills

Agile is an approach to project management and software development that helps to create quality products faster and develop them correctly.

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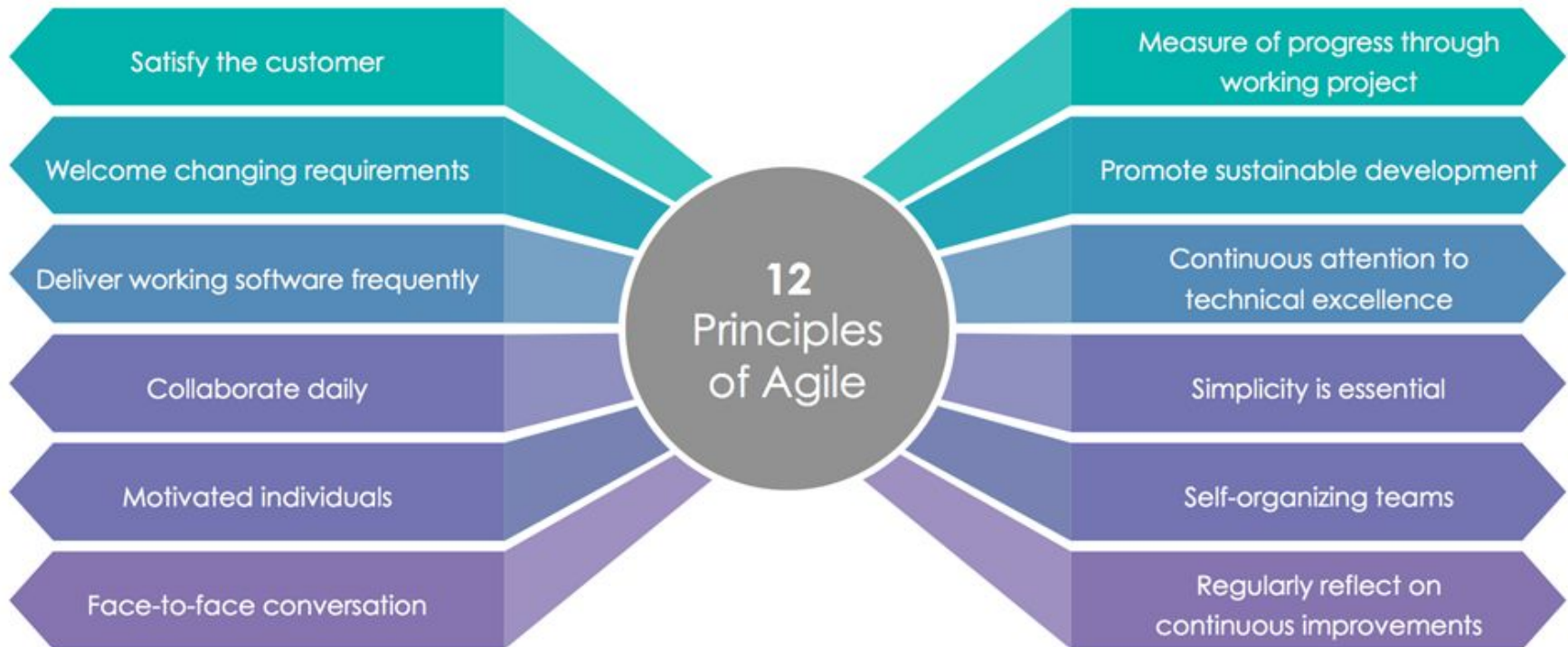# Agile methodology changes the educational process

There are a number of significant differences in "flexible" methodologies in comparison with the classical methodology of education in modern universities:
- Sprint instead of marathon.
- Teamwork.
- A creative or playful approach to the educational process.
- Ongoing dialogue to improve results.
- Internal evaluation instead of external.
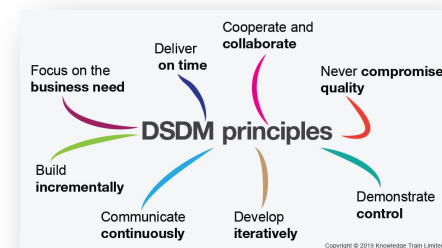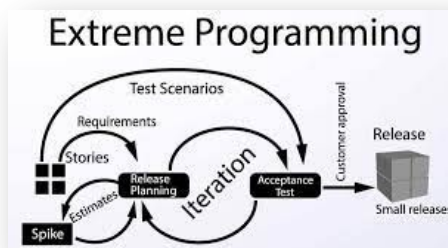- The teacher plays a completely different role.

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The main differences between traditional and flexible learning

ELEMENT	TRADITIONAL LEARNING	FLEXIBLE LEARNING
Curriculum	Strict. A small opportunity to make changes during the course. No discussion with students.	Defined in a general way. Open to making changes to adapt it to the motivation, interests and academic performance of students.
Schedule and deadlines	Approach to the waterfall. It is difficult to allocate extra time when it is necessary.	Divided into blocks. It is not directly related to the curriculum in a rigid way
Roles	Professor: source of knowledge, manages students.Students: passively absorb knowledge.	Professor: coordinator of the learning process. Students: active learners, self-organized, autonomous
Communication and interaction	Minimized.	Encouraged. Open discussion about course content, progress and organization
Education theory and Learning design	Behavioral theory and other professor-oriented approaches.	Problem-based learning. Connectivism, Joint and group learning
Class structure	High hierarchy. Individual training	Flat hierarchy. Both group and individual training

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12 Agile Principles

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Examples of flexible methodologies

Conclusion

Using flexible methodologies to design, structure and manage courses in general or projects, teachers offer students a valuable foundation and environment for developing valuable competencies that can contribute to their efficiency in working life and their development.

Flexible learning applications are numerous and diverse. Various methods, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, can be tailored to fit almost any course or learning experience and demonstrate great potential to adapt to the lifelong learning required by our current rapidly evolving society.

Thank you for attention!!!