

dents from foreign countries allows you to form a whole foreign faculty of this university, or a separate foreign educational institution.

In accordance with the above levels of work with foreign students, the provision of the faculty is also provided. For the first level, when foreign students are distributed in academic groups of this university, teachers who speak English are not required.

In the second level, if there are formed individual foreign academic groups, teachers are required who are able to conduct a lesson in English.

Those teachers who conduct classes with foreign students in English pass the test in English and receive recommendations for further work. Among them, some give lectures, others conduct seminars and practical classes.

Of course, the internalization of education does not exist in isolation from other forms of internalization. It is also included in economic relations, including as trade and services. Educational internationalization is in one series of international, intercultural and research functions, including financial services.

Thus, the internalization of education within the concept of “internal internationalization of the university A” includes many positions in the work of the educational institution. Some of these positions are aimed at further success in work and mutually beneficial international cooperation. University of AM in accordance with the tasks set, adapting and coordinating its educational activity in the new conditions of work with different language positions.

This applies to the development of new educational standards, competencies and work programs of training modules.

Conclusion. Thus, in connection with educational activities with foreign students, the model of the university a. In the work of educational institutions, new accents arise. The simultaneous training of teachers in a foreign language, as well as in a special academic discipline, become relevant. At a medical university, in particular, the internationalization of the educational process provides for the so-called “soft model of subject-language” integration in the process of teaching English teachers of theoretical and clinical departments. At the same time, the internalization of education simultaneously poses a more fundamental task - specialized training of the teacher of the department for working with foreign students.

Adaptation of the university A to new working conditions related to the training of foreign students undergoes versatile. These include cooperation with international experts, accounting for international educational competencies, participation in international educational ratings, projects, as well as international certification of quality and teaching methods.

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### **INDEPENDENT WORK WHEN STUDYING PHARMACOLOGY AT THE DENTAL FACULTY BY FOREIGN STUDENTS**

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**Abstract.** The article deals with the organization of independent extracurricular and classroom work of students of the Faculty of Dentistry at the Department of Pharmacology, the role of the teacher in this process.

**Keywords:** pharmacology, independent work of students, educational process, forms of control.

The training of dentists in Russia is carried out according to the Federal State educational Standard 33.05.03 "Dentistry". The implementation of the educational standard is based on a competence-based approach to learning and the introduction of modern technologies for monitoring students' knowledge. Rapid scientific and technological progress requires that future dental specialists have the necessary skills in a short period of time to expand their knowledge and constantly improve their professional competence. Scientific evidence shows that such skills and professionalism can be achieved only with the help of "self-study". Strengthening the role of independent work of students involves creating the conditions necessary to achieve a high sustainable level of knowledge and skills that allow students to achieve maximum efficiency in their future profession. The educational process should develop students' learning skills, form their ability to self-development and creative application of acquired knowledge and outline ways to adapt to professional activity in the modern world. The issue of organizing the independent work of trained dentists in the study of pharmacology in order to develop and improve the current health care system is very relevant.

**Goal.** To outline the forms and features of the organization of independent work of foreign students in the educational process at the Department of Pharmacology, specialty 33.05.03 "Dentistry".

**Results.** The organization of independent work of students is one of the key issues in the modern educational process. Independent work of students is the planned work of students, carried out according to the assignment and with the methodical guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation. For the successful implementation of independent work of students, it is to ensure effective control over the quality of performance. According to the modern understanding of learning as a process of forming the identity of future specialists, the interpretation of independent work of students is a method of forming independence and activity of the individual, setting and solving practical and theoretical tasks, the ability to apply theory in practice. The result of self-study is the development of such personal qualities as independence, namely the ability to organize and carry out their activities without outside guidance and assistance. The role of the teacher is not only in the organization of practical classes, but also in the proper organization of the student's independent work both in practical classes and in extracurricular time. The forms of independent work of students are determined when developing the work program of the discipline by the content of the academic discipline "Pharmacology" in the specialty 31.05.03 "Dentistry".

The result of independent extracurricular work of students is training in the skills of working with educational and scientific literature to study the discipline and develop their abilities to independently analyze the information received. And in order to increase the creative activity of future dentists, the Department of Pharmacology provides, among other things, the preparation of reports in the form of multimedia presentations on topical issues of modern pharmacology.

Independent work of students includes working with textbooks, educational materials, primary sources, lecture notes and electronic resources during practical classes in the classroom and outside it; performing various individual tasks, situational tasks with different levels of complexity. Successful implementation of students' independent work is possible due to their motivation, which determines not only the successful completion of the task, but also a high quality understanding of new material. A clear focus on understanding something new leads to its successful implementation, in addition, a further positive feeling after learning new information, understanding and seeing the importance of acquired knowledge and skills serve as an important incentive for self-learning and leads to a positive attitude to learning activities, developing interest in learning and confirming the importance of acquired knowledge for further career growth.

There are two types of independent work in the educational process at the Department of Pharmacology: extracurricular – independent work performed by a student on the instructions of a teacher, but without his participation; classroom – independent work is performed in practical classes under the guidance of a teacher.

To perform extracurricular independent work, students have methodological materials that guide independent work on the discipline: methodological guidelines for self-preparation for practical classes and an exam in pharmacology, information support for the educational process, including a list of basic, additional literature, various electronic resources (electronic access to the Web of Science citation database, etc.); a block of test tasks for assessing the survival of students' knowledge.

One of the forms of training is the classroom independent work of students. In practical classes, the use of various forms of independent work allows you to make the learning process more interesting and raise the activity of a significant part of the students. The Department of Pharmacology has a set of methodological guidelines for practical classes on all topics of general and private pharmacology for students of the Faculty of Dentistry, reflecting the specifics of teaching. Methodological guidelines for practical classes include a chronological map of the lesson, theoretical questions on the topic under study, as well as a section of independent work: a set of situational tasks, test tasks, prescription tasks, questions for self-control, a list of mandatory and additional literature. Solving situational problems, students analyze the effect of drugs on the totality of their pharmacological effects, the mechanism of action, evaluate the possibility of interchangeability of drugs. Performing prescription tasks, they prescribe medications in prescriptions for certain pathological conditions, based on the characteristics of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. An important role in the organization of independent work is played by the ability of the teacher to motivate the student to study the subject and control the educational process, which makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of studying the discipline.

The role of the teacher is transferred from the traditional control function to the function of controlling external factors. Therefore, the most important task of a teacher is to teach students to learn. To really develop this ability, it is necessary to eliminate memorizing material from books. Reading literature, lectures should encourage students to correlate this information with their own thoughts, feelings, critical analysis and evaluation of them from a scientific point of view. This means that with the help of the studied material, thinking develops, which allows you to study further better, not by memorizing theory, but by analyzing. This work contributes to the understanding and consolidation of educational material, the formation of the ability to analyze, compare, generalize, apply theoretical knowledge in practice, and most importantly, it forms a conscious, ready for further practice future specialist.

### **Conclusions.**

1. Independent work in the educational process of the Department of Pharmacology is carried out by training future specialists who are able to withstand competition in the labor market, ready for competent and effective work in their field aimed at stimulating their professional development and fostering creative activity.

2. Working independently under the supervision of a teacher, the student not only acquires knowledge of pharmacology, masters the skills and abilities to use this knowledge, but also acquires the skills to use creativity in further training.

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