

Improving the Preparation of Students of Higher Education Institutions for International Assessment Programs

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the definition of the final knowledge and skills of students in the educational process on the basis of various criteria and approaches, the use of modern information technologies in these processes, control of their actual compliance with didactic requirements.

KEYWORDS: *education, pedagogy, knowledge, skill, qualification, intellectual, algorithm, cognition, perception, cognition, reading, learning, interest, speculativeness, propensity, modernity in education, websites, audio cassettes, questionnaires*

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In order to organize a computer system for assessing students' knowledge and monitoring of mastery, first of all, it is necessary to diagnose the quality of teaching in a modern education system, that is, to effectively manage the processes in it without determining its status. There is no doubt that it is impossible to achieve. It is possible to determine the final knowledge and skills of students in the educational process on the basis of various criteria and approaches, the use of modern information technology in these processes, to monitor their actual compliance with the didactic requirements. This includes pedagogical diagnosis, determining the level of formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of students, monitoring, evaluation, collection and analysis of statistical data, as well as forecasting the future development of this process. If we focus on the fact that in the methodological literature the diagnosis of students' mastery is recorded as the level of their achievements, then the purpose of pedagogical diagnosis is to analyze the progress of the educational process and determine its assessment in a timely manner. It is known that such an assessment of the educational process has a strong impact on the

personality of the student, not only determining the level of mastery of the student, but also an important pedagogical tool in stimulating the learning process and arousing positive motivation. In the same way, on the basis of an objective assessment of the student, he has the opportunity to adequately self-assess and to form a critical attitude to their success. In this regard, the assessment of knowledge, skills and abilities of students, especially in the computerized system of knowledge control, modern information and pedagogical systems, requires constant research and improvement in order to effectively fulfill the diagnostic value and validity of knowledge control. The solution to this problem is to make teaching as relevant and objective as possible, as clear and reasonable as possible. It is advisable to monitor the knowledge of students based on computer technology not only by professional teachers, but also by participants in the pedagogical process. The introduction of such technologies in the monitoring system should activate the needs and desires of participants in the pedagogical process for information, knowledge. The main purpose of a computer system to monitor students' knowledge,

skills and abilities is to identify their achievements and successes, to show ways to improve them, and on this basis to create conditions for students to work effectively. This goal is primarily related to the quality of students' mastery of the learning materials, that is, the level of acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies set out in the curriculum. On the other hand, it is connected with the definition of the main purpose of computer control, the implementation of approaches to mutual and self-control, as well as the formation of the need for mutual and self-control. Third, the goal is to instill in students positive personality traits, such as a sense of responsibility for the work done. The most important part of control is the control function, which allows students to determine the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired, their approaches to cognitive activity, the level of development of their mental activity according to the indicators of knowledge acquisition. Its second important task is teaching, which improves the knowledge, skills and competencies acquired by the student, ensuring control over its structure. In this process, students review and reinforce the material being studied. Computer-based testing of knowledge allows to separate the main from the studied material, as well as to determine the content of the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities. The third task of control is the diagnostic task, which helps to obtain information about the shortcomings, deficiencies, errors in the knowledge, skills and abilities of students, the number and nature of errors. Monitoring through diagnostics in the teaching process is important to some extent in helping to select effective teaching methods. In the control of students' knowledge on the basis of computer technology, the teacher receives information about its predictive function, that is, about the educational process, its future, predictable situations. It allows you to monitor at a certain stage of the learning process on the basis of predictions whether the specific knowledge, skills and competencies for a particular part of the training material are sufficiently formed or not. The results obtained from certain scientific predictions are used to model the future activities of students. Such predictions help the teacher draw clear conclusions for planning and implementing future teaching. The developmental function of knowledge control is reflected in the development of students' cognitive activity and their creative abilities. In the process of control based on computer technology, the development of speech, memory, attention, imagination, will and thinking skills of students is clearly felt. The developmental function of control is important in that it influences the formation of

personality traits such as abilities, inclinations, interests, and needs. It also has a guiding role in controlling the knowledge that students acquire, the extent to which the teacher understands its essence, the extent to which the goal of teaching is achieved by the individual student or the group as a whole, i.e. determined by the amount and depth of assimilation. As a result of such supervision, the teacher learns about the mistakes and shortcomings and understands what approaches should be emphasized in improving students' knowledge, skills and competencies.

The success of research in the field of pedagogy is determined by the degree of effectiveness of theoretical ideas in practice.

The 5 important initiatives put forward by the President to organize the work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres in the country on the basis of a new system. It is important to pay more attention to the issues of education and promotion of reading among the youth of our country. Therefore, in the course of this research, attention was paid to the development of a perfect methodology for the organization of experimental work, identification of effective ways, methods and tools, identification of stages and ensuring consistency and coherence between them.

The State Inspectorate for Quality Control in Education under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been empowered to implement the state policy on quality control in the educational process, teaching staff, training and retraining. The task of analyzing the monitoring of improving the quality of education has been identified as one of the priorities.

The seminars and trainings conducted by us for teachers in educational institutions, the intellectual and creative initiatives of teachers, on the one hand, the breadth and depth of professional knowledge, intellectual abilities, readiness for challenging situations in the educational process, creative thinking. It helped them to be critical, to be innovative, to be aware of their own strengths, weaknesses and successes by comparing their own experiences with those of others, to be creative, to be able to express themselves, and to be ready to innovate.

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