

Assessment of Students' Knowledge, Skills and Abilities

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Abstract: As a result of the reforms carried out in our country in recent years, huge economic growth indicators are being achieved, increasing the demand for qualified personnel and advanced specialists in all fields. This in itself requires increasing the interest of our students in classes and increasing the attention of teachers to all-round education. The fact that the above requirements are very important for the educational system means that, as in most foreign countries, it is necessary to attract the best practices aimed at improving the quality of education by evaluating and monitoring the development of the educational and scientific fields.

Keywords: knowledge, skills, pedagogical technology, PISA, monitoring, activity, Education.

A new approach to youth education is the demand of the times. Because the National Personnel Training Program states that "advanced pedagogical technologies, new forms and methods of education, including training, the practice of differentiated programs will be introduced"[1]. The main goal of the introduction of the continuous education system in our republic is the formation of skills such as high professional culture, creative and socio-political activity, and free thinking in the young generation. First of all, it is necessary to increase the activity of students. That is why it is appropriate to use interactive methods of education in order to develop independent, creative and critical thoughts of students. At the same time, in the formation of students' knowledge and skills related to labor education, there is sufficient systematization in the organization of lessons and extracurricular activities, orientation to specific goals, control of the results of teaching work, and the introduction of new methods for evaluation. does not find the opposite. Therefore, it is becoming an urgent issue to use active methods of education and upbringing, to find ways to rationally use acceptable forms of teaching and testing in general education schools in the improvement of educational methodological work. It is known that teaching methods consist of the teacher's activities with students in order to achieve certain goals, and serve to reveal the issues of who needs to be taught what and how. Therefore, the appropriate selection of forms and methods used to activate students' cognitive activities and their independent, creative thinking will be effective in the future training of personnel.

Knowledge is the information people have about nature and social phenomena; the reflection of reality in human thinking. If we believe what is what in our daily imagination, and this belief does not contradict the events and events (rules) we are used to, such belief is Knowledge. The information we know about reality must satisfy the following conditions in order for it to rise to the level of Knowledge: first, the proportionality of this information to reality; secondly, to be sufficiently convincing; thirdly, this information should be supported by evidence. All three conditions together bring existing information to the Knowledge level. In the process of social development, a person goes from ignorance to knowledge, from abstract knowledge to perfect and accurate knowledge. A person's knowledge of the material world is relative, it is constantly developing. Knowledge is accumulated through daily experience and observation. In

epistemology, a research study of knowledge, perceptive (emotional), vital - everyday (common sense) and scientific forms of knowledge are distinguished. In scientific literature, scientific and non-scientific forms of knowledge are also distinguished. Knowledge other than science includes culture, literature, art, mythology, religion, etc. k. Knowledge of the fields is included. Knowledge studied in the usual fields of science is called exoteric (obvious) Knowledge, astrology, etc. k. B. related to fields are called esoteric (cryptic) B. If exoteric B. does not contradict the rules of science, esoteric B. may contradict such rules.

A skill is an automated method of behavior resulting from practice. Skill is a method of successful action resulting from the set goal and behavior conditions. Qualifications are always based on the purpose and concrete conditions of the behavior. The better a person knows the work, the more competently he performs it and uses it.

A skill is a learner's ability to perform a task automatically. Skill formation is the mandatory final goal of professional education, and this skill is gradually formed in the process of study and practice. Professional ability is a sign of a person's personal-psychological quality necessary for successful performance of work in the conditions of professional activity. The ability is not innate, but it depends on the environment, learning, and upbringing. Knowledge, skills, competences and abilities are interrelated, and it is very difficult to evaluate them separately. Assessment of students' knowledge, skills and abilities is a component of the teacher's methodological activity. That's why it is necessary for the teacher to carefully observe and evaluate each student's work in the learning environment. The knowledge acquired at school determines a person's future life path. Many people measure knowledge by grades. But grades are not a clear measure of knowledge. It is just a tool that encourages students to be active. Each teacher has his own method of work, evaluation method. Also, among pedagogues, there are those who set the grade relatively higher or save "5" even though the student's level of knowledge meets the requirements. The International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has implemented the PISA program every 3 years to assess the ability of 15-year-old students of more than 70 countries to apply their knowledge of their mother tongue, mathematics and natural sciences in practice. As a result, the participating countries rating was determined, and a mechanism for developing appropriate recommendations for improving the educational process was established. NEQMAP, the United Nations Special Organization for Education, Culture and the Arts, UNESCO's monitoring organization for the quality of education in the Asia and the Pacific region, systematically compared the evaluation systems of secondary schools in more than 15 countries in the region. research program was developed and put into practice. The tasks of monitoring the quality of education in our country are as follows: a) to determine the dynamics of students' fulfillment of the requirements of state educational standards of general secondary education and the factors affecting it; b) according to the results of monitoring, setting measures aimed at filling the identified gaps in students' knowledge and increasing the quality of the educational process; c) preparation of proposals for amendments to the reviews of state educational standards and educational programs based on the requirements deemed necessary in connection with the results of monitoring, the development of society, science and technology, and technology; g) mutual comparison of the results of the use of various pedagogical technologies and popularization of advanced work practices, etc. It is important to introduce an innovative approach to the educational process in educational institutions as an important factor in raising a mature generation from the elementary grades. In the process of monitoring the quality of education, the innovative approach is evaluated based on the following indicators: the presence of the school team's understanding of innovative pedagogical processes; support for the introduction of new ideas, new initiatives, new technologies; creation of mechanisms for comprehensive support of inquisitive, creative, talented pedagogues in educational institutions; the existence of a plan and specific goals for the implementation of innovations in the educational institution of the school management; the existence of a stimulating environment and measures that ensure the effective participation of

teachers in innovative activities; monitoring of the implementation of innovations recommended by education management agencies; creation of a creative environment for pedagogic staff (teachers) and students in educational institutions, interest in initiatives and innovations; incentive based on results; the existence of mutual cooperation leading to an effective result; This innovative process requires teachers to meet the following requirements: to know the scientific and practical theory and modern achievements of their subject; students to be able to use effective methods in order to acquire independent knowledge and to form basic research skills in them; ability to apply advanced work practices and innovations to the teaching process; to be able to use the methods of independent learning, creativity and research development in the student; being able to organize mutual respect, trust and mutual support during the lesson; to be able to organize the process of lessons and extracurricular activities in an upbeat mood; encouraging and supporting students to pursue common goals.

Based on the above, the implementation of parameters and indicators of monitoring the quality of education, taking into account the age, psycho-physiological characteristics of students in primary education, will be highly effective.

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