



THEORETICAL BASIS OF DETERMINING KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOL CHEMISTRY USING THE PROGRAMS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT (PISA)

Azimov Nurmukhammad Shukhratovich

Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, PhD

Salohiddinova Muhsinakhon Muhammadjon qizi

Student of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION

Using PISA to motivate, persuade and strengthen students levels of readiness for life

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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 lessons and increasing the attention of teachers to all-round education. The fact that the above requirements are very important for the education system, evaluation and monitoring of the development of the fields of education and science, as in most foreign countries means that the best practices aimed at improving the quality of education should be brought into the field.

Today, many developed countries in the world participate in international assessment programs in order to improve the quality of education, they:

PISA - is an international program for assessing the educational achievements of students.

PIRLS - is an international reading and comprehension study.

TIMSS - is an international monitoring of the quality of mathematics and science at school.

ICILS - is an international study on computer and information literacy. There are a number of international programs, which are widely used as a criterion for further improving the quality of education in developed countries.

The main task of education is to form the skills that the student will need today and in the future to lead a successful life in society. Creative thinking is an important skill for today's youth. These skills help them adapt to a world that is constantly and rapidly changing, requiring workers with "21st century" skills that go beyond simple





literacy. In general, today's student is expected to work in the future in fields that do not even exist now, to solve new problems through new technologies.

As a result of Uzbekistan's participation in international studies on the assessment of the quality of education, the following tasks are carried out:

- It is used in the reform of the national education system, the improvement of the educational content, the training of pedagogues and their professional development programs, and the creation of a new generation of textbooks by specialists.
 - The results obtained in the research allow to draw conclusions about the quality of education in the country and its place taking into account international standards.
 - International research has a positive effect on the quality of national research in the field of education.
 - Enables to create a national evaluation system based on high economic efficiency at the level of international standards.
 - By participating in international research involving leading specialists of various organizations in Uzbekistan, the culture of conducting monitoring research among our local specialists will be developed, it will lead to the adaptation of education quality assessment to international standards.
 - It allows to develop control materials for the assessment of the quality of national education at the level of the quality of control materials used in international studies.
- In order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary to carry out continuous monitoring of its state and development trends, and to carry out an objective and adequate assessment of the educational achievements of students. This is especially important at the general secondary education level, which lays the groundwork for students' further personal development and civic development.

In 2022, Uzbekistan will participate in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA).

PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) is a study aimed at studying the acquisition of life skills in natural sciences and mother tongue.

The work of PISA implements several modern innovative ideas at the same time: assessment of functional literacy, interest in learning and interest in learning.

The PISA package includes: test booklets with tasks; questionnaires for students of educational institutions; questionnaires for management of educational organizations; a guide for the person who conducted the test and survey; a guide for the coordinator of educational organization; a guide to evaluating test items, data entry and processing.

PISA studies started in 2000 and are conducted over a three-year period. The periodicity of the study allows to monitor the dynamics of educational achievements





of students of the participating countries, changes in the educational system, the formation of the main directions of secondary education reform and the results of identifying obstacles to their implementation, and to carry out analytical work.

The goal of the international PISA study is to assess the literacy of 15-year-old students in mathematics and science. The research is not aimed at determining the level of development of school curricula, but at assessing the ability of students to apply the knowledge and skills acquired during training in real life situations. The main question of the research is: "Do 15-year-old students who have received primary education have the necessary knowledge and skills to fully function in society?" In many countries, it is important to assess the ability of students to apply the knowledge necessary to successfully adapt to the modern world at this young age, after completing compulsory schooling.

The PISA program is a program that serves as a basis for motivating, persuading, and strengthening the knowledge of students at the level of preparation for life.

According to the results of the research carried out between 2000 and 2015, today in East Asia - China, Korea, Singapore, Japan, in Europe - Finland, Estonia, Switzerland, Poland and the Netherlands, the secondary education system is well developed.

At the same time, the study explores factors that explain differences in student outcomes across participating countries. This is an assessment of a number of issues, from the organization of the educational process to the creation of the necessary conditions for the development of the child in the family.

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