TRADITIONAL EDUCATION MODELS

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ANNOTATION: *Education is a key factor in shaping each person. This article analyzes traditional education models and how they work.*

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There are different theories about education. While some theories view education as a phenomenon independent of the socio-economic structure of society, others argue that education is class-based, aimed at forming certain political, philosophical, moral, and legal views in each member of society. Just as the purpose of education changes in accordance with the requirements of objective life, so the nature and direction of education change in accordance with its purpose. Education is a process of internal conflict that develops dialectically. Education is a powerful determinant of cognition, emotion, perception, and personality. Education helps to solve important problems of building a society - to create the material and technical base of society, to build social relations, to bring up a new person. To achieve such goals, it is important to use effective forms of education. Traditional education is education in which the teacher's work is mainly related to the methods of knowledge and actions that are delivered to students in a ready-made form and are designed to increase assimilation; the teacher is the only initiator in the learning process. Traditional learning is largely reproductive.

Peculiarities of traditional education:

- Form a group of students of approximately the same age and level of preparation will remain constant throughout the entire reading period;

- The group works according to a single annual plan and program according to the schedule. As a result, at the same time of the year and in advance of the day must come to the educational institution during the hours;

- The main part of the activity is the lesson;

- The course, as a rule, is devoted to one subject, in which the learner works on a single material;

- The student's work is supervised by the teacher: it is carried out in his subject evaluates the results of research, the readiness of each student individually and decides to transfer students to the next grade at the end of the academic year;

- Textbooks are mainly used for homework.

The undoubted advantage of traditional training is that it is on a large scale in a short period of time the ability to transmit data. Students with this type of training they learn ready-made knowledge without revealing ways to prove their truth. It also involves the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and its application in similar situations. An important drawback of this type of teaching is that it focuses more on memory rather than thinking. This training also makes a small contribution to the development of creative abilities, independence, activism. The most typical tasks are: inserting, highlighting, underlining, remembering, repeating, solving by example, and so on. The learning process is more reproductive in nature, resulting in students developing a reproductive style of cognitive activity. This is why it is often referred to as the "school of memory".

Advantages and disadvantages of traditional education

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Allows students to get acquainted with the basics of science and examples of methods of work in a short time.	1. Focus more on memory than thinking ("memory school")
2. Ensures the robustness of the rapid acquisition of knowledge and practical skills.	2. Contributes little to the development of creativity, independence, activism.
3. Direct control of the process of acquiring knowledge and skills prevents the emergence of gaps in knowledge.	3. Individual characteristics of information reception are not sufficiently taken into account.

4. The collective nature of assimilation reveals common errors and aims to eliminate them.	4. The subject-object style of the relationship between teacher and students prevails.

Traditional education is by far the most common traditional option of education. Traditional teaching has its own content (traditions) and its own traditional principles and methods, its own traditional teaching technology. The main advantage of traditional training is the transmission of large amounts of data in a short period of time. With such sessions, students learn ready-made knowledge without discovering ways to prove their truth. It also involves the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and its application in similar situations. Among the major shortcomings of this type of teaching is that it is possible to focus more on memory rather than on thinking. This training also makes a small contribution to the development of creative abilities, independence, activism.

Traditional education models:

- At the beginning of the academic year (semester) lesson schedules are determined, introduction to subjects classes are held.
- In doing so, students are introduced to the structure of the subject, the control system, literary sources and methodology tips are given.
- Lectures, practical classes, laboratory classes during the semester, There will be classes in the form of course and diploma works, abstracts, control works.
- At the end of the semester the acquired knowledge will be evaluated.

This method of study is very suitable for young students receiving their first higher education. However, this method is a bit inconvenient for students who are at work all day, who do not have the opportunity to come to university, who are older, who want to study and improve their skills, who live long distances, who want to study by correspondence. is

E-learning models

With the advent of the Internet, traditional education has shifted to electronic form. In this system, the student studies entirely via the Internet. The student almost never comes to university, only comes to get a grade at the end. This study model is ideal for older, long-distance students. Forms of distance learning are used in the education system. Distance learning is a new form of traditional learning. Distance learning is independent learning. Independent reading develops a person's ability to think independently, assess the

situation, draw conclusions and predict. Another advantage of distance learning is that the student can study at a convenient time and even without leaving work. It is because of these advantages that this style is now widely used in the world. Many large businesses use this technique to save millions of dollars a year in training or retraining. Another advantage of distance learning is that the duration of study is determined by the student, that is, the student begins to study at any time, masters the materials under the supervision of the teacher. Assimilation is determined by the performance of tasks, tests. The sooner a student masters the program, the sooner he or she will graduate and receive a certificate. If he is unable to master the program, he will be given the opportunity to work independently and continue his studies. It is well known that this method has many advantages. All higher education institutions are working on the implementation of distance learning techniques and technologies. The development of information technology requires a new approach to the organization of distance learning. Modern models of distance learning are based on communication and network technologies.

It is not necessary to gather a certain number of people who want to study at the location of the educational institution for distance learning. Second, there is no need for the listener or student to overspend. Third, it is possible to exclude age restrictions for those involved in this type of education.

The contingent involved in distance learning can consist of the following social groups:

- Second higher or additional education, training and retraining those who want to train;
- Heads of regional governments and administrations;
- Information due to the limited capacity of the traditional education system young people who could not;
- Wanted to raise the status of their education to the level of modern requirements employees of firms and enterprises;
- Listeners who want a second parallel information;
- Residents of remote, underdeveloped areas;
- Persons with limited mobility;
- Persons with disabilities;

- Persons in military service, etc.

In Uzbekistan, the organization of distance learning is very effective. At present, this type of education should be widely used.

The differences between e-learning and traditional learning are:

- Less is explained to the student, the student is more independent;

- Communication with teachers and other students will be unlimited;

- The main means of communication are chat, forum and email. It is also "virtual e-class "is also available;

- The teacher can give lectures, conduct virtual seminars;

- Group work is given serious attention as the student implements himself on the computer they should not feel overwhelmed and have the skills to work together;

- Science materials are given in an interactive form: text, audio, video, that is materials various pictures, graphics, diagrams, animations, simulations, photos, filled with links to sources;

- Test students' knowledge, work on group projects, write essays, control in the form of reports and abstracts, supervision will be done;

- Data exchange system - in the form of sending and receiving files;

The information sent to the teacher is personal after a thorough review returned in the form of feedback, recommendations or evaluations. The e-learning model is more flexible. There are almost no problems with transportation, time and place. The material will be very well structured (because the student will be able to do it independently). If the assignments are not submitted by the deadline, the student will be expelled. Self-control and self-organization skills are very important. Mainly recommended for adults.

Another advantage of distance learning is that it allows students to study at a time that suits them and even without leaving work. It is because of these advantages that this style is now widely used in the world. Many large companies use this method to upgrade or change their skills, saving millions of dollars a year. Another advantage of distance learning is that the duration of study is determined by the student, that is, the student begins to study at any time, mastering the materials under the supervision of the teacher. Assimilation is determined by the completion of assignments and tests. The sooner a student masters a given program, the sooner he or she will graduate and receive a

certificate. If he fails to master the program, he will be given the opportunity to work independently and continue his studies.

It is well known that this method has many advantages. A number of measures are being taken in all universities to implement distance learning techniques and technologies. The development of information technology requires a new approach to the organization of distance learning. Modern models of distance learning are based on communication and network technologies. It is not necessary to gather a certain number of people who want to study at the location of the educational institution for distance learning. Second, there is no need for the listener or student to overspend. Thirdly, it is possible to exclude age restrictions for those involved in this type of education. The organization of distance learning in Uzbekistan is very effective. This type of education should be widely used today.

Distance education models.

Distance education (DL) is a type of education that uses information technology because the teacher and the student are separated by distance or time. There are several models of this type of education, which differ in the circumstances that led to the organization of distance learning: geographical reasons (country area, the presence of geographically remote regions), the level of computerization and informatization of the country, the level of transport and communications development, availability of specialists for distance learning, the level of use of information and communication technologies in education, the country's educational habits. Primary model. This model is designed to work only with remote students. Each of them will be attached to a virtual teacher. There should be regional offices for consultations and final inspections. In such training courses, teachers and students are given great opportunities and freedoms in choosing the form and form of education. An example of this model is education at the Open University in the UK (http://www.ou.uk). Secondary model. This model is designed to work with distance and full-time students. Both groups have the same curriculum and syllabus, exams and assessment criteria. There are more full-time courses at such institutions than there are distance courses. These distance learning courses are used to explore new areas of pedagogy and methodology. An example of this model is education at the University of New England and Australia (http://www.une.edu.au).

Mixed model. This model is designed to integrate distance and full-time education. Students study part of the course during the day and part at a distance. This type of education also includes virtual seminars, presentations and lectures.

An example of this model is education at Massey University in New Zealand (http://www.massey.ac.nz). Consortium. This model requires the two universities to merge with each other. One of these institutions organizes the courses and provides the work, while the other approves them and provides the courses to the students. However, not only the whole university, but also enterprises working in the field of education instead of one department or center or university can participate in this process. In this model, it is necessary to constantly monitor the training courses and check the copyright. An example of this model is training at the Open Education Agency in Canada (http://www.ola.bc.ca).

Franchising. In this model, the two universities exchange courses with each other that they have created. A leading educational institution in the field of distance education offers its courses to the institution that is taking the first step in this field. In this model, students from both institutions receive the same education and diplomas.

An example of this model is the Open University School of Business and its collaboration with Eastern European Universities. Validation. This model is similar to the relationship between the university and its affiliates. In this model, one university course guarantees diplomas, while several other universities provide students. Distant audiences. In this model, information and communication capabilities are widely used. Training courses held at one educational institution are transmitted to other auditoriums in the form of synchronous television programs via video conferencing, radio broadcasting and telecommunication channels. The difference with the mixed model is that in this model, students do not participate in full-time education. Examples of this model are education at the University of Wisconsin in the United States and the Central University of Radio and Television in China. Projects. This model is created to implement programs for government or scientific research purposes. The main work falls on the scientific-methodical center, which brings together specialists and teachers of distance education.

The courses created in this model will be shown to a large part of the population and will be discontinued after the completion of the Facebook task. Examples of this model

include various courses on agriculture, taxation, and ecology in less developed countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

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