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DEVELOPMENT AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ACMEOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF STUDENT ASSESSMENT DIAGNOSE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the types and their classification according to the forms and stages of organization of acmeological diagnosis of primary school students' mastery level are expressed. The article also contains suggestions and scientific recommendations on this issue.

KEYWORDS: *Analytical And Export Diagnosis, Simulation Modeling, Heterochrony And Discreteness, Forecasting, Longitudinal Diagnosis, Diagnostic Examination, Questionnaire, Interview, Test Methods, Conceptual And Information Model, Local Perditral, Conceptualization.*

INTRODUCTION

The criteria for evaluating students' knowledge, skills, and abilities has always been a controversial topic. Therefore, it is covered differently in different literature. However, it is possible to generalize the existing views and say that the criteria for evaluating students' knowledge, skills and qualifications are determined by the goals and objectives of each subject. Also, in the development of assessment criteria, students' oral answers, skills and qualifications are approached separately, as well as based on the mastery level of students in the class (group).

According to the forms and stages of organizing acmeological diagnosis of primary school students, the following groups of diagnosis are divided into: analytical diagnosis, expert diagnosis and model-based diagnosis.

Analytical diagnosis means statistical information, functional economic, legal, as well as press materials, artistic and scientific literature, archival materials andit is understood to carry out the diagnostic process on the basis of others. Analytical diagnosis is also called indirect diagnosis, because different questions and answers and questionnaires are not used here.

Expert diagnosis means getting information about a problem, situation with the help of expert survey and expert methods. This type of diagnosis is called a questionnaire, which uses the methods of questionnaires, interviews, and tests.

Model diagnosis refers to simulation modeling. Although its capabilities are limited for diagnosis, modeling of diagnostic processes is carried out before conceptualization of the problem object, its

forecasting, design, programming. Among them, the systematic approach is of particular importance. It has the following features:

- Any event should be considered as a whole system;

- Diagnosing the intended level of development (in our case, the level of mastery) and revealing it using the processes of solving problem situations;

- Analysis of the main internal connections of the object being diagnosed;

- Determination of the orientation and organizational structure of the identified object;

At the same time, the diagnosis expands over time and the cultural process is observed. It is considered as a transition from one social and cultural situation, and the cycles of the implementation of the set goals are divided in this case. The cultural process and its cyclicity arise from the formation of different aspects at different times. (i.e. heterochrony and discreteness). Diagnostics includes testing in a fragmented and time-extended manner.

Diagnostic tests can be defined as structural because they provide a cross-section of individual aspects of the process or cross-section of several of its components. The structure also determines the relationships between the individual aspects of the cross-sectional diagnostic process. Based on them, it is now possible to create theoretical models.

Latitude is systematic in its diagnostic nature, because organizational management applies the study of the use of the set in terms of time. It determines the important relations of the studied object, both inside and outside, and different directions of development. The long-term system of creating simulation models of diagnosis includes experimental tools. It is possible to show forecasting and its methods in diagnosis: extrapolation of processes to achieve the goal. predicting the probability of correctness of the chosen ways and means, predictive modeling. The general requirements seen in all types of diagnosis are that they characterize decision-making in uncertainty methods. Therefore, it is very important for diagnosticians to use the method of missing observations, to objectively study the events, to raise questions and make decisions with a reasonable consideration of hypotheses.

There is also an experimental method for diagnosis, but it requires serious methodological, organizational, financial, and personnel efforts. Therefore, in our uncertain crisis period, experiments are carried out in very few cases. At each of the listed stages of diagnosis, certain parameters of the object are introduced; the section of individual sides of the object is less than given. A picture of the overall systemic phenomenon is given, complete parameters are given. Its practical result is directly related to the level of diagnosis:

Low- in cross-section of individual component.

In the case of high-system diagnosis.

The latter allows to determine the function of individual aspects of the organizational management process. It presents a particular phenomenon as a whole and this process as a function of development. In this approach, a full map of the relationship between the individual components of the object and its relationship with other objects is established. Systematic level of diagnosis of different levels of diagnostic examiner is known. It only performs certain functions that are limited enough to achieve goals. Therefore, it should not be forgotten that it is necessary to strive for a complex organization of research. Therefore, the choice of diagnostic level depends only on the results of the study. In one case, a one-dimensional diagnosis is needed in a complex problem situation, in the second case, a long study of the effectiveness of the process is needed, and in the

third case, there is a need to realize the development trend in advance, that is, it is necessary to develop methods of predictive diagnosis. It is impossible to imagine the diagnosis without monitoring, it is important that the process and results of the diagnosis are both scientifically and practically modeled. In the simplest way, the process of monitoring and communications means the analysis and assessment of their changes, monitoring, and forecasting of these changes with the constant organization of information. Systematic recording of empirical data and the quality of analysis requires that the information base is equipped as technologically and electronically as possible.

As we mentioned above, the task of monitoring is to quickly control the progress of the socio-cultural process and to determine changes in the state of the object.

More complex tasks of the monitoring service:

- Measuring the spatio-temporal, cyclic and other characteristics of the studied processes;

- Distinguishing various factors affecting the essential characteristics of the studied process;

- Measuring the environmental processes of the researched processes;

In order to solve these tasks, it is necessary to develop the research conceptually and methodologically. Because the study of dynamic processes requires a close theory and methodology, a separate methodological science is needed to measure these processes. (not only quantitative, but also qualitative indicators) measuring the boundaries of the process, separating the classes and variables of the indicators of quantities in terms of many objects and time (in dynamics), the directions of the process according to their spatial characteristics measuring changes (vectors and trajectories), measuring various properties of processes, etc.

Among the latter, researchers include ergodiagnostics, which cannot be studied without taking into account the ergodicity of the process (social memory), the properties of which reflect the nature of the influence of the past on the present and future state of the phenomenon. How can this ergodicity be measured?

Monitoring is notoriously labor-intensive and high-cost accuracy makes it unreachable for diagnosis. Therefore, longitudinal, comparative, regression, and panel studies are presented for the diagnostic monitoring and reporting function. The function of ergodicity, the construction and diagnosis of the cultural-historical image of the object can be solved by the mandatory methodological principle of historicity and the principle of cultural inheritance. However, monitoring systems are necessary for diagnosing global problems. For example, in environmental problems, the factor of timely detection during process changes is very necessary, in addition, self-adjusting, deep processes are not subject to management intervention, monitoring here plays the role of homeostatic feedback. does. In order to determine the characteristics of monitoring, which are hereditary (stable) non-stop (permanent) and how to characterize the object in other cases, it is very necessary to classify the typology of all its structures and process classification.

In acmeology, the creation of monitoring is limited to complex natural phenomena, the complexity of which does not allow direct and adequate quantitative measurement. That is why it is necessary to return to aggregating to integrable indicators. Even in environmental monitoring, it is one of the complex stages of technologically equipped and methodically developed modeling of anthropogenic processes. Human interaction with nature is at the local territorial level. It should be explained that the conceptual and information model of monitoring differs significantly in tasks and contents of interregional federal level monitoring. To build a federal diagnostic system of the monitoring service,

first of all, it is necessary to deeply develop the local information field, because there are many levels of subordination on it. Hierarchy and from independent indicators to the diagnostic indicators of the federal monitoring coordination center are adjusted on it.The diagnostic theoretical model of the local periditral level should be seen in such basic theoretical systems as the way of life and the social organization of the underprivileged, disaffected special areas: micro-social, socio-cultural totality, personal development and their situations. The primary problem at the regional level is the socio-cultural identification of the "contract land", its self-determination, from which a whole complex of problems (historical social, ethnic, political, organizational management, etc.) follows the processes of socio-cultural identification of the region. . The theoretical aspect of interregional diagnosis is to obtain a typologically different image of the regions, the licenses based on the separation of regions with different meanings, the political analysis of the processes of cultural development in the regions, the construction of regional behavior models, etc.

The dichotomous principle of diagnostic evaluation allows to observe the process of change for better or for worse, determines the basic state of the object and organizes it for each case; institutional organization, orderly state, crisis, disintegration, re-transformation, order of state, and "gradual" grade (high, medium, low). The subject of diagnosis is the study of the mechanisms and factors that determine the process of object change.

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