

Mallaboyev Nosirjon Murodullayevich

Associate Professor of Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute

Abstract: There are different theories about education. Some theories evaluate education as a phenomenon that does not depend on the socio-economic structure of society, while others emphasize that education has a class character, it is aimed at the formation of certain political, philosophical, moral, and legal views in each member of society. Just as the purpose of education changes in accordance with the objective life requirements, the nature and direction of education also changes in accordance with its purpose.

Keywords: traditional education, creative abilities, , recalling, repeating, solving.

Education is a process of internal conflicts that progress dialectically. Education is a powerful factor that forms cognitive abilities, emotions, perception, personality. Education helps to solve the important problems of the construction of society - to create the material and technical base of society, to form social relations, to educate a new person. To achieve such goals, it is appropriate to use the types of education effectively. Traditional education is an education in which the teacher's work is mainly related to the methods of knowledge and actions that are transferred to students in a ready form and are intended to increase assimilation; the teacher is the only initiative person in the educational process. Traditional learning is mainly reproductive.

Distinctive features of traditional education:

A group of students of approximately the same age and level of preparation is formed, which remains constant throughout the study period;

The group works on the basis of a single annual plan and program according to the schedule. As a result, the learner must come to the educational institution at the same time a year and at predetermined hours of the day;

The main part of the activity is the lesson;

As a rule, the lesson is dedicated to one academic subject, topic, in which students work on one material;

The work of the learner is controlled by the teacher: he evaluates the results of research in his subject, the readiness of each student individually and decides to transfer students to the next class at the end of the academic year;

Textbooks are mainly used for homework.

The undoubted advantage of traditional training is the ability to transfer a large amount of information in a short time. With this type of training, students learn ready-made knowledge without revealing the methods of proving their truth. In addition, it involves the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and its application in similar situations. Among the major disadvantages of this type of teaching is that it focuses more on memorization than on thinking. This training also makes a small contribution to the development of creative abilities, independence, and activity. The most typical tasks are: entering, highlighting, underlining, recalling, repeating, solving by example, etc. The educational process has a more reproductive nature, as a result, students develop a reproductive style of cognitive activity. That is why it is often called the "memory school".

Traditional education is by far the most common traditional option of education. Traditional teaching has its own content (traditions) and has its own traditional principles and methods, has its own traditional teaching technology. The main advantage of traditional training is the transfer of a large amount of data in a short time. With such activities, students learn ready-made knowledge without discovering the methods of proving their truth. In addition, it involves the acquisition and repetition of knowledge and its application in similar situations. Among the important disadvantages

of this type of teaching is that it focuses more on memory than on thinking. This training also makes a small contribution to the development of creative abilities, independence, and activity.

Traditional education models are:

At the beginning of the academic year (semester), lesson schedules are determined, and introductory lessons are held.

Students are provided with the structure of the subject, control system, literary sources and methodical advice.

During the semester, there will be classes in the form of lectures, practical exercises, laboratory exercises, course and diploma works, abstracts, supervision works. At the end of the semester, the acquired knowledge is evaluated. This method of study is very suitable for young students who are getting initial higher education. However, this method is a bit inconvenient for students who work all day, who cannot come to the university, who are older, who want to further their education and improve their skills, who live far away, who want to study by correspondence. is considered With the advent of the Internet, traditional education has become electronic. In such a system, the student studies entirely through the Internet. The student almost never comes to the university, only to get a grade at the end. This study model is very convenient for older students who come from a long distance. Distance learning methods are used in the educational system. Distance learning is a new form of traditional learning. Distance education is independent study. Independent reading develops a person's independent thinking, situation assessment, conclusion and prediction skills. Another advantage of distance education is that the student can study at his own convenience and even without leaving work. It is because of these advantages that this method is widely used in the world today. Many large enterprises save millions of dollars a year by using this method to improve or change their professional skills. Another advantage of distance learning is that the student himself determines the duration of the study, that is, the student starts studying at his own discretion, learns the materials under the supervision of the teacher. Mastering is determined by completing tasks and tests. The faster the student learns the given program, the faster he will finish his studies and get a certificate. If he cannot master the program, he will be given the opportunity to work independently and continue his studies. It is clear to many that this method has many advantages. A number of works are being carried out on the implementation of distance learning techniques and technologies in all higher educational institutions. The development of information technologies requires a new approach to the organization of distance education. Communication and network technologies are the basis of modern models of distance education organization. In order to provide education based on distance education, it is not necessary to gather a certain part of the population who wants to study in the place where the educational institution is located. Secondly, there will be no need for excessive spending by the listener or reader. Thirdly, it is possible to exclude the age restrictions of those involved in this type of education. The contingent involved in distance learning can be organized by persons belonging to the following social groups: Those who want to get a second higher or additional education, improve their qualifications and retrain; Heads of regional authorities and management; Young people who cannot get education due to the limitations of the traditional education system; Employees of companies and enterprises who want to raise their information status to the level of modern requirements;

Listeners who want to receive second parallel information;

Residents of underdeveloped regions far from the center;

Persons with limited freedom of movement;

Persons with physical disabilities;

Persons in military service and others.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the organization of distance education is very effective. Nowadays, this type of education should be widely used.

129	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 05 in May-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The differences between e-learning and traditional education are as follows:

The student is explained less, the student works more independently;

Communication with the teacher and other students will not be limited.

The main means of communication are chat, forum and e-mail. There is also a "virtual e-classroom".

The teacher can give lectures and conduct virtual seminars.

Group training is strongly emphasized, as the student should not feel tied to the computer and learn to work cooperatively.

Fan materiallari interfaol shaklda: matn, audio, video shaklida beriladi, bu materiallar turli rasmlar, grafiklar, sxemalar, animatsiyalar, simulyatsiyalar, fotolar, manbalarga havolalar bilan to'ldiriladi;

Talabalarning bilimlari test topshirish, guruhli loyihalar ishlash, esse yozish, ma'ruza va referatlar yozish, nazorat ishlarini bajarish kabi shakllarda nazorat qilinadi;

Ma'lumot almashish tizimi – fayl jo'natish va qabul qilish shaklida bo'ladi. O'qituvchiga jo'natilgan ma'lumotlar yaxshilab tekshirilgandan so'ng, shaxsiy mulohazalar, tavsiyalar yoki baho shaklida qaytariladi. Elektron o'quv modeli ancha moslashuvchan hisoblanadi. Transport, vaqt, joy muammolari deyarli yo'q. O'quv materiali o'ta aniq tuzilgan bo'ladi (chunki talaba mustaqil ravishda o'zi shug'ullanadi). Agar topshiriqlar belgilangan muddatgacha topshirilmasa talaba o'qishdan haydaladi. O'zini o'zi nazorat qilish va o'z ishini tashkil qilish ko'nikmalari juda muhim. Asosan katta yoshlilar uchun tavsiya etiladi.

REFERENCES:

1. Murodullaevich, M. N., & Sharifjanovna, Q. M. (2023). The role of information systems in the management structure. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 17(01)*, 18-21.
2. Murodullaevich, M. N., & Sharifjanovna, Q. M. (2023). STAGES OF INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 17(01)*, 15-17.
3. Murodullaevich, M. N., & Sharifjanovna, Q. M. (2023). Methodological bases of educational process information. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 12(01)*, 29-31.
4. Маллабоев, Н. М., & Боқижанов, Д. Д. (2022). КОМПЬЮТЕР ЖИНОЯТЧИЛИГИ ТУРЛАРИ ВА ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ. *Экономика и социум*, (6-2 (97)), 500-504.
5. Mallaboyev, N. M., Sharifjanovna, Q. M., & Nodirbek, M. (2022, May). INTERACTION BETWEEN INFORMATION COMPLEXES IN ECONOMIC SPHERES. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 250-253).
6. Mallaboyev, N. M., Sharifjanovna, Q. M., Muxammadjon, Q., & Shukurullo, C. (2022, May). INFORMATION SECURITY ISSUES. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 241-245).
7. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 4, 54-60.
8. Pulatova, X. X., Mallaboev, N. M., & Akbarov, B. X. (2021). CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC MATHEMATICAL MODELS. *Экономика и социум*, (4-1), 293-295.
9. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Rahmat, A., & Murodullayevich, M. N. (2021). Improving Teacher-Student Collaboration And Educational Effectiveness By Overcoming Learning Challenges. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal*, 7(1), 153-160.

10. Mallaboev, N. M., Pulatova, X. X., & Akbarov, B. X. (2021). APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING IN SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. *Экономика и социум*, (4-1), 190-194.
11. Mamurova, F. T., Abdullayeva, N. K., & Mallaboyev, N. (2019). USING THE «ASSESSMENT» METHOD IN ASSESSING STUDENTS KNOWLEDGE. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (11), 80-83.
12. Holmirzaev, I. A., & Mallaboev, N. M. (2019). JOINT EDUCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE TEACHER AND STUDENT AND METHODS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION. *Экономика и социум*, (6 (61)), 49-53.
13. Маллабоев, Н., & Шокиров, Д. (2018). Роль стандарта в производстве качественных и безопасных продуктов. *Экономика и социум*, (5 (48)), 773-775.
14. Abdullayeva, O., & Mallaboyev, N. (2018). PROCESS OF STUDENT SELF-EDUCATION AND ITS DESIGN. *Scientific Journal of Polonia University*, 27(2), 116-119.
15. Маллабоев, Н., Имамназаров, Э., & Абдуллаева, Н. (2018). Перспективы производства продуктов питания. *Экономика и социум*, (5 (48)), 770-773.
16. Маллабоев, Н., & Шокиров, Д. (2016). ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ КАЧЕСТВА КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНЫХ ОДАРЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (6-1), 838-842.
17. Маллабоев, Н., & Шокиров, Д. (2016). СПОСОБЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (6-1), 826-830.
18. Маллабоев, Н., & Абдуллаева, Н. (2016). МЕСТО СИСТЕМЫ" ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА" В РАЗВИТИИ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (6-1), 834-838.
19. Маллабоев, Н., & Шокиров, Д. (2016). СИСТЕМЫ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПЛАТЕЖА. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (6-1), 830-834.
20. Fotima, N., Nosirjon, M., & Alisher, A. (2015). Development of an electronic educational-methodical complex and using in educational process. *Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, (1-2), 76-77.
21. Nurdinova, F., Mallaboev, N., & Anvarov, A. (2015). Development of an electronic educational-methodical complex and using in educational process. *Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, (1-2), 76-77.
22. Райимжанова, Н., Носиржон, М., & Алишер, А. (2015). Рекомендации по самопознанию и саморазвитие для обеспечения духовного развитие студентов ВУЗа. *Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, (1-2), 74-76.
23. Anvarov, A., & Mallaboev, N. (2015). Methods for Effective education. *Scientific Journal Yan Kochanovski University, Poland*, 3(4).
24. Matlubahon, K., Mukarramxon, K., & Alisher, A. (2015). Role of the international cooperation in high education development. *Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, (1-2), 72-73.
25. Mallaboyev, N. M., & Sharifjanovna, Q. M. Elmurod G ‘ayratjon o ‘g, U., & Najmiddin Ulug ‘bek o ‘g, T.(2022, May). TRENDS IN THE SPEED OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 246-249).
26. Anvarov, A. (2015). Recommendations on self-cognition and self development for ensuring spiritual development of students University. *Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1(1-2), 74-75.