

THE PLACE AND LEGAL BASIS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION IN DETERMINING INTERNATIONAL RATINGS AND INDEXES

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ABSTRACT:

This article distance education and its role in the development of society, the international rating agencies calculate an index rating or distance education, distance learning, distance education opportunities off the coast of the importance of the development of effective foydalanishlanishning specific characteristics of distance education, distance education and the development of legal mechanisms recommendations are given.

KEYWORDS: Distance education, flexibility, distance education in Germany, the law on distance education, motivation for self-development, the right to education, the role of e-learning in cross-border education.

INTRODUCTION:

Indeed, distance education is a modern and highly flexible form of education that has its own characteristics, is rapidly evolving today, is a requirement of the times, and requires legal regulation.

International rankings and indices reflect the development process of countries around the world, such as the rule of law, the level of governance in countries, education index, business environment and favorable environment for foreign investors, living standards, human rights, sustainable economic growth and democratic political culture. is a transparent result of priorities. The main purpose of these rankings is to assess the real situation in the world, identify shortcomings

and find the right solution, as well as to improve the living standards of the population. Decree No. PF-6003 of 2 June 2020 [1] and Order No. 309 of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 3 June 2020, No. 107 of 10 June 2020 of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan Order No. is the most important basis for raising the work carried out in this direction in the country to a new level. Of course, in the calculation of indices or rankings, international rating agencies rely mainly on various statistical indicators of the country. In real terms, Covid 19 is more likely to have a significant drop in ratings.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions. As of September 2020, about 1.277 billion students are affected by the closure of schools in response to the pandemic. According to UNICEF monitoring, 46 countries are currently undergoing nationwide closures and 27 local closures, affecting 72.9 percent of the world's students. [2] In such a difficult situation, a number of practical measures have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to preserve the education system as harmlessly as possible. Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "the state shall take care of the cultural, scientific and technical development of society" [3]. The practical proof of this norm was even more evident in the context of a direct pandemic. To be more precise, in March of this year, a pandemic began to cast a shadow over our people, and a number of drastic measures have been

developed in the education system of the Republic.

In terms of importance, there are many shortcomings in the work on the component "Human Capital", which is reflected in international rankings and indices. In particular, the underutilization of distance learning opportunities, which are currently important in the field of education, and the lack of accurate and realistic data on the population with higher education have a negative impact on our ranking.

According to Article 16 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" No. ZRU-637 of September 23, 2020 [4], in accordance with distance learning curricula and study programs, students need the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities from information and communication technologies and the Internet. The order of organization of distance learning is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Distance education is becoming increasingly popular. It has many advantages, especially for those who want to continue their studies along with work or get an academic degree. It is characterized by great flexibility, primarily in terms of time and place of study. Students can flexibly organize their study time and study anywhere. In this case, the student learns along with his work, so the lessons do not impose excessive obligations. The student can receive knowledge at any time: during the day, in the evening, on weekends. In this case, the student organizes his daily program as he wishes, and this is consistent with his other (professional) tasks. Students receive education wherever they want, their "class" can be at home, while traveling, or wherever they want to study. Distance education knows no territory and no borders, it can be studied both across national borders and in different parts of the world. In the era of pandemics, it is unfortunate that the normative and legal

documents on its regulation and further development are still insufficient, despite the growing need for distance education. Distance learning is understood as educational technologies that are carried out mainly through the use of information and telecommunications networks that interact indirectly (remotely) between students and teachers [5].

Modern distance online learning can effectively influence traditional learning features. These are:

- students are separated from teachers;
- certain transmission systems and media are used for training;
- variety of data methods;
- learning spaces and forms are flexible and changeable;
- may violate time and space restrictions;
- provides more learning opportunities;
- expands the scope of training;

Just as every good has its bad, distance education has its drawbacks. They are:

- high requirements for the metacognitive level of students;
- Lack of effective management;
- low learning efficiency,
- Lack of advantages in the systematic and operational study of knowledge;
- Lack of online learning such as emotional communication.

While the rapid transition to compulsory distance education in the Republic due to the pandemic conditions is commendable, it is also clear that there are no clear legal mechanisms regulating the sector. The lack of a mechanism leads to misunderstandings and problems in the system. This was especially evident in the pandemic situation, but the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2020 No 176 "On additional measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection", the Republican Special

Commission for the preparation of On the basis of the statement No. 11 of the meeting and the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 27, 2020 No. 233 "On the introduction of distance learning in higher education institutions" a number of measures were taken to organize distance learning. Educational platforms have been created in each university, it has become possible to control students, and educational work has not lagged behind despite the pandemic, but rather has created conveniences for students.

Conveniences of ZOOM platform for online learning:

- real-time discussion, communication;
- interactive whiteboard, with the possibility of presentation on the board;
- materials (viewing together);
- There is a chat where you can write messages, transfer files;
- control of attendance (through the function of participants);
- teacher supervision (inviting a representative of the administration to the conference);
- lesson archiving (by recording a conference).

Today, a student can study in almost all Western university programs without leaving their home country. Education is becoming more universal and universally used, ahead of the processes of political and economic integration. Previously, distance education was originally designed to improve the skills of people with higher education. Its simplest type is a series of television shows that were previously popular: an entire channel works for a special training program. Nowadays, distance learning opportunities are expanding with the advent of more powerful techniques.

In Germany, which is more advanced in this area, the type of education via the Internet has become widespread due to political and economic reforms. Most notably, the German Law on the Protection of Distance Education

was adopted in 1976. According to the Law on the Protection of Distance Learning, all proposals for distance learning in Germany must be approved by the State Central Agency for Distance Learning (ZFU). This rule also applies to all e-learning offers that are provided on a paid basis via the Internet on the basis of individual contracts and under the supervision of remotely established government agencies.

The Law on the Protection of Distance Education, adopted in 1976, is based on this, which serves to protect the rights of consumers and ensure the quality of courses offered. Currently, the law has been adopted in a new edition with some changes. The agency's activities allow citizens to learn about licensing and warning requirements related to distance learning organizations, as well as administrative offenses and terminated contracts, which in turn allow them to, firstly, those who want to establish illegal online education, and secondly, education where administrative offenses are committed. and, thirdly, the abuse of continuing education by organizations that have established distance learning on a legal basis, leaving them behind in terms of quality (through continuous monitoring).

Defining the priorities of systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral qualities, modernization of higher education, development of social and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies In this regard, a number of new steps are being taken in our country, in particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" PF-5847 introduction of modern methods "[6].

Based on the above information, a number of suggestions and recommendations are put forward:

1. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Distance Education" should be adopted.
2. A special agency should be established to enforce the Law on Distance Education.
3. To draw the attention of the general public to this form of education through the organization of pilot distance learning.
4. Introduction of special discounted Internet traffic for distance learning and increase of internet speed and quality even in the most remote regions of the country.

If the above-mentioned opportunities are realized, distance education will develop in our country, the opportunities for our compatriots to study not only in Uzbekistan, but anywhere in the world will increase, and the population's confidence in distance education will increase. Also, according to the education index, our country will rise to higher levels.

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