

SOCIAL NEED TO USE THE DISTANCE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the development of distance education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a review of the methods for organizing distance education, the state and problems of the distance education system, distance learning models and their types.

Keywords: distance learning system, distance learning models, appearance, video lesson, remote audience.

INTRODUCTION

The advent of Internet technology has changed the situation that has remained unchanged for centuries. This was manifested in the exchange of the usual correspondence by E-mail and libraries by websites.

Now, the traditional forms of education have been replaced by distance learning elements in the education system.

Due to the pandemic in our country, all educational institutions are forced to use distance learning, and for this reason they are getting acquainted with the benefits. To date, distance education has penetrated even among ordinary people. When we think about it, in the modern world, we are witnessing that it is possible to achieve things that can be done remotely without spending extra time, effort and expense.

The introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the educational process has led to the creation of a new form of teaching - distance learning - in addition to traditional teaching methods.

In distance education, the student and the teacher are in constant communication

with each other through spatially separated learning courses, forms of control, electronic communication and other technologies of the Internet. Distance learning based on the use of Internet technology provides access to the global information education network, performs a number of important new functions with the principle of integration and interaction [1].

Distance learning provides an opportunity for all those who want to learn to continuously improve their knowledge. In the process of such teaching, the student learns independent textbook materials in an interactive mode, undergoes supervision, performs supervision under the direct guidance of the teacher, and interacts with other "vertical learning group" students in the classroom.

For obvious reasons, distance learning is a convenient form of education for students who are partially disabled, for example, who do not have access to education in educational institutions.

Distance learning uses a variety of information and communication technologies, meaning that each technology depends on the purpose and nature of the issue. For example, while traditional print-based teaching aids (textbooks, manuals) are based on introducing students to new material, interactive audio and video lessons are designed to interact with each other over a period of time, sending and receiving e-mail feedback. Pre-taped video lectures allow students to listen and watch lectures, while facsimile communication, messages, and the rapid exchange of assignments over the network allow students to learn through feedback.

Based on the above, we give a description and definitions of some of the terms that are currently being mentioned repeatedly in the educational process.

Distance learning is a form of education based on information and telecommunication technologies, such as distance and full-time education, which includes the best traditional and innovative methods, teaching tools and forms.

Distance learning is an education system based on new information technologies, telecommunication technologies and technical means. It is a system that requires the learner to practice more independently, providing the learner with learning conditions and communication with the teacher based on certain standards and educational rules. In this case, the learning process does not depend on when and where the learner will be [2].

Distance education is an educational complex based on the means of exchanging educational information at a distance, using a special teacher information environment, providing educational services to all segments of the population and foreign students.

Distance learning system - a training system based on the conditions of distance learning. Like all education systems, the distance learning system has its own structural purpose, content, methods, tools and organizational forms [3].

Why is distance learning necessary? It is natural to ask. The answer to this question is as follows:

- New opportunities for education (low cost of education, time and place, etc.).
- The emergence and development of quality information technology.
- Increased international integration.

The conditions and opportunities listed above indicate the need for distance learning.

Distance learning has a number of advantages, such as the ability to organize interesting

lessons for students, to prepare and review in advance, the use of various audiovisual tools. In addition, the following can be recommended to encourage students to study at a distance:

- supervise each student and constantly encourage them to do their homework (because they can be engaged in various activities in the family environment and be left unsupervised. Incentives increase their motivation to study);
- individual approach to assignments to students in different groups and work with parents (high master, medium master, low master);
- individual work on the answers to the given tasks (if students take a picture of their work and post it on the online network of the classroom, the rest will be able to copy it);
- the teacher should share experiences with colleagues and use effective methods to make their lessons more interesting. Pay special attention to the continuity of his lessons with the lessons shown on television

Summarizing the above, it can be said that the introduction of distance learning complex in educational institutions will bring all-round benefits. The widespread introduction of these technologies into the education system will help to solve many problems facing general secondary education institutions in a timely manner. Nowadays, the teaching of sciences using computers is becoming more important. Through the extensive use of the possibilities of computer technology, students can achieve effective success in developing their creative abilities. Educators use the computer not only in the preparation of methodical materials for the lesson, but also in the use of computer programs necessary for the teaching of science, as well as in the process of individual work with students.

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