



APPLICATION OF DISTANCE LEARNING AS A NECESSARY TOOL

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Annotation

This article provides information on the essential aspects of distance education and where it is needed. In contrast to traditional education, we can say that it is easy to learn, exchange ideas and use time effectively.

Keywords: Distance education, resource provision, information resources, internet, telecommunications, e-mail.

Introduction

The term “distance learning” (from the English. Distance - “distance”) does not go back to any particular technology, but rather describes a method of teaching that allows teachers and students to go beyond the scope of learning. It can be said that the practice connects the teacher, the student and the resources located in different geographical regions through a special technology that allows them to interact.

The need for widespread introduction and improvement of distance learning technologies is explained by the fact that traditional forms of education are not able to fully meet the growing demands of society for the rapid renewal of knowledge and educational services.

The use of distance learning technologies based on computer, video, multimedia and communication technologies allows to solve this problem effectively.

The introduction and development of distance learning technologies in Uzbekistan has been active only in recent years. The emergence of new forms of education was an urgent need.

A study of the labor market on the Internet has shown that a contingent of people in dire need of educational services that the traditional education system cannot provide in practice is clearly formed.

This is:

- people of all ages living in underdeveloped areas, away from university centers;
- professionals, including civil servants, who already have education and want to improve their skills, acquire new knowledge or get a second education;
- Persons who do not have access to educational services due to the limited opportunities of the traditional education system, the inability to combine education with work and other non-standard conditions (rural residents, athletes, immigrants, etc.);
- Persons serving in the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan, as well as retired or retired officers, guards and their families;
- Persons with medical limitations in regular inpatient education (disabled, injured, hospitalized, those who need to study at home, etc.);
- A corps of teachers of all levels in need of retraining and advanced training;
- Subjects and objects of the penitentiary system (servicemen of convicts and correctional colonies);



- Those who want to study in foreign educational institutions;

In practice, you can study anywhere in the world where there is a computer and internet. However, a person can be on another continent and study in another country at a time convenient to him.

Distance education can be defined as education characterized by the following key aspects:

- The presence of a teacher and a student and at least an agreement between them;
- Spatial separation of teacher and student;
- Spatial separation of students and educational institutions;
- Two-way interaction between student and teacher;
- Selection of materials for special distance learning.

Today, innovative educational technologies complement and even actively replace forms of education such as distance learning, part-time and evening education. They actively influence the development of full-time education, enriching it with new content and organizational components. The distance education market in Uzbekistan is developing rapidly and is one of the most promising areas for the development of education in modern conditions.

The main task of developing the resource provision of distance education is to expand the scope of new educational technologies and bring them to a high level of quality. Among the new opportunities offered by distance education, we list the opportunities that will allow you to more effectively solve the problem of training:

- Flexibility of the structure of the educational process, which allows to take into account the need for active communication in the framework of "vertical" (center-edge) and "horizontal" (distance students) pedagogical relations (e-mail mode and mediator dialogue method) ;
- Radically expand the existing information resources and methods of their use, taking into account the interests of students and their ability to effectively master the curriculum;
- Maximum consideration of personal and individual characteristics, individualization of work schedule and deeper realization of interests, ensuring the principle of subjectivity;
- Increase the efficiency and effectiveness (speed, completeness, objectivity) of monitoring the quality of student activities and their mastery of the curriculum due to the easy interaction and control in the networks.

Distance education is closely related to innovative technologies of computer-assisted learning. An important tool for distance learning is computer training programs. However, in terms of the development of distance learning technologies, computer telecommunications networks have the greatest prospects.

Computer telecommunications is increasingly entering various spheres of modern society: business, finance, media, science and education. In the last 2-3 years, users of personal computers have gained access to many foreign telecommunications networks. Against the background of the general development of telecommunications in our country, the process of introducing computer telecommunications in the field of education is gradually gaining momentum. Some teachers use telecommunications primarily for extracurricular activities with students on individual experimental projects.



Telecommunications (Greek tele - long, long, lot.communicatio - communication) in the broadest sense are all means of remote transmission of information, such as radio, television, telephone, telegraph, teletype, telex, telefax, as well as relatively recent computer telecommunications. Computer telecommunications has gradually come to be recognized by many educators as one of the tools to understand the world around them. This tool is so powerful that it is accompanied by new forms and methods of teaching, a new ideology of global thinking.

Today, educational institutions abroad, especially in the United States, use a variety of commercial and social services. It is obvious that attempts to build an educational computer network architecture in our country without taking into account this experience will not be completely successful. Local and foreign experience in the creation of such networks shows that the training computer network should be considered in principle as a developing technical system. The recent rapid development of computer telecommunications networks raises the issue of their meaningful use and methodological support. Against the background of intensive use of educational telecommunications projects abroad, local practice in the use of telecommunications is very weak in successful examples of the use of computer e-mail and teleconferencing by students for educational purposes.

Computer telecommunications, a type of rapidly evolving information technology that uses global computer networks, promises to revolutionize teaching methods and forms. The simplest type of telecommunications is e-mail, which can already be used successfully in the learning process, at minimal cost. The educational value of e-mail is that it encourages and facilitates the exchange of experiences between teachers of different disciplines; increases students' interest in which course they are using; expands students' communicative practice, helps to improve written speech; allows students to use new methodological methods based on a comparison of their own data and those received via email.

Currently, the first steps have been taken to use computer e-mail in education as a tool to manage learning motivation. Publishing by e-mail turns out to be an operational goal of computer mastery, observations and measurements, student teamwork. Distance learning forms overcome many of the psychological problems associated with student communication, allowing them to be more sincere. The ability to work on their own ideas helps students overcome mistakes in oral communication. The openness of remote forms of activity certainly expands the audience's worldview to a planetary level. The feeling of closeness of all countries and continents is one of the first feelings that appears in almost everyone who starts working with email or the Internet Web system.

Distance education makes the learning process creative and individual, opens up new opportunities for the student to express himself creatively.

In conclusion, distance education is a serious and important issue as a type of education, but the only thing that can be said clearly is that it does not replace the good old full-time education. We believe that distance learning should combine the advantages of independent learning and face-to-face learning in the learning center, in other words, distance and face-to-face learning should complement each other.



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