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RELEVANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF DISTANCE LEARNING IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article notes that the pandemic has led to significant changes in the field of direct information and telecommunications, in particular, the rapid development of information technology, and the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the educational process in addition to traditional teaching methods. was seen.

Key words: Distance learning, virtual universities, multimedia, virtual libraries, electronic books and catalogues, virtual shops and shopping areas.

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Introduction

Today, the XXI century is described as the age of high technologies, deep thinking, universal information, and globalization.

Main and current topical tasks of our time are further development of followings like telecommunications infrastructure, providing the population with access to quality mobile communications, broadband Internet, introduction of modern information systems, software products and databases in the field of health, social protection, education, utilities, tourism, as well as "Smart" and the creation of "Safe" cities, the orientation of the digital economy to the public-private partnership system in the implementation of innovative projects, the system of e-government services for individuals and businesses based on "Intellectual Government".

Because of the challenges facing the human coronavirus pandemic, significant changes in direct information communications, in particular, have led to the rapid development of information technology. New means of information and communication have begun to penetrate various fields of education and production. The development of a global Internet computer network has opened new avenues for improving education worldwide. First, the drastic changes in the technical equipment of educational institutions, the wide access to secular information resources have led to the need to use new forms and methods of teaching.

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 learning, the learner 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.

Distance learning provides an opportunity for all those who want to learn to continuously improve their skills. In such a teaching process, the student learns independent teaching materials in an interactive mode

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is supervised, performs control work under the direct guidance of the teacher, and interacts with other "vertical learning group" learners in the class.

Different information and communication technologies are used in distance learning. For example, while traditional print-based teaching aids (textbooks, manuals) are based on introducing students to new material, interactive audio and video conferencing is designed to interact over a period of time, sending and receiving e-mail directly and back. While pre-taped video lectures allow students to listen and watch lectures, facsimile communication, messages, and the rapid exchange of assignments over the network allow learners to learn through feedback.

The laws adopted on the development of information and communication technologies on many fronts have provided a mechanism for the movement and advancement of technologies and higher education.

In order to achieve such an environment, it was necessary to develop professional-level information and the only way was to provide educational institutions with modern information and communication technologies. In order to meet this requirement, it is necessary to carry out basic research and incorporate the results into the work of educational institutions.

Speaking about the process of informatization and automation of educational institutions, we understand a set of measures built for the effective use of theoretical and practical knowledge in the areas of the process of activity.

The process of computerization and automation of educational institutions is understood as a set of measures designed to make effective use of theoretical and practical knowledge in the areas of activity. The process of informatization requires solving a number of the following problems:

1. Introduction of computer technology in all educational structures;

2. Training staff in the effective use of computer technology;

3. Ensure the full and effective use of the information resources of students and professors to meet their needs.

The reforms carried out by the State in this area place a great deal of responsibility on the shoulders of higher education institutions: the delivery of documents to the relevant higher educational institutions confirming the full implementation of the curricula carried out by the State; The provision of reports to the relevant authorities on the implementation of the documents received within the time limit of laws and regulations of a binding nature that serve to teach, stability and development in the life of students, as well as other information relating to personal life, meeting needs and others. The long-term and timely resolution of such problems depends largely on the effective use of computer technology.

The era of lifelong learning has come. Ordinary people and professionals need to rapidly acquire new knowledge and skills in a global knowledge-based economy. The pace of economic development has led to a growing need for systematic learning. This need is supported by the technologies for collective work that provide the Internet, the ability to create and disseminate information electronically, to learn, to work in networks of communities scattered geographically. All these forces put together create the conditions for real-time learning. Today, virtual learning has become a reality in academic and corporate education, and the word "virtual" is commonplace. The concepts of "virtual universities", "virtual libraries", "electronic books and catalogues", "virtual shops and shopping areas" are emerging.

We are witnessing the process of combining schools and universities into powerful "virtual universities", "corporate virtual universities", where a significant part of the educational process is carried out via the Internet.

Competition in the training system is becoming global in nature, since the opportunity to receive education abroad has become real. For example, 560 thousand foreign students are currently studying in US higher education institutions, about 200 thousand in the UK and 130 thousand in France.

Problems arose with the development of education both for a wide range of students (among them not only students receiving traditional full-time education), but also for older people who want to improve their professional level. To meet the needs of all categories of students, educational institutions need to provide educational conditions depending on the individual educational level, age and financial capabilities. Education has become a necessary factor for success and well-being.

It is designed for those who, for various reasons (lack of time, remoteness of residence, financial difficulties) are not able to study directly in an educational institution under the supervision of a teacher, but strive to obtain the same knowledge on their own. Using distance learning, sitting at a computer, you can study at any educational institution in any country of the world, get a special education, and improve your professional level without leaving your home or office, at a convenient time, from anywhere in the world.

Psychologists have long established that a person receives the deepest knowledge precisely when he independently works with textbooks, teaching aids, reference books, and problem books. Distance learning develops independent thinking skills, teaches you to think systemically, analytically assess the situation, and draw conclusions and predictions. It allows you to get acquainted with the latest information and helps to easily navigate in the discipline. These qualities, which today show the high qualification of the specialist. The prospect of

developing distance learning in Uzbekistan is very high and is growing rapidly.

Today in Uzbekistan, prerequisites have been created for the development of distance learning, as well as a base for the development of multimedia lessons and video lessons, an opportunity has appeared for conducting video conferences, a number of projects are being implemented. Both public and private entities are interested in the development of distance learning. We will talk about some projects on distance education.

Project "Tempus-TACIS" - "Distance Learning in Uzbekistan" in conjunction with the European Community.

Project partners: Tashkent State Technical University (coordinator), Navoi State Mining Institute, Harburg Technical University (Germany), Twente University (Netherlands), Aalborg University (Denmark). The project installed equipment at the Tashkent State Technical University for video conferencing and worked out video conferencing between partner universities.

The project "Adaptation of the Distance Learning System for Economics: Case Studies for Uzbekistan" is funded by the Soros Foundation. It is carried out at the Institute of Macroeconomic and Social Research of the Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The project provides for the study of macroeconomic patterns in the conditions of Uzbekistan, revealing the specificity and originality of the manifestation of various theoretical patterns.

Project "National University Electronic Library". A virtual library has been created at the National University together with the Ustoz Foundation.

Project "Financial News Agency Virtual Library". Under the Financial News Agency, with the financial support of the Eurasia Foundation, a library on electronic media has been created. In the framework of the project, information disks were developed on the topics: new information technologies in the media, economics, the catalog of foundations and seminars, and the catalog of educational institutions, law and legislation, the catalog of publications on economics, business and law. The technology for creating informational electronic textbooks and video lessons has been worked out.

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