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.
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

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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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