



THE BENEFITS OF EDUCATION (ON THE BASIS OF DISTANCE LEARNING)

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ABSTRACT

One of the main tasks of today is to create a knowledge base covering different subject areas. Therefore, this article will provide a transition from the traditional learning process to the introduction of new information technologies into the new process and the benefits of distance learning.

KEY WORDS: *New information and telecommunication technologies, distant education, interactive communication, modern teaching aids, electronic textbooks, audio and video courses, computer training programs.*

DISCUSSION

Distance learning (DL) is a form of learning (daytime, correspondence, extranet) using information and communication technology (computers, telecommunications, multimedia) and scientifically-based teaching methods. This form of teaching is based on traditional, new information and telecommunication technologies that provide students with a free choice of subject matter and with the teacher, and the learning process depends on the place and time of the student. without the student has the opportunity to receive regular consultation from the teacher or the person (tutor) who has been certified by the educational institution without attending the educational institution.

Distant education is the process of acquiring knowledge and skills that enable the exchange of educational information through a distance learning environment and the implementation of the educational process and management systems.

Distant education is education provided through distance learning.

Distance learning is the delivery of the main volume of learning material to students, interactive communication between students and teachers in the learning process, independent work on the study of students' material, as well as their learning. A set of information technologies that allow you to evaluate your knowledge and skills.

Distance learning is a process that involves all the components of the learning process (purpose, content, method, organizational form, learning tools,

etc.), special tools of Internet technology, etc. Remote interaction of teachers and students.

The main purpose of distance learning is to provide students with the opportunity to study at any educational institution in the world, regardless of where they live, to improve the quality of education provided by the teaching staff of the educational institutions and to bring together different forms of education.

The distinction of the system of distance learning from traditional forms of education, its high mobility depending on its flexibility, the large number of listeners' ability to work independently, and in the colorful variety of educational and methodological support, depending on their location vision helps to improve the effectiveness of the educational process.

The system of distance learning can include:

- Initial organizational work (also possible in the traditional order). This includes forming a group, getting acquainted with the audience, testing their (introductory) tests to identify their initial knowledge, organizing the introductory lessons, recommending the necessary learning resources, and takes other organizational issues;

- Transmission of electronic lectures and manuals to listeners;

- Communication of the audience with the tutor - consultant

- Professor-teachers correspondence with listeners.

This includes e-mail consultations, teleconference seminars, electronic testing,



independent listening via the Internet, audio and video tutorials, and storage of knowledge systems in expert systems;

- independent work of students;
- preparation and defense of the current control (examination), final work (abstract), the issuance of diplomas or certificates to the trainees;
- Television conferences of various types (for example, courses, educational institutions or global networks).

The mobility features of the system of distance learning include the organization and control of classrooms, the use of educational and methodical manuals and electronic library collections, global and local computing equipment of computer networks, preparation of tutors-consultants and teachers. Problems in planning effective use of education materials.

For distance learning of listeners:

- possibility of networking of regional centers in different distribution of raw materials; terms of document exchange; the cost of training the trainees in the distance learning system; special forms of education; analysis of different courses and features of distance learning;
- allocation of methods for quality control of knowledge required for final attestation of trainees;
- Development of teaching aids and materials for teachers and students;
- Identification of methodological bases of using modern teaching aids: electronic textbooks, audio and video courses, computer training programs, telecommunications facilities;
- Preparation of teachers and tutors - consultants to participate in the training;
- to analyze and identify the use of interactive teaching methods and new pedagogical technologies in the learning process;
- justification and improvement of training courses included in the training and retraining curricula;
- identification of applicants for distance learning in education and subject areas.

1. Organizational-methodological models of distance learning

Exercise training. This method of teaching is aimed at general secondary school students and high school students and is intended for students and students who, for some reason, are unable to attend a stationary school. For example, at the University of London in 1836, it was organized to take exams to obtain a degree (certificate, diploma) to help students and students who have not been able to attend a traditional school. To this day, this task has been maintained with regular student training.

2. Training on the basis of one university. This is an entire training facility for students who study

on-campus, off-campus, on-campus or on-campus, new information technology (off-campus), including telecommunications. The programs for obtaining various certificates of education at many prestigious universities around the world are diverse. For example, at the new University of South Wales Australia, where 3,000 students are stationary, 5,000 are taught through correspondence and distance learning.

3. Collaboration of several educational institutions. Collaboration in implementing an external and distance learning program will ensure that they are better and more expensive.

This experience has been used in practice, for example, in the inter-television training program at the University of Keprikan, with universities in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay. An example of such partnership is the Education Partnership Program. The presidents of the British Commonwealth countries met in 1987 to agree on the establishment of a distance learning network for all partner countries. The future goal of the program is to provide voluntary education based on the colleges and universities available in the Partner Countries.

4. Autonomous educational institutions established for special distance learning. The largest of these institutions is Thy Open University in London. Currently, students from distant countries, not only in the UK, but also from many partner countries study at a distance.

In the United States, such is the National Technological University (Colorado). This university, together with 40 engineering colleges, trains personnel in various specialties. In 1991, the university, in close cooperation with the government and business, merged 40 colleges with a distance learning network.

5. Autonomous learning systems. Within such systems, teaching is based on full-time TV and radio programs, as well as additional published textbooks. One example of distance learning is an American - Samoan television project.

6. Informal integrated (distance) learning based on multimedia software.

Such programs are intended for older audiences, who for some reason have not finished school.

Such projects are part of the formal education program integrated into this program (for example, such programs are in Colombia) or are specifically designed for specific educational purposes (such as the UK literacy program) or special health prevention programs (e.g. developing countries).

There are many different forms and models of distance learning in the education system. The variety of this method depends on the different conditions of



the formation of the distance learning system. These conditions include:

- Geographical conditions (for example, the size of the territory of states, the presence of remote or isolated areas, climate, etc.);
- General level of computerization and information of the state
- The level of development of transport and communications in the country;
- Existing traditions in education;
- The availability of scientific and pedagogical staff for the distance learning system, etc.

CONCLUSION

Owing to our independence, we have not only access to social life, but also the opportunity of scientific and technical achievements and the use of high-tech equipment in the leading countries of the world. It promotes the development of new computer technologies in various industries and the training of qualified specialists.

Teaching Computer and Information Technology are very important as our society grows.

In conclusion, it is difficult to find a person who is not interested in computer science and does not want to learn, so it is advisable to use new methods and forms in the education system.

Implementation of these processes in the learning process and their effective teaching to students-students is one of the most urgent needs today.

In addition, the use of computer and information technology capabilities, the development of the mechanism of its functioning and its application in the learning process facilitates the learning process of the learner.

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