



ACADEMICA
**An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal**
(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00084.7**

THEORETICAL AND DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF DISTANCE LEARNING

Shavkatovna Dilora Sidikova*

*Doctoral Student,
Bukhara State University,
UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

In the article, the student and teacher in distance education are considered to be realized by means of continuous communication with the help of specially created training courses, forms of control, electronic communication and other technologies of the Internet. Distance learning, based on the application of Internet technology, provides access to the world information education network, performs a number of important new functions that have the principle of integration and interoperability. Distance learning is an educational complex based on means of exchanging distance learning information, with the help of a special information environment, providing educational services to all strata of the population and foreign education recipients.

KEYWORDS: *Technology, Integration, Distance Learning, Instructional Material, Teaching, Telecommunications, Textbook, Instructional.*

INTRODUCTION

The penetration of Internet technologies has sent cases that have not changed for several centuries. This was manifested in the usual correspondence with e-mail, and in the exchange of libraries with websites. Now, instead of traditional forms of education in the educational system, elements of distance learning have entered. The penetration of modern information and communication technology tools into the educational process has been a factor in the creation of a new form of teaching - distance learning in addition to traditional teaching methods. In distance education, the student and the teacher communicate continuously with each other using specially created training courses, forms of control, electronic communication and other technologies of the Internet. Distance learning, based on the application of Internet technology, provides access to the world information education network, performs a number of important new functions that

have the principle of integration and interoperability. Distance learning provides continuous improvement of their skills to all those who wish to receive education. In the process of such teaching, the student adopts independent teaching-methodical materials in an interactive mode, goes through control, supervises the control work under the direct guidance of the teacher for certain reasons, distance learning is a convenient form of training for those who do not have the opportunity to study in the daytime departments of educational institutions, for example, those who do not. In distance learning, different types of information and communication technologies are used, that is, each technology depends on the purpose and essence of the issue. For example, if teaching tools (textbooks, textbooks) based on the traditional printing method are based on the introduction of students with new material, interactive audio and video conferences are designed to interact between a certain time, to send and receive e-mails correctly and in reverse, that is, to send and receive messages. While pre-tape-sealed video recording allows students to listen and view lectures, fax communication, instant exchange of messages, assignments over the network allows students to be taught through mutual feedback. Based on the above, we will come up with descriptions and definitions of some terms that are being repeatedly mentioned in the educational process at the same time. Distance learning is a form of education based on information and telecommunication technologies, such as correspondence and day education, which includes the best traditional and innovative techniques, teaching tools and forms. Distance learning is an educational system based on new information technology, telecommunication technology and technical tools. It is a system that requires the learner to engage more independently than the learner, by providing the learner with educational conditions and communication with the teacher on the basis of certain standards and educational laws. The process of reading in this does not depend on at what time and in what place the educator will be. Distance learning is an educational complex based on means of exchanging distance learning information, with the help of a special information environment, providing educational services to all strata of the population and foreign education recipients.

For certain reasons, distance learning is a convenient form of training for those who do not have the opportunity to study in full-time Departments of educational institutions, for example, do not require health care, have the intention to change their profession or are older, intend to improve their skills. In distance learning, different types of information and communication technologies are used, that is, each technology depends on the purpose and essence of the issue. For example, if teaching tools (textbooks, textbooks) based on the traditional printing method are based on the introduction of students with new material, interactive audio and video conferences are designed to interact between a certain time, to send and receive e-mails correctly and in reverse, that is, to send and receive messages. While pre-tape-sealed video recording allows students to listen and view lectures, fax communication, instant exchange of messages, assignments over the network allows students to be taught through mutual feedback. Based on the above, we will come up with descriptions and definitions of some terms that are being repeatedly mentioned in the educational process at the same time.

Distance learning is a form of education based on information and telecommunication technologies, such as correspondence and day education, which includes the best traditional and innovative techniques, teaching tools and forms.

Distance learning is an educational system based on new information technology, telecommunication technology and technical tools. It is a system that requires the learner to engage more independently than the learner, by providing the learner with educational conditions and communication with the teacher on the basis of certain standards and educational laws. The process of reading in this does not depend on at what time and in what place the educator will be. Distance learning is an educational complex based on means of exchanging distance learning information, with the help of a special information environment, providing educational services to all strata of the population and foreign education recipients. Distance learning system is a system of teaching that is organized on the basis of distance learning conditions. Like all educational systems, distance learning system has its own structural purpose, content, methods, tools and organizational forms. Why did distance learning become necessary? - it is natural that the question arises. The answer to this question can be listed as follows:

- new opportunities in education (low cost of education, lack of attachment to time and place, etc.).
- limited number of student admission to educational institutions. - An increase in the number of those wishing to receive education.
- the emergence and development of quality information technology.
- international integration. The conditions and opportunities listed above indicate the need for distance learning. In the educational system of distance learning there are models and forms that differ from each other, they differ in the following terms of application::
- geographical conditions (for example, the territory of the country, its location far from the center, its climate);
- general level of informatization and computerization of the country;
- the level of communication and vehicle development;
- the level of application of information and communication technologies in educational process;
- traditions used in education;
- availability of scientific pedagogical personnel for the distance learning system and their potential, etc. In general, the purpose of distance education is as follows: - to provide the opportunity for all students, students, those wishing to receive education in all regions of the country and abroad to receive education in the same way. - The use of scientific and educational potentials of leading universities, academies, institutes, training centers, personnel training institutions, qualification improvement institutions and other educational institutions to improve the quality level of teaching evazi. - Parallel with basic education and basic work activities to provide an opportunity for further education.
- to meet the need for educators to be educated and to expand the educational environment.
- to create opportunities for continuing education.
- new opportunities in education (low cost of education, lack of attachment to time and place, etc.).

- limited number of student admission to educational institutions. - An increase in the number of those wishing to receive education.
- the emergence and development of quality information technology.
- international integration. The conditions and opportunities listed above indicate the need for distance learning. In the educational system of distance learning there are models and forms that differ from each other, they differ in the following terms of application::
- geographical conditions (for example, the territory of the country, its location far from the center, its climate);
- general level of informatization and computerization of the country;
- the level of communication and vehicle development;
- the level of application of information and communication technologies in educational process;
- traditions used in education;
- Availability of scientific pedagogical personnel for the distance learning system and their potential, etc. In general, the purpose of distance education includes:
- To provide an opportunity for all students, students, those wishing to receive education in all regions of the country and abroad with the same education.
- The use of scientific and educational potentials of leading universities, academies, institutes, training centers, personnel training institutions, qualification improvement institutions and other educational institutions to improve the quality level of teaching.
- Parallel with basic education and basic work activities to provide an opportunity for further education.
- To meet the need for educators to be educated and to expand the educational environment.
- Create opportunities for continuing education.
- Ensure new principles of education level by maintaining the quality of Education. In summary of the above, we can say that the introduction of elements of distance learning into educational institutions is of every benefit. In the higher education system, there are all prerequisites for the introduction of this. The application of Information Communication Technology in the educational process (in particular the distance learning process) is mainly carried out in two different ways. The first condition is that this is technical equipment, and the second condition is provided with special software. 1. Technical equipment supply: computers, network enclosures, high-speed Internet access, video conferencing equipment and so on. 2. To software: a set of programs designed for the same field, from software that uses existing devices are based on. So in recent years, the type of education in electronic form through the Internet or networking, which is being used in the management of the education system in the West, has entered with the term E-learning (electronic education).

E-learning is a broad concept that refers to various forms of Education based on information and Communication Technology. E-learning's own electronic learning contents can be divided into groups based on the way they are delivered to the cognitive recipient [1]. We present the models

of distance learning presented in the analytical research materials of the UNESCO Institute in 2000 ("Distance Education for the Information Society: Policies, Pedagogy and Professional Development").:

The consortium. This model consists in the unification of two universities. In this, they exchange training materials or share some of the tasks [4]. For example, one university produces educational materials for distance learning, another provides virtual teaching groups with teachers, or conducts official accreditation of distance learning programs. In such cases, the university may be a partner of commercial or government organizations that work entirely or in its separate centers, faculties, even in the market of educational services. The consortium will be effective only on the conditions of strict centralized management and compliance with the authorship and material rights of the created goods.

Franchise. In the distance learning model established by the franchise principle, partner universities give each other their own distance courses [3]. Any university that has established itself in the market of education services in this can give the right to teach its developed courses to other high school partners who are organizing distance learning and who do not have the experience of independent development of educational equipment for distance learning. The interesting aspect of such a model is that students will have educational services in the same volume and in the same quality as an advanced high school student who is enrolled in a consortium by enrolling in their university, mainly diplomas after graduation. Here all attributes of the advanced university retain their strength.

As an example of the franchise model, it is possible to take the business school under the Open University of Great Britain (Open University Business School, Great Britain) and its relationship with universities in Eastern Europe.

Being a very common model of distance learning, educational institutions are able to sign an agreement that all partners of distance learning services can perform equally. One of them is the diploma validation, does the accreditation of courses and programs, is responsible for the issuance of officially recognized diplomas and certificates, gives scientific degrees, and so on. Chief higher school (state

Technical and software requirements for the organization of the distance learning process in the educational institution can be implemented on the basis of the following stages in the implementation of the MT process:

Step 1: analysis

Step 2: designing

Step 3: introduction

Step 4: create training content

Step 5: launch

Stage 6: Development [2]

At Stage 1, the needs of the educational institution for the distance learning process, the number of users participating in the educational process, the methods and forms of teaching, the technical, programming and human resources required for the implementation of the project, the

economic basis of the project are analyzed. The scope of work to be carried out as a result of the analysis in Step 2 and the technical assignment will be improved. In the 3rd stage, the software complex that manages the selected distance learning process is installed on the appropriate server, the system domain is selected. There will be organized training sessions on the use of a software complex that manages the distance learning process and training of technical support staff. At the 4th stage, one of the main elements of the distance learning process, the educational content will be created in cooperation with the training department and specialists of the field. The educational content created is checked by the experts. At the 5th stage, the distance learning process will be launched. In the process of education, the learning process is under constant control. Security measures in the system are monitored. At the 6th stage, the existing shortcomings will be corrected at the above mentioned stages, new training courses will be created, technical opportunities will be created, the scale of work related to the development of the system will be implemented.

REFERENCES:

1. E-learning: concepts, trends, applications. Corporation Trust Center by Epignosis LLC 2013.
2. The pedagogy of the Massive Open Online Course: the UK view. Siân Bayne and Jen Ross, the University of Edinburgh. The Higher Education Academy, 2013.
3. Evaluation of Evidence - Based Practices in Online Learning: A MetaAnalysis and Review of Online Learning Studies. U.S. Department of Education Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development Policy and Program Studies Service, 2010.
3. Arafeh, S. The implications of information and communications technologies for distance education: Looking toward the future / S. Arafeh. — Arlington, VA: SRI International — Final Report. — 2004.
4. Bates, A.W. Distance education in a knowledge-based society / A.W. Bates // A keynote address in the ICDE Conference on The Metamorphosis of Distance Education in the Third Millennium — Toluca, Mexico. — 2007.
5. Bullen, M. Digital Learners in Higher Education: Generation is Not the Issue / M. Bullen, T. Morgan, A. Qayyum, // Canadian Journal of Learning Technology – 2011 — № 37(1).
6. Donhue, B. Faculty and administrators collaborating for e-learning courseware / B.Donhue, L. Howe-Steiger // EDUCAUSE Quarterly — 2005 — №28 (1). — p.20-32.
7. Henri, P. E-learning technology, content and services / P. Henri // Education and Training — 2001 — №43(4) — p.249-255.
8. Kamroev A. STUDENTS' CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN DESIGNING MOTHER TONGUE EDUCATION //Scientific Bulletin Of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 7. – C. 285-296.
9. Kamroev, Alijon. "Students' creative Activities In Designing Mother Tongue Education."
10. Khamraev A. Modeling the teacher's activity in the design of the creative activity of students // Pedagogical innovations: ideas, realities, perspectives. - 2018. - No. 2. - S. 23-26.
11. Rustambek QO'LDOSHEV. Chapaqaybolalarnimaktabgaqandaytayyorlashkerak? Pedagogikmahorat. Ilmiy-nazariyvametodikjurnalBuxoro 2020-yil, 3-son 145-147 b.

12. Avezmurodovich, O. R. (2020). Difficulties in learning to write and read left-handed children. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8 (8), 40-45.
13. Alijon R Khamraev. Modeling Teacher's Activity in Designing Students' Creative Activities. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*. 2019/5/10/
14. QO'LDOSHEV R. Chapaqaybolalarnimaktabgaqandaytayyorlashkerak // *Pedagogikmahorat. Ilmiy-nazariyvametodikjurnalBuxoro 2020-yil, 3-son 145-147 b.*
15. Avezmurodovich O. R. Difficulties in learning to write and read left-handed children // *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8 (8), 40. – 2020. – T. 45.
16. Qo'ldoshev R.A. LEFT-HANDED CHILDREN AND THE LEARNING PROCESS// *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD) Volume: 5 | Issue: 10 | October 2020 277-281*
17. Ismoilovich D. D. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORK ON TEXT ANALYSIS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.
18. Hamroev A. R. MODELING ACTIVITIES OF TEACHERS WHEN DESIGNING CREATIVE ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS // *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. – 2019. – T. 7. – №. 10.*
19. Adizov B. R., Khamroev A. R. MODELING ACTIVITIES OF TEACHERS WHEN DESIGNING CREATIVE ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS // *ILMIY XABARNOMA. – C. 69.*
20. Saidova G. E. The situation of free choice in mathematics lessons in primary school // *Bulletin of science and education. - 2019. - No. 7-3 (61).*
21. Sayfullaeva N. B., Saidova G. E. Improving the effectiveness of classes using interactive methods in primary education // *Scientific journal. - 2019. - No. 6 (40).*
22. Saidova G. E., Sanokulova S. F. EFFICIENCY OF USING THE TECHNOLOGY OF DIDACTIC GAMING EDUCATION IN THE ELEMENTARY CLASSES // *EUROPEAN RESEARCH. - 2020. - S. 118-120.*
23. Саидова Г. Э. РАЗВИТИЕ ЛОГИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА УРОКАХ МАТЕМАТИКИ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ // *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF PHILISOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY. – 2019. – С. 97-101.*
24. Saidova G. E. USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE LESSON OF MATHEMATICS.
25. Adizova N. B. RHYME, RHYTHM IN FUN GENRE // *Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2019. – №. 10. – С. 65-67.*
26. Adizova N. B. Repetition and wronging one of the children game fun // *Innovation science. – 2019. – С. 91-94.*

27. Adizova N. B. THE ROLE OF ETHNOTOPONYMS IN THE BUKHARA DISTRICT MICROTOPYNY //Scientific reports of Bukhara State University. – 2020. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 131-134.
28. Raximqulovich, IsmatovSobirjon; „METHODS OF WORKING WITH TEXT IN LITERARY READING LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research,1,,345-347,2020,EPRA Publishing
29. Rustamova G. B. THE INTERPRETATION OF THE WILLOW IMAGE IN UZBEK FOLKLORE //ЛУЧШАЯНАУЧНАЯСТАТЬЯ 2020. – 2020. – С. 53-57.
30. Тилавова М. М. и др. Гендерныйподходнаурокахтехнологии //EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY. – 2020. – С. 33-35.
31. ТилавоваМ. М. Приёмыформированиятрудолюбияумладшихшкольников //INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY. – 2018. – С. 23-25.
32. QO’LDOSHEV R. Chapaqaybolalarnimaktabgaqandaytayyorlashkerak //Pedagogikmahorat. Ilmiy-nazariyvametodikjurnalBuxoro 2020-yil, 3-son 145-147 b.
- Tilavova M. M. FEATURES OF PREPARING CHILDREN FOR GENDER RELATIONS FOR THE FAMILY //EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY. – 2019. – С. 40-41.
33. Рузиева З. С., Адизова Д. Г. МЕТОДЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РИМСКИХ ЦИФР В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ //УЧЕНЫЙ XXI ВЕКА. – С. 67.
34. Рузиева З. С. Роль информационно-коммуникационных технологий в начальном образовании //Вестник науки и образования. – 2019. – №. 2-2 (56).
35. Qo’ldoshev R.A. LEFT-HANDED CHILDREN AND THE LEARNING PROCESS// EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD) Volume: 5 | Issue: 10 | October 2020 277-281
36. Qo’ldoshev R.A. THE CONTENT OF PEDAGOGICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE PERIOD OF ADAPTATION OF LEFT-HANDED FIRST-GRADERS TO SCHOOL, ADAPTATION TO SCHOOL AND ITS FEATURES AMONG STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF STUDY// Pedagogikmahorat.-Buxoro, 2020,- №5.-132-135
37. Qo’ldoshev R.A. BIRINCHI SINIF CHAPAQAY O’QUVCHILARINING MAKTABGA MOSLASHISHI, MAKTABGA MOSLASHISHI DAVRIDAGI PEDAGOGIK YORDAMNING MAZMUNI// Pedagogikmahorat.-Buxoro, 2020,- Maxsus son.-32-35
38. Qo’ldoshev R.A. LEFT-HANDEDNESS AND THE REASONS FOR ITS OCCURRENCE// MONOGRAFIA POKONFERENCYJNA SCIENCE, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT #32.- Berlin 30.08.2020- 31.08.2020 133-136
39. Qo’ldoshev R.A. Cognitive activity of left-handed children. «НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ» III-Международная научно-практическая конференция. –Наманган, 2020.-Б 132-136.

40. Qo'ldoshev R.A. Azimov Y.Y Чapaкaйларни ёзишга ўргатишга доир айрим мулоҳазалар// «НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ» III-Международная научно-практическая конференция. –Наманган, 2020.-Б 83-87.