ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE REGION

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CONTENTS

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DESIGNING STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING OF DISTANCE LEARNING COURSE

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada masofaviy ta'lim tizimida yuqori sifatli kurslarni qo'llash, qurish va loyihalash bosqichlari tasvirlangan, o'qituvchining bu sohadagi o'rni tasvirlangan, masofaviy ta`lim yordamida o'qitish davrida talabalarni rag'batlantirishning asosiy shakllari ko'rsatilgan, masofaviy o'qitish davrida o'quvchilarning ota-onalarining rollari va vazifalarini belgilangan.

Kalit so'zlar: masofaviy o'qitish, ta'lim texnologiyalari, roli, bosqichi, motivatsiya, o'qituvchi, istiqbol, tashkilot, dizayn, mavzu, jarayon, interaktiv material, o'quv kursi, onlayn o'qitish, o'quv materiali, interfaol kurs, fikr-mulohaza.

Аннотация: В статье описаны этапы применения, построения и проектирования качественных курсов в системе дистанционного образования, описана роль преподавателя в этой сфере, указаны основные формы мотивации студентов в период обучения с использованием дистанционного обучения, и показаны роли и задачи родителей учеников в период дистанционного обучения.

Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение, образовательные технологии, роль, этап, мотивация, учитель, перспектива, организация, дизайн, предмет, процесс, интерактивный материал, учебный курс, онлайн-обучение, учебный материал, интерактивный курс, обратная связь.

Abstract: This article describes the stages of application, construction and design of high-quality courses in the distance education system, describes the role of the teacher in this area, indicates the main forms of motivating students during the period of learning using distance learning, and shows the roles and tasks of parents of students during the period of distance learning.

Keywords: distance learning, teacher, educational technologies, role, stage, motivation, teacher, perspective, organization, design, subject, process, interactive material, training course, online training, training material, interactive course, feedback.

Introduction. During the global pandemic that broke out at the beginning of 2020, mandatory quarantine was introduced in many countries with no end, and all stages of the education systems, from the lowest grades to higher educational institutions, were subjected to a total crisis. As a result, the younger generation risked being left without the quality education they needed. But in this case, the long-open, but little used distance learning came to the rescue of everyone.

Distance learning technologies contribute to achieving the goals of the state in the field of education - its accessibility, improving the quality of education, eliminating barriers to obtaining information. Thus, distance learning is becoming a means of solving political problems. Technologies of modern learning at a distance (e-learning, distance

learning) are a response to the challenges of globalization, a colossal increase in the amount of knowledge that is falling on humanity today. In fact, distance learning is an integral part of the structure of the information society, the basis of a new economy, the development of which is based on knowledge management.

Distance learning technologies are considered as:

- An optimal model of continuing professional education for schoolchildren, means of developing the regional education system;
- Environment of self-development and secondary socialization6 of personality, self-education of students;
- Educational technology in secondary schools, secondary and higher vocational education, the system of advanced training in the tourism sector, trade union workers, social workers, customs officials.

Distance learning based on modern information technologies brings new opportunities to the educational process, a combination of high economic efficiency and flexibility of the educational process, widespread use of information resources, a significant expansion of the possibilities of traditional forms of education, as well as the possibility of building new effective forms of education. Therefore, the role and importance of distance learning is steadily increasing every year, there are more virtual universities, institutes and faculties of distance learning.

Research Methodology: The use of distance learning systems in the education process represents a change in the role of a teacher in an educational institution, more precisely, the role of a teacher becomes even more significant, and his functions are broader. This is possible under the condition of a certain clear organization and design of all educational processes of distance learning in educational organizations, as well as an understanding of the teachers themselves of this role and the functions that they are forced to take upon themselves, thereby changing their place in the learning process as a whole.

It should be noted that modern educational institutions, like other educational organizations of the education system, cannot do without organizing, designing and planning their information educational environment, which, in fact, without fail includes the use of distance learning systems based on e-learning or distance learning. educational technologies.

Basically, by distance education, we mean such concepts as an interactive or online course. First of all, it should be emphasized that the online course is not an electronic textbook or any other electronic teaching aid. The main difference between an online course and an electronic textbook is that an online course is an information system that includes elements such as lectures, tutorials, communication tools (e-mail, forum, chat, etc.). The electronic teaching aid, meanwhile, is only an element included in the online course.

An online course is a collection of training modules that include the following components: educational text, a library, a set of tasks for self-examination and student assessment, a questionnaire for feedback with the author of the course (module), which allows you to improve the course (module).

The module is based on an educational text on which a variety of resources are "strung". These can be information sources, such as photographs, diagrams, animation,

audio and video fragments or other multimedia applications, as well as links to sites of world information sources on this topic. As part of our course, the issue of creating an electronic library of the course will be considered. The module also includes services that allow organizing interactions between participants in the educational process: forums, chats, e-mail. As a rule, the module includes services that allow assessing both the work of students and the course as a whole: tests, questionnaires.

Typically, a distance course is created by an expert in the field. To improve the quality of the course, it is advisable to include in the course only materials from reliable sources (textbooks, monographs, scientific articles in officially registered journals, etc.). In any case, an indication of the sources of materials is mandatory.

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So what is the role of a teacher? First of all, creating a project plan or distance learning course.

As we know, there are certain requirements for the materials of the distance and traditional course:

Relevance. The DL course should take into account the current level of development of science; the use of outdated data is unacceptable.

Modularity. Distance course is a complex of training modules, the structure of which is invariant for the entire course.

Informativeness: The distance course provides the student with the opportunity to use a large variety of information sources, including various websites.

Compliance with the requirements of the legislation on copyright protection: Very often, the distance course uses materials developed by other authors (especially graphics, animation, videos).

Stages of training course preparation
- ✓ Assessment of the needs and capabilities of the target audience of the course (schoolchildren, students, specialists, etc.)
- ✓ Determining the purpose of the course. At the same time, it is necessary to develop methods and tools for diagnosing the level of knowledge, abilities and skills that students must achieve at the end of the course. Each section and the entire training course as a whole will achieve the goal if it is initially determined what knowledge and skills the student should acquire in each module;Выбор источников;
- ✓ Development of the structure of the training course to think over the content of the course in the form of modules, writing a detailed plan for this.

Analysis and results: Management of the educational process begins with its planning, so it must be performed, firstly, taking into account the fact that every educational process takes place in a certain educational system; secondly, based on the definition of the functions of the components that make up the educational process and participants in this process; third, to rely on the necessary stages of its implementation.

Lead educators advise the following course design plan:

Definition of distance learning process. Consider how to work with students first. In this regard, remote work can be carried out in one of the ways that is described below, or use a combination of them.

➢ **Meetings in real time:** The teacher agrees with the students about the time, where and when the online broadcast will be held or an online meeting will be scheduled. On the online lesson, the teacher distributes materials, answers students' questions and asks them questions.

➢ **Distance learning through interactive teaching materials:** Learning for learners can be built through interactive learning materials that contain instructions, learning content: (all sorts of graphics, videos, interactive videos, audio, text, and pictures), self-test materials, various links, etc. With these interactive learning materials, the student learns a new topic on his own. For the students' questions that have arisen, it is worth creating a chat for joint communication, so that, when faced with difficulties, they continue to complete the assignments.

➢ **Work scheduling:** Choose the necessary and convenient time period, for example, a week, a day, and plan the work of students in their subject to organize the work in a holistic manner.

When planning their course, the teacher should ask several questions:

1) What do I want to teach my students (what results can they achieve in their studies)? 2) How can students learn this (how can they achieve high educational results)? 3) How can I support them in this process (how can I help them achieve better learning outcomes and how do I know if they have achieved them)?

Based on the answers, each teacher should draw up a work plan for himself: what educational materials need to be created, how to control the work of the children, how and when, to provide them with feedback.

Definition, student feedback. Students must have an entry point through which they gain access to interactive learning materials. If the teacher in the process of working with students uses certain platforms (blog, website, instant messengers, closed group, etc.), then in distance learning students can work through it. If such a platform is not available, then teaching materials can be transmitted through the electronic journal (although it may not withstand the load, so it is best to have an alternative, backup source of communication).

Create teaching materials. The organization of educational work remotely means helping the student to independently deal with what he does not know and cannot do. And for this, the student must have teaching materials and assignments that are feasible for a particular age group with which we work. Adding instructions for work to the training materials, indicating the time it takes to work on the assignment and studying the materials, the necessary strategies, recommendations and tips.

The mode of work and workload of employees of an educational institution depends on the following characteristics of the course, which must be determined before starting the educational process:

• The volume of the academic discipline in hours, its place in the educational standard;
• Period (semester or list of months);

- Target audience of the course / discipline (contingent of students - schoolchildren, students, applicants, employees, managers, etc.);
- Forms of the course (network version, case technology, mixed version).
- In any case, when planning the educational process, the following actions are necessary:
- Setting learning goals;
- Choice of teaching methods;
- Development of methodological requirements for educational material;
- Scheduling classes;
- Organization of monitoring of the educational process;
- Planning of control measures;
- Planning independent work of students;
- Planning the forms and types of interaction of participants in the educational process
- Forecasting learning outcomes;
- Summarizing.

Setting learning goals. Learning objectives should be written clearly and clearly. Usually they are contained in the annotation to the course / discipline, in the work program and perform several functions: motivational, advertising, informational. The goal in the pedagogical system should be set so precisely and definitely that it is possible to unambiguously make a conclusion about the degree of implementation and build a certain didactic process that guarantees its achievement in a given time.

Conclusion/Recommendations. Among the teaching methods are distinguished - informational, reproductive, algorithmic, heuristic, research. When teaching by distance technology, their combination is most expedient. It is impossible and impractical to build a course only on teaching methods that most activate students (heuristic, research). Active teaching methods will become effective only after the learners have mastered a certain amount of material (during this period, informational, receptive, reproductive and algorithmic methods are used) and the involvement of students in independent cognitive activity.

Teaching methods should be correlated using various teaching aids: educational books on paper, online teaching aids, computer training systems, audio, video materials, remote access simulators, virtual laboratories, electronic libraries).

In conclusion, we can say that the teacher is the main figure in the organization, planning, design, in the choice of methods and goals of the distance learning course, and his creative, scientific and modern approach is the basis for motivating the student in modern distance learning.

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