

ELECTRONIC EDUCATION AND ITS PROBLEMS

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ANNOTATION

Today, electronic education is developing rapidly all over the world. If we look at foreign countries, the USA, South Korea and Western Europe remain leaders in the development of electronic education. In Finland, Ireland, and South Korea, e-learning has become the main tool for educational modernization and economic growth.

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With the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 16, 2012 "On measures for the implementation of the investment project "Creation of the National System of "Electronic Education" in the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. "Electronic education" national network was created. Under the ministry, a center for the introduction of electronic education in educational institutions was established. By creating a digital library, a common resource base was created and it is being systematically replenished with textbooks, methodical manuals, multimedia courses and other materials.

Today, this network includes more than 160 objects and allows high-speed data exchange between them. In addition, more than 15 information systems used in cooperation with higher education institutions are operating in the network.

If we look at the history of the emergence of electronic education, the first virtual schools appeared in the mid-1990s in the United States and Canada. For example, a private virtual school in Ontario offered two online classes as early as 1996, one in biology and one in Canadian literature. Florida's largest virtual school has about 30,000 students.

Nowadays, virtual schools exist all over the world, but they are especially popular in the United States. These educational institutions are integrated into the secondary education system: students can complete subjects while sitting in the computer labs of a "normal" school. Sometimes education is part-time, and sometimes it combines elements of full-time and distance education.

The history of the emergence of electronic education is inextricably linked with distance education, which, in turn, at the beginning of the last century, equated education with face-to-face, correspondence, that is, distance education. became widespread in the era when it was possible to obtain without direct interactions.

The term "open and distance education" is often used in the English language education literature to emphasize that distance education is accessible to a wider audience than traditional education.

Open education does not include entrance exams and is available to everyone; moreover, it can be "non-formal" (non-formal, informal learning), that is, it does not end with the receipt of relevant educational documents. It was then that e-learning was developed, which served as a "technologically improved form of distance education" at this stage of development.

In addition, the concept of electronic education - "e-learning" is related to higher education and additional education, personnel training and professional development. By now, this concept is gaining importance in solving the current problem of introducing an electronic education system in general secondary schools.

Electronic education is derived from the English words Electronic Learning, short E-learning, and is a system of teaching using information and electronic technologies. It is defined by UNESCO experts as follows: e-Learning is teaching using the Internet and multimedia.

Electronic education is a form of education based on information and telecommunication technologies, as well as part-time and full-time education, including the best traditional and innovative methods, teaching tools and forms.

Electronic education - "E-learning" is a broad term in terms of meaning, information means acquiring knowledge by using technologies

Electronic education is an educational system based on new information technologies, telecommunication technologies and technical means. It provides the learner with learning conditions and communication with the teacher on the basis of certain standards and educational laws, and is more than a student.

is a system that requires independent engagement. This is the learning process it does not depend on what time and where the learner is.

Electronic education is an educational complex based on the means of exchanging educational information at a distance.

So, distance education is a process in the electronic education system. Distance education and e-learning have their own characteristics, pedagogical system, necessity and purpose.

E-learning (ET) is a relatively new phenomenon, so it faces a number of problems in its development not only in the technical part, but also in terms of legal framework, standardization, etc. The main problems of the development of e-learning include:

- the lack of quality criteria and general standards of electronic educational materials, the possibilities of data transfer via the Internet are not sufficiently disclosed;
- mostly forms such as text and simple graphics are used;
- legal and regulatory support for e-learning and legal issues related to copyright;
- financing issues (costs of development, data storage, creation of web resources, support and updating of their activities);
- personnel problems (lack of qualified personnel, the complexity of its preparation, as it is necessary to cover the topic, the use of IT technologies and the decoration of materials at the same time).

The development of electronic education requires a careful look at modern trends and existing world experience, which expand the practice of effective application of ET to the educational process and determine the main vectors of its development in the current educational paradigm. In the last 5-6 years, one of the most promising directions of ET development has been the formation of OOOK, which is based on the idea of mass and universal education.

OOOK are massive open online courses (English - Massive Open Online Course, MOOC), which are delivered by the world's leading universities to anyone anywhere in the world using remote technologies, with clearly defined midterm and final test deadlines. and is based on providing

academic courses that allow free communication between teachers and hundreds of thousands of students (course listeners).

OOOK is an academic course offered by the world's leading universities to anyone anywhere in the world using remote technologies, with clearly defined interim and final test deadlines and the opportunity to organize free communication between teachers and hundreds of thousands of students (course participants). based on presentation.

3) the integrity of the courses, that is, the courses include not only pieces of educational material, but also practical exercises, communication, and materials for controlling the acquired knowledge;

4) the possibility to receive a certificate upon successful completion of the course.

Courses in the OOOK format include integrated lectures, tests and tasks that control the acquired knowledge, constant communication between the teacher and students on a special Internet site, and SECTION I. MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING COMPUTER SCIENCE IN HIGHER AND GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION 8 designed to conduct an interactive distance learning process that includes a final exam to identify the best students.

The development of mass online education is hindered by a number of factors - among them, the low motivation of students to study, the differences in the educational systems of different countries, because most OOOK are developed in English, lack of mechanisms to include in the programs; in the absence of a document confirming education, which is not clearly relevant for employers and other educational institutions.

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