

ONLINE TEACHING AND WAYS TO ASSESS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Significant changes are taking place in the education system of our country. Along with various forms of education, especially distance learning (MO') is widely used. It's no secret that many people use the Internet only to read news, search for information, use e-mail, or sell something. The possibilities of the Internet are increasing day by day. A new phase of Internet use has begun, that is, the Internet has been applied to various fields. Internet technologies: distance education, electronic libraries, telemedicine, telemetrology, electronic business, electronic magazines, etc. Below are brief but basic descriptions of these technologies.

Keywords: distance education, intermediate control, current control, information, knowledge, mastering.

Distance learning systems. Today, development is developing very quickly and changing very quickly. Almost every minute, changes, updates and unexpected events are happening in different parts of our planet. Every day we spend under a strong flow of information. The flow of information haunts us at home, at work and on vacation. A person cannot function normally without the influence of information. Understanding life, studying it, takes place through gathering and assimilation of information. The level of knowledge of a person is also determined by the amount of information acquired by a person in a certain period.

Therefore, opening a broad path to modern knowledge, effective use of new information technologies in the improvement of teaching has become a requirement of today. The National Personnel Training Program and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" impose this responsibility on us.

However, significant changes are taking place in the education system. Distance learning methods are used in the educational system. Distance learning method is a new form of correspondence study. Distance education is independent study. Independent study develops a person's ability to think independently, assess the situation, make conclusions and make predictions. Another advantage of distance education is that the student can study at his own convenience and even without leaving work.

It is because of these advantages that this method is widely used in the world today. Professionals of many large companies save millions of dollars a year by using this method to upgrade or change their qualifications. Another advantage of distance learning is that the duration of the study is determined by the student himself, that is, the student can study at the time of his choice. begins, learns the materials under the supervision of the teacher. Mastering is determined by completing tasks and tests. The faster the student learns the given program, the faster he will finish his studies and get a certificate. If he cannot master the program, he will be given the opportunity to work independently and continue his studies. It is clear to many that this method has many advantages. A number of works are being carried out on the implementation of distance learning techniques and technologies in all higher educational institutions. The development of information technologies requires a new approach to the

organization of distance education. Communication and network technologies are the basis of the modern models of distance education. It is not necessary to gather a certain part of the population who wants to study in the land of the educational institution to provide education on the basis of MO. Secondly, there will be no need for excessive spending by the listener or reader. Thirdly, it is possible to exclude the age restrictions of those involved in this type of education. The following social groups can make up the contingent involved in MO:

those who want to get a second higher or additional education, improve their qualifications and retrain;

heads of regional authorities and management;

young people who could not get education due to limited possibilities of traditional education system;

employees of companies and enterprises who want to raise their information status to the level of modern requirements;

listeners who want to receive second parallel information;

residents of underdeveloped regions far from the center;

persons with limited freedom of movement;

persons with physical disabilities;

persons in military service and others.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the organization of MO will have a great effect. Nowadays, this type of education should be widely used.

Distance education models.

Distance education (MT) is a type of education that uses information technology, because the teacher and the student are separated from each other by distance or time. There are several models of this type of education, which are distance education. It differs by the circumstances that led to it: geographical reasons (the area of the country, the presence of regions geographically distant from the centers), the level of computerization and informatization of the country, the level of development of transport and communications, the availability of specialists for distance education, informational and level of use of communication technologies, educational habits of the country. Primary model. This model is created only for remote students. Each of them is attached to a virtual teacher. There must be regional departments for consultations and final inspections. In such educational courses, teachers and students are given great opportunities and freedom in choosing the form and form of education. An example of this model is education at the Open University of Great Britain (<http://www.ou.uk>).

Secondary model. This model is created to work with distance and full-time students. Both groups have the same curriculum and lesson schedule, exams and evaluation criteria. The number of day courses in such educational institutions is more than distance courses. These distance courses are used in the search for new directions in pedagogy and methodology. An example of this model is education at the University of New England and Australia (<http://www.une.edu.au>).

Mixed model. This model will be created to integrate distance and full-time education types. Students study part of the course during the day, and the other part at a distance. At the same time, this type of education includes virtual seminars, presentations and lectures.

An example of this model is education at Massey University (<http://www.massey.ac.nz>) in New Zealand.

Consortium. This model requires two universities to merge with each other. One of these institutions ensures its work by organizing training courses, while the second one approves them and provides students for the courses. At the same time, not the whole university, but one department or center or enterprises working in the field of education instead of the university can participate in this process. In this model, it is necessary to constantly monitor the educational courses and check the author's rights.

An example of this model is the Open Learning Agency of Canada (<http://www.ola.bc.ca>) education. Franchising. In this model, two universities exchange courses of their own creation with each other. An educational institution that is a leader in the field of distance education offers its educational courses to an institution that takes the first step in this field. In this model, students of both institutions receive the same education and diplomas. An example of this model can be the cooperation with the Open University Business School and Eastern European Universities.

Validation. This model is similar to the relationship with the university and its branches. In this model, one university guarantees courses and diplomas, while several other universities provide students. Distant audiences. Information and communication capabilities are widely used in this model. Courses held in one educational institution are transmitted to other audiences in the form of video conferences, radio broadcasts and synchronous telecasts through telecommunication channels. The difference with the mixed model is that students do not participate in full-time education in this model. Examples of this model include education at the University of Wisconsin in the USA and the Central Radio and Television University of China. Projects. This model is created to fulfill programs for the purpose of government or scientific research. The main work falls on the scientific-methodical center where distance education specialists and pedagogues gather. The courses created in this model will be shown to the majority of the population and will be discontinued after completing their task.

An example of this model can be various courses on agriculture, taxes and ecology held in underdeveloped countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Advantages and disadvantages of distance education.

Distance education has methodical, economic, social achievements and advantages, as well as disadvantages and disadvantages.

Methodological achievements and advantages can include:

Convenience of the lesson schedule. The student can participate in the educational process at his convenience.

Convenient access addresses. The student can participate in the educational process from an Internet cafe, home, hotel, workplace and other places.

Easy reading pace. Education is conducted at the pace of students' understanding of new knowledge.

Convenient curriculum. The curriculum can be organized according to individual and state educational requirements of students.

Data base collection. Ability to collect and use the knowledge of previous students.

Exhibition facilities. Ability to fully use multimedia capabilities.

Involvement of qualified teachers in the educational process.

Economic benefits and advantages may include:

Unlimited distance learning. The distance between the teacher and students is not important. It does not interfere with the work process. The student receives education in a state that cannot be separated from work.

Increasing the number of students. The number of students in an educational institution that fully uses distance education technologies can increase by 2-3 times.

Cost. Distance education courses are 2 and 3 times cheaper than regular courses.

Social achievements and advantages may include:

Lack of division into social groups. Those who receive second higher or additional education in a distance education course, those who wish to improve their qualifications and retrain; students who want to get second parallel education; residents of less developed regions far from the center; persons with physical disabilities; persons in army service; persons with limited freedom of movement; and others can participate. There are no age restrictions. Age restrictions of those involved in the study are excluded. However, it should be said that there are negative aspects of distance education. We can include the following:

Lack of trust in electronic learning and communication processes. For this reason, students mainly want to study in regular (full-time and extramural) types of education, not in virtual education. Lack of state distance education standards and, as a result, not issuing a state-copy diploma. For this reason, many distance learning courses only give certificates or certificates to the graduates of this course. Virtual environment and technical support. Distance education refers to the availability of the Internet, the cost of its use, the speed and availability of services, the availability and operation of special communication techniques.

Students' knowledge is based on the following criteria:

the student makes independent conclusions and decisions, can think creatively, observes independently, can apply the acquired knowledge in practice, understands the essence of the science (subject), knows, can express, tell, and is considered to have an idea about the science (subject) — 5 (excellent) grade;

when the student conducts independent observation, can apply the acquired knowledge in practice, understands, knows, can express, tell the essence of science (topic) and has an idea about science (topic) - 4 (good) grade;

when the student is able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice, understands, knows, can express, tell the essence of the science (topic) and has an idea about the science (topic) - 3 (satisfactory) grade;

when it is considered that the student has not mastered the science program, does not understand the essence of the science (topic) and does not have an idea about the science (topic) - it is evaluated with a grade of 2 (unsatisfactory).

Assessment of students' knowledge is carried out in a 5-point system. If a student does not pass the intermediate and (or) final examination for valid reasons, it is allowed to resubmit the relevant examination based on the order of the dean of the faculty.

Technologies of distance education and its participants.

The main technologies of distance education can include:

INTERACTIVE technologies:

Internet distance education portal.
Video and audio conferences.
Education by e-mail.
Self-study through the Internet.
Remote control systems.
Online simulator and educational programs.
Test delivery systems.
Non-interactive technologies:
Video, audio and printed materials.
Television and radio shows.
Programs located on disks.

Video and audio conferencing is a way of learning by connecting two remote audiences with each other in a telecommunication situation using the Internet and other telecommunication communication channels. Video and audio conferences will require a large amount of special equipment, a high-speed communication channel, and the involvement of service professionals for the organization of training. a way to work independently on a large amount of information located on many sites and to acquire new knowledge. Education by e-mail uses the most popular Internet services and establishes communication between the student and the teacher through letters. The way to learn. With its help, we can send and receive various tests, tasks, questions and answers and instructions (in the form of text, graphics, multimedia, programs, etc.).

CONCLUSION

Remote control systems - a way to gain knowledge with the help of special systems that create opportunities to control and work with complex programs, systems and equipment in real conditions. The main task of remote control systems is to give students only practical knowledge.

Simulators, e-textbooks and training programs are basically ways to get theoretical and practical knowledge to students offline through computer programs. Simulators and electronic textbooks are now widely used in the field of education. Testing systems are tests of students' practical and theoretical knowledge with the help of special programs, the main task of which is to check and evaluate the students' knowledge. Distance education portals of the Internet are special Internet sites. (online resources). The main task of these sites is to organize the educational process, or in other words, to establish electronic on-line communication between the student and the teacher, to place educational materials for teachers and to provide students with these creating an opportunity to work with information and use other distance education services.

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