

The Advantages and Problems of Distance Learning of School Children during the Pandemic Period

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Abstract. This article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the distance learning of schoolchildren during a pandemic. The role of modern technologies, the penetration of modern information technologies in education, important and positive aspects of the use of e-learning and remote technologies, the possibilities of modern education are also covered.

Keywords: technology, education, communication, information, distance learning, Internet, webinar.

I. Introduction.

Today, our country has a system of education aimed at investigating to a new global information and educational environment. This is accompanied by significant changes in the organization of the educational process that meets modern technical capabilities. The introduction of modern information technologies in the field of education allows you to highlight and change the methods of learning and organizing the educational process based on a new approach. Information and communication technologies are the most important part of the process of modernization of the education system.

The current period indicates the need for new requirements for the educational stage. The application and management of distance learning technologies in the educational process also play an important role.

II. Discussion and analysis. In this regard, a number of urgent works are held in the republic. In particular, President Mirziyev proposed to declare 2020 "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Development of a Digital Economics". For the further development of science in our country to make our youth owner of deep knowledge, high spirituality and culture. The role of innovative technologies in the organization of the process of higher education is growing day by day. The use of remote technology is gaining momentum to speed up the work we started to build to create a competitive economy and bring it to a new modern level. [1]

Today, modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) can be used from anywhere in the world, although traditional education saves their status. Distance learning technologies are becoming increasingly popular day by day. In our country, remote education has shown its potential even in the face of disaster. In this school year, they gave mandatory

spring holidays due to the COVID-19 virus [2] all educational institutions throughout the country were closed. Then distance learning came to the rescue. Today, high-class teachers publish their specialties on television and online platforms.

This allows students and students to take an active part in their studies during the holidays. The unified educational technology of video conferencing was introduced in all universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and at present much attention is paid to e-learning. At the same time, planned work on the opening of new opportunities and prospects for universities. An example of this is the remote management of human resources in the regions. A new stage of e-learning or distance learning implies not only the use of information technology, but also the provision of educational resources in electronic form. Electronic and remote technologies are learning options using information and communication technologies. Mitigating the impact of emergency situations on education The process of resolving crises in education becomes the requirement of the present time. Countries begin to "prepare" to respond to the crisis, whether it is known or unknown. During the crisis, they begin to "fight" and, thus, take steps to minimize the negative distribution. [2] This includes the introduction of screening protocols in schools, hygienic practices, school closure, distance learning, the use of closed schools for emergencies and so on. At the end of the emergency period, educational institutions go to the "recovery" regime and take measures and measures to compensate for the lost time. Approaches may include making changes to the academic calendar, prioritization in preparation for standard exams, continued distance learning in parallel with schools and so on. According to reports, the closure may be required from 4 to 8 weeks in the event of a public protest. [3] On the other hand, long interruptions that distract students from the learning process can lead to significant costs for the return of learning outcomes. Students who are difficult to read (academic, socio-economic, special / other educational needs or studies with disabilities) are more likely to be separated from students who cannot effectively use remote strategies or access information.

III. Results and recommendations. During and after a pandemic, educational institutions should adhere to the following criteria:

- All schools must be disinfected before re-opening.
- Gradual school opening: It is preferably to first return the older classes (high school students), and then students of primary school.
- After re-opening the school, the method of managing the "closed school institution" should be introduced to reduce the infection if there are conditions (extraneous cannot be logged in)
- Schools must make sure that students check the temperature, as well as wear masks and protective gloves. Conclusion. Electronic resources created in the current difficult period of pandemic are of paramount importance.

This time has shown the importance of a distance education system, which is a product of the experience of developed and developing countries. The advantage of the distance education system is that it does not choose the geographical area, does not limit the time, does not share the

nation and races, and, most importantly, the student has access to electronic resources in addition to textbooks. Today, such an education system makes its business: classes are held on time.

References:

1.Wenglinski, H. (1998). Does it compute? The Relationship Between Educational Technology and Student Achievement in Mathematics. Princeton, NJ: ETS.

2.<https://lex.uz/docs/4772484>

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