



FORMS OF IMPROVING BLENDING LEARNING TECHNOLOGY IN ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation: This article provides information on the improvement of Blending Learning Technology and its forms in the organization of independent learning in higher education.

Keywords: independent learning, technology, Blending learning method, organization of independent learning, listening to lectures, Blending learning system of education.

INTRODUCTION

Australian employers seem to be hiring more students who are educated online and through Blending learning. Because not only will they be well versed in computer technology, but they will also have strongly developed the skills to work independently and collaborate. Therefore, in some US and European countries, there is a growing interest in transferring education to the Blended learning system. Its peculiarities are as follows. The choice of the most appropriate forms of independent learning, the use of adequate methods of their use leads to the formation of students' knowledge, skills and abilities, their effective performance of independent, creative tasks in the process of practical activity.

MAIN PART

Although forms of independent learning are manifested at every stage of the educational process, we have mainly tried to scientifically substantiate the forms of independent learning of students in the classroom and outside the classroom.

a) independent forms of education organized in the classroom:

- listen to the report and record what is said in the notebook;
- performing practical and laboratory work;
- reading drawings and diagrams, learning to draw;
- technical modeling and design.

b) forms of independent study organized outside the classroom:

- work with educational literature;
- preparation for control work;
- report preparation;
- distance learning technology.

Students are not required to write a full and detailed lecture. In turn, most teachers write down the main cases, conclusions, norms and criteria, technological processes, technical objects, instructions for practical work, axioms, rules, concepts, cases, which differ from those given in the textbooks.

Students should prepare for the lecture before listening to it. In doing so, they will need to familiarize themselves with the general curriculum, review the lecture notes from previous lessons, and psychologically prepare themselves to review the sources.

RESULTS

Technological exercises consist of the repetition of certain behaviors many times in order to form and strengthen practical skills and competencies. The following requirements are set for the implementation of exercises in industrial education: students perform technological exercises consciously and purposefully; based on the method of production in the exercise, the exercise should be systematic, consistent, continuous and repetitive; students must work independently and develop their skills on a regular basis.

There are a number of didactic requirements for technological exercises as a method of education:

- Technological exercises are based on the conscious activity of students. Consciousness plays an important role in the formation of practical skills and competencies;
- Technological exercises and their elements are placed in an order from easy to complex. The same element methods, exactly the same actions are common in different labor processes, but the processes themselves differ slightly in difficulty;
- Students must control their movements during technological exercises. In this case, great importance is attached to the accuracy of the initial preparation.

Reading and drawing drawings, diagrams. Since general and special sciences have a technical basis, it is important to read drawings, draw diagrams. In order to teach students to read and draw drawings, it is first necessary to acquaint them with the graphic elements, to develop in them the skills of reading drawings. Technical drawings, sketches and working drawings are used as technical documents in the lessons.

The organization of the distance learning process is based on various characteristics.

- 1) Based on the nature of the management of the educational process: the teacher-supervisor regularly advises the independent student. The student's knowledge is monitored and evaluated on the basis of tests, questionnaires.
- 2) Educational process by purpose: in this type of educational process is organized based on the need to achieve educational effectiveness. At the same time, all the processes necessary to achieve the desired result are focused on independent learning. It is necessary to achieve a clear representation of all the information that should be acquired in the process of distance learning.
- 3) Based on the content of distance learning: the selection of educational resources used in the organization of distance learning, their analysis, etc. Different levels of distance learning are identified in independent learning. An appropriate level of distance learning is recommended, depending on the internal condition of each learner - the level of conditions and opportunities.
- 4) Distance education on the basis of pedagogical technology: in distance learning students are engaged in independent creative, conscious activity. They use all the opportunities to achieve the effectiveness of education using pedagogical technologies, methods, tools that are needed in the process of independent learning. Additional materials are also used as an auxiliary tool when needed.
- 5) Analytical approach to the organization of distance learning: to determine the extent to which students have mastered the given materials, is determined on the basis of the analysis of all indicators related to this issue. Students' approaches to the study of the given material are considered in a consistent, systematic, clear sequence, taking into account the sufficient conditions. In this case, the information provided is studied in an elementary way, in sections, and inspections are carried out in each section.

- 6) On the basis of feedback in the organization of distance learning: the information received in this round is accepted by the student in the processed form or returned to the given source. Based on the general analysis, certain conclusions, misunderstood data are sent on the basis of feedback. The use of computer technology to perform this step gives good results.
- 7) On the basis of control in the organization of distance learning: it involves the assessment of students' knowledge remotely using certain forms and methods of control, based on the analysis of the results to draw the necessary conclusions, based on these results the necessary assimilation and innovation in distance learning programs.

Distance learning tools:

- 1) Electronic textbooks.
- 2) Network training - methodical manuals.
- 3) Simple and multimedia computer education systems.
- 4) Audio training - information materials.
- 5) Video training - information materials.
- 6) Laboratory practicums.
- 7) Long-distance connecting simulators.
- 8) Long-distance data and knowledge base.
- 9) Remotely connected electronic library.
- 10) Expert-based education system.

CONCLUSION

There are several tools that can be used to organize distance learning. The practical use of these tools is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of distance learning.

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