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STUDENTS' MOTIVATION AND INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN AN ONLINE AND BLENDED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Аннотация. В статье анализируются значимость и место электронного образовательных систем, информационные технологии и педагогическое обеспечение процесса самостоятельной работы и самостоятельного образования студентов Вуза в условиях электронного обучения. Широкое использование Интернет в образовательной среде как средства обучения превращает его в полезную площадку. Внимание уделяется ведению и управлению дистанционным обучением, перечисляются правовые и организационные основы его организации, сравнительной анализ результатов исследований в этой области.

Ключевые слова: самостоятельная работа, кейс технология, дистанционное образование, модульное образование, информатизация.

Аннотация. Мақолада олий таълимда ахборот технологиялар негизида мустақил таълимни ташкил қилиш усуллари кўриб чиқилган. Мустақил таълимни ахборот технологиялари ва таълим технологиялари биргаликда ташкил қилиш таҳлил қилинган. Талабаларининг мустақил билим олиш кўникамасини ривожлантириш ва ўқув самарадорлигини ошириш назарда тутилган. Масофадан туриб таълимни олиб бориш ва бошқаришга, талабалар веб-технологиялар асосида қобилиятларни шакллантиришда, унинг ҳуқуқий ва ташкилий асосларини, ушбу саҳодаги олиб борилган тадқиқотларнинг натижалари асосида таҳлиллар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: мустақил таълим, кейс, масофали таълим, модулли ўқитиш, ахборотлаштириш.

Annotation. Informational technologies go on comprising the process of globalization not only of informational development of the society but it's all spheres. Informational technologies in the sphere of intellectual labor as a means of world basis of knowledge: libraries, electronic resources, working out of information for a short period of time increase the level of the informational society.

According to the definition of UNESCO Informational society is an evolutionary structure that reflects different stages of development» and achieved different levels in different countries of the world. Technological progress and other changes reorganize the environment in which informational society develops [1.2].

In the publication of UNESCO for World Summit in informational society (the author is Santi Gutman), the connection of ICT and education puts new ethic and legal problems before leaders and pedagogues [1.5]

Informational technologies and pedagogical security of this process for carrying out independent work and independent education of students of higher educational establishments in conditions of electronic and distance learning have the more adaptive method in the era of communications. Wide use of the Internet in the system of education as a teaching means changes it into a useful area.

Keywords: independent work, case, distance education, module education, informatization.

Introduction: Development and exploitation of information-communicational technologies in the educational field (electronic learning) became evident at the state level. In August of 2017 entered into action the Decree N625 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures of further development of the national content in the world information network the Internet», in which much attention is paid to using electronic learning and distance educational technologies. It gave to higher education institutions new possibilities and perspectives of using ICT in the education and scientific process [2].

The main aim of electronic education is securing far access to educational resources of the institute and cooperative learning of disciplines. For the development

of electronic and distance learning at Nukus state pedagogical institute the platform Moodle is used, it is placed on the address http://moodle.ndpi.uz. The system provides overall informational support of the educational process: layout of teaching materials, assessment of students' knowledge. The system is useful, in particular, in doing the independent work by students and evaluation of its quality by teachers.

The actuality of the problem: Informational technologies go on comprising the process of globalization not only of informational development of the society but its all spheres. Informational technologies in the sphere of intellectual labor as a means of world basis of knowledge: libraries, electronic resources, working out of information for a short period of time increase the level of the informational society [3, 8].

In real-time information flow, one of the important problems standing in front of the teachers is how to economize students' time for scientific-educational work. Students, being involved in the work of the module system, avoid paper expenses, the teacher motivates students, giving them the independent work. Necessity and significance of the module system are in the following: learners have opportunities to use the global network with benefit, at the same time creating immunity from useless and unnecessary information.

Teacher's role essentially changes while using informational technologies. His task is the formation and development of an electronic information-educational environment in his discipline, supplying supervising and self-supervising by the independent work and self-education of learners. This process turns a student from an object of educational impact into a subject of managing by the teaching process. Thus, in this way a student's activeness increases [10,11].

Scheme of the method of educational-scientific influence

STEP I	STEP II	STEP III	STEP IV
A teacher studies an algorithm of carrying out the independent work; prepares teaching resources and books for	A teacher studies other additional sources and makes up a bibliographical list of literature	A teacher controls carrying out tasks makes necessary corrections and gives recommendations for	A teacher checks up and evaluates the work.

learning		further work.	
STEP I	STEP II	STEP III	STEP IV
A student studies an algorithm of carrying out the independent work; gets acquainted with teaching resources and books for learning.	A student gets acquainted with additional teaching resources and materials for carrying out tasks	A student does the tasks and together with a teacher makes necessary conclusions	A student does the tasks independently and sends his answer to the teacher on the Internet.

Informatization of education, in the opinion of I.V.Robert, is a purposefully-organized process of supplying the field of education with methodology, technology and practice of formation of optimal exploitation of scientific-pedagogical, educational-methodical, software and technology training, oriented to the realization of possibilities of information- communicational technologies (ICT) [12]. In the informational society, every man and specialist should be ready to work with modern technological means of processing information and has a culture of possessing them. Informatization of education means that all its parts – theoretical, practical, independent are the aspects of independent teaching, additional education and distance learning. Students' ability to think is achieved thanks to self- education, satisfaction of needs to be competitive, to solve problems independently. Materials and methods of independent teaching are considered as a form of teaching, directed to the acquisition of knowledge and skills. At the same time, scientific and studying literatures are used as a synonym of «independent teaching», «independent study» and «independent work».

Independent study and independent work based on the analysis of investigations and literature means the following:

Independent study is a process of teaching, based on independent study of tasks (problems) with the help or without an expert.

Independent work is a kind of activity directed to further extension and improvement of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the sphere of science [11,12].

Literature review: Issues of teaching using information-communicative technologies were studied by such scientists as Ya.A.Vagramenko, S.G.Grigoryev, S.A.Jdanov, A.A.Kuznetsov, M.P.Lapchik, S.V.Panyukova, E.S.Polat, I.V.Robert, A.Yu.Uvarov and others. The supply of students' independent work with all necessary pedagogical resources at the higher educational institution deserves special attention in conditions of distance learning. The wide use of personal computers and the Internet shows their involvement into educational process as a means of teaching. There are also many works devoted to issues of distance learning. Issues of organization, technologies of methodical and staff procuring and quality of distance learning were in the focus of attention in the works of A.A.Andreev, A.A.Akhayan, A.M.Bershadskiy, V.P.Demkin, A.D.Ivannikov,, M.I.Nejurina, E.S.Polat, E.G.Skibitskiy, V.I.Soldatkin, V.P.Tikhomirov,, A.N.Tikhonov, A.V.Khutorskiy, A.G.Chernyavskaya, S.A.Shennikov and others. The research works of foreign scientists also deserve attention; they are the works of B.Kershid, M.Menton, J.Salmon and S.Rolend. They investigated the peculiarities and distinguishing features of the tutor's activity, demands to tutors and in a less degree the issues of their practical training.

Independent study and independent work differ from each other by didactic aims, tasks, levels of complexity and individuality (individual or group form). When analyzing theoretical, practical, scientific, methodological and pedagogical bases, the positive results may be achieved in the selection of effective forms and means.

Organization of students' independent study through the global network is realized mainly by out-of-class work. The tasks in independent work at the lesson in Informatics on the topic «The Global net» contain the following: to define websites and their functions. Presentation and explanation of the notions and concepts are given in the theoretical part of the lesson. The solution of tasks in independent work is connected with logic and they have the following aims:

- Generalization and systematization of knowledge got earlier, repetition, deepening and mastering of new knowledge;

- Acquisition of habits and skills in disciplines;

- Their exploitation in practice.

Analysis and results: In the process of analyzing the scientific literature, there were distinguished the basic forms and levels of the module according to the ponderosity and complexity, they are classified into three cases [3,4, 10,9].

The module of the first case presents a stage when a student makes the first steps of his creative activity. At this stage, the teacher systematizes studying literature, looks up sources from different informational resources, and makes up the text's notes. The teacher has an opportunity to give a separate topic to each student and an algorithm of a student's activity.

The module of the second case puts the following tasks: a student works with the text's notes freely, prepares a bibliography, an outline of the read book, the analysis of teaching materials, using different methods: technological scheme, diagramed, info graphics and drawings. Students take an active part in roundtables, seminars and scientific conferences, organized for them they prepare reports. It is also effective to organize mutual seminars and conferences on the topics of specialties close to each other.

The module of the third case contains the following tasks: students prepare course papers, reports, thesis, projects, and manuals in co-authorship with the teacher. A diagrammed below shows the process of dynamics of the quality of students' work. At first, students couldn't produce a qualitative selection of information. The results of the work improved after the teacher's detailed notes and scientific reviewing of the work of each student (drawing 2).
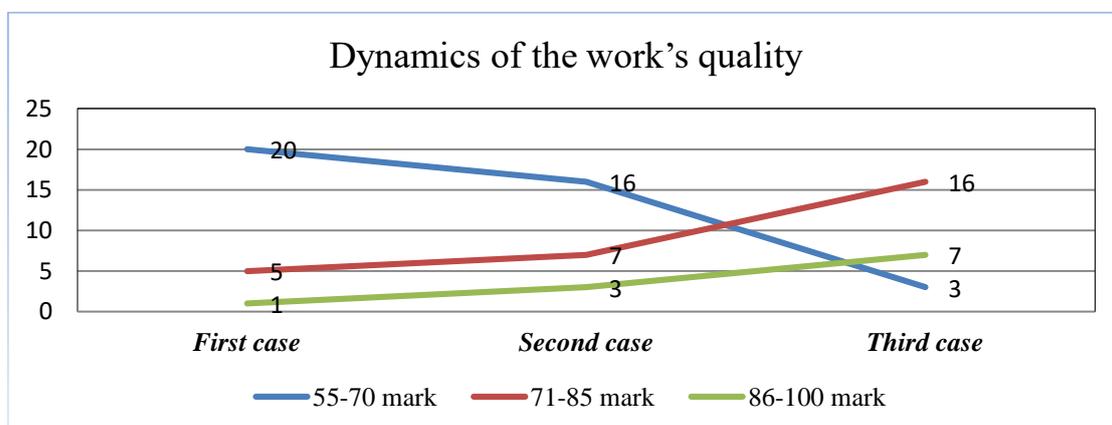
Conclusion: On the main page of the module system, all the learning disciplines are pointed, all the educational resources are placed in the portal. There are given topics and tasks to each topic for carrying out the independent work. The work in the module system is done by the method of distance learning. The electronic system in courses was founded on the regime «On-line». All the necessary educational and methodical resources are placed in these courses: manuals, lectures, tests, books, and tasks for independent work and development of students' knowledge. Every student carries out the tasks individually. Time of carrying out the tasks is controlled by the system. After doing the tasks a student sends his answers in the regime «On-line».

The teacher checks up, puts balls and gives recommendations for improvement of answers' quality. At the end of the module, he assesses generally the carrying out of cases by each student. The best works are placed in the educational portal ZiyoNET and in the site *informatika.uz* of the Department of Informatics.

The study conducted by us showed a positive effect when performing students' independent work using information technology. For two years, we assessed the quality of the work of students in the pedagogical direction in the discipline "national idea, the basics of law and spirituality", "physical education" and other areas of bachelor teachers. I must say, students themselves noted that such a new form of presentation and independent work creates more motivation and interest for them, develops the educational effect of research work, and increases the level of skills and knowledge in the field of information technology.

The expansion of information technology used in the independent work of students, allows giving relevance to this type of student research. Our proposed methods for presenting the results of methodological and research activities help solve the problem identified at the beginning of the article.

Thus, we can conclude that in the implementation of independent work by students, Web methods showed that for students, it is necessary to select material that would correspond to their needs and interests, individual style of educational activity, and most importantly - communicative competence**.**

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