

ADVANTAGES OF USING ELECTRONIC LEARNING RESOURCES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses in detail how to achieve the effectiveness of learning through the use of computer technology in the education system, how to facilitate the organization of the educational process, as well as how to increase and strengthen participants' interest in the lessons. The article describes in detail the meaning, purpose, content, methods, means of teaching ICT in the activities of educational institutions.

Keywords: E-learning, visualization, programs, audio and video, online lessons (site), multimedia, electronic textbooks, visual demonstration and synchronous explanation.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of digital technologies in the modern world requires pedagogy to keep up with trends.[1]

The widespread use of computer technologies in teaching in the last decade has caused increased interest in pedagogical science.

It is no secret that in today's market economy, the development of our society requires new technologies, including new information and communication technologies. In particular, the widespread introduction of multimedia and web technologies, the intensive study of computer-created graphics, animation and video technologies require computer literacy. In recent years, Uzbekistan has taken a number of measures to develop computerization and information and communication technologies (ICT). [2]

Materials and methods

With the appearance in the education process of such a component as informatization, it became expedient to revise its tasks. The main ones are:

- improving the quality of training of specialists through the use of modern information and communication technologies in the educational process;
- using teaching methods and, as a result, increasing the creative and intellectual components of educational activities;
- integration of various types of educational activities (educational, research, etc.);
- adaptation of information technologies of teaching to the individual characteristics of the student;
- ensuring continuity and connectedness in training and education;
- development of information technology distantionnogo obucheniya;
- improving the software and methodological support of the educational process.[3]

Information and communication technology relies on interconnected comprehensive training in all types of speech activity:

- listening;

- speaking;
- reading;
- letter.

The main thing in information and communication technology of teaching is the content of speech behavior, which consists of:

- speech actions;
- speech situation.

Information and communication technology provides for the functionality of learning (student activities):

- the student asks;
- confirms the thought;
- prompts to action;
- expresses doubts and in the course of this actualized grammatical norms.

At the same time, the novelty of the situation should be ensured:

- new speech task;
- new interlocutor;
- new subject of discussion.

The activities in which information and communication technology is implemented can be:

- educational;
- game;
- labor.

Learning should affect not only the thinking of children, but also their feelings, emotions:

- bring joy to children;
- accompanied by positive emotional experiences. [4]

The use of information and communication technologies is not the influence of fashion, but a necessity dictated by the current level of education development.

It is known that in the exchange of information, the information received by the human visual sense organ is most effectively received, and it leaves a deep mark on the memory. In particular, the information provided by voice has a positive effect. The least effective medium is written information, which takes more time to receive and process in the brain, and due to the physiology of each person, a certain amount of information is lost and stored in memory. The least effective medium is written information, which takes more time to receive and process in the brain, and due to the physiology of each person, a certain amount of information is lost and stored in memory. [5]

E-learning tools can be used as an additional aid in distance learning and self-study because they allow comparison of teaching materials with printed teaching materials: inductive approach, auditory and emotional memory, and also facilitates the transfer of ideas to such; allows the student to develop skills based on his / her training level, intellectual ability and interests in accordance with his / her requirements.[6]

It is known that the most effective way of teaching is visual demonstration and synchronous explanation of the material being studied. Classical and integrated lessons, accompanied by multimedia presentations, online tests and software products, allow students to deepen the knowledge gained earlier, as the English proverb says - "I heard and forgot, I saw and remembered". The computer gives the teacher new opportunities, allowing, together with the

students, to enjoy the exciting process of learning, not only by force imaginations pushing the walls apart study room, but with the help of the latest technology it allows you to immerse yourself in a bright colorful world. Such a lesson causes an emotional uplift in children, even students with poor academic performance willingly work with a computer. The computer does not replace live communication with the teacher and other sources of information, however, taking into account the interests of the students, it increases interest in studying any discipline.

When educational material is available in electronic form, we must remember that the process of perceiving information from a computer screen is 25-30% complicated. Consequently, the design of the e-learning resource, the correct choice of desktop location and learning windows should be psychologically appropriate for the age of the learners and their ability to acquire knowledge. [7]

One of the advantages of using information and communication technologies in teaching is improving the quality of education due to the novelty of activities, interest in working with a computer. The use of information and communication technologies in the classroom significantly increases its effectiveness, speeds up the preparation process for the lesson, allows the teacher to fully demonstrate his creativity, provides clarity, attracts a large amount of didactic material, increases the volume of work performed in the lesson by 1.5-2 times.

The use of information and communication technologies opens up didactic opportunities related to the visualization of material, its "revitalization", the ability to make visual travels, the ability to visualize those phenomena that cannot be demonstrated in other ways, allow you to combine control and training procedures. "The golden rule of didactics is visualization" (Yan Kamensky). Multimedia systems make it possible to make the presentation of didactic material as convenient and visual as possible, which stimulates interest in learning and helps eliminate gaps in knowledge. [8]

In their daily work, teachers use information and communication technologies constantly. It is possible to highlight the main directions of using computer technology in the classroom:

- visual information (illustrative, visual material);
- demo material (exercises, опорные цепи, tables, notion);
- simulators;
- control over learners' skills and attainments;
- work on the Internet;
- training and development programs;

When preparing for a lesson using information and communication technologies, subject teachers do not forget that this is a lesson, which means that a lesson plan is made based on its goals. When selecting educational material, they observe the basic didactic principles: systematic and consistent, accessibility, differentiated approach, scientific character, etc. In this case, the computer does not replace the teacher, but only supplements him. Teachers use electronic resources for educational purposes: presentations for lessons, logic games, test shells, Internet resources. They use information technology at all stages of the lesson: when explaining new material, anchorage, repeating, generalizing, monitoring, when conducting physical culture minutes, extracurricular activities.

Integration of a regular lesson with a computer allows the teacher to shift part of his preparatory work for lessons onto the computer, making the learning process more interesting, varied, and intense. In particular, the process of recording definitions, theorems and other important parts of the material becomes faster, since the teacher does not have to repeat the text several times

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The use of information and communication technologies in the learning process opens up enormous opportunities for creating qualitatively new forms and methods of preparing students for further education. During the lesson, the computer is used to enhance the cognitive activity of students. A variety of illustrative material, multimedia models raise the learning process to a qualitatively new level: it is much more interesting for a modern student (teenager) to perceive information in this very form than using outdated diagrams and tables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

We will try to group, where and how to reasonably use information and communication technologies in education, taking into account that modern computers allow integrating texts, graphics, sound, animation, video clips, high-quality photographs, sufficiently large volumes of full-screen video, the quality of which is not inferior to television, within one program:

- 1) when presenting new material - knowledge visualization (demonstration - encyclopedic programs; presentation program «Power Point»);
- 2) holding virtual laboratory work on subjects;
- 3) anchorage declared material (training - a variety of training programs, laboratory work);
- 4) control and verification system (testing with assessment, control programs);
- 5) independent work of students;
- 6) if possible, abandoning the usual classroom-lesson system: conducting integrated lessons according to the project method, holding teleconferences, using modern Internet technologies;
- 7) training the specific abilities of the student (attention, memory, thinking, etc.);
- 8) distance learning.

At present, tendencies are manifested in the development of the process of informatization of education:

- 1) the formation of a system of continuing education as a universal form of activity, moral behavior in general;
- 2) creation of a single information educational space;
- 3) active introduction of new tools and teaching methods focused on the use of information technologies;
- 4) creation of a system of advanced education.

The methods of using ICT in the lesson are sufficient and can be implemented as:

- representation of information materials in multimedia form (illustrations, videos, audio recordings, presentations, etc.);
- organization of project activities using ICT, which allows you to create conditions for independent research, the formation of skills for independent creative activity;
- solving training, creative, research problems;
- formation of skills of information retrieval activity;

- implementation objective and operational assessment, etc.[9].

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that when using information and communication technologies, learning becomes interactive, interesting, the importance of independent work of students increases, and the intensity of the educational process is seriously increased. [10]

It should be noted that teachers have a desire for the future - to continue work in the already outlined areas, in particular, to improve the methods of using ICT in teaching various disciplines and in extracurricular activities. The main thing is that all this contributes to the achievement of the main goal - to ensure the modern quality of education based on the preservation of its fundamental nature and compliance with the current and future needs of the individual, society, and the state.

The use of ICT allows teachers and students to keep up with the times. And this is especially important for students, because knowledge of a computer, the use of various programs, the ability to design and present the result of their work will be useful to them in their future professional activities, will help them become competent specialists.

The use of information and communication technologies in the work of a student increases the motivation of learning; increased cognitive interest; evaluate their learning activities, identify the problems of their own learning activities; the formation of the cognitive independence of students. Any teacher is given an extraordinary attitude to the organization of the educational process; the possibility of creating conditions for individual self-study of students, the development of information and communication competence of students, cognitive activities, independent work to collect, process and analyze the results; formation of motivational readiness for cognitive independence not only in educational, but also in other situations.[4].

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CONCLUSION

This article concludes that modern educational technologies make it possible to improve the quality of education and more effectively use the study time. They are focused on individualization and variability of the educational process, academic mobility of students, regardless of age and level of education.

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