ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AS MEANS A SYSTEM OF TRANSMISSION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

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Abstract:In the current era of globalization, real-time teaching through the Internet is considered one of the most rapidly developing methods of education. The e-learning system makes it possible to teach and receive education at a voluntary distance without any barriers. According to the expert, the learning efficiency is higher in the real-time distance education system compared to the traditional education system.

Key words: video lectures, electronic educational resources, e-learning, e-textbooks.

Using video lectures in a real-time distance learning system is the most effective method of teaching. For example, Wang (2008) reported that after 10 years of medical training in Taiwan, he improved health care among the population using online medical video lectures. Another example is Chung-Ang University, located in the capital of South Korea, Seoul, has an online electronic class (eclass) for each film. A student who is registered to participate in science will also have the right to access the e-class. This e-class includes not only presentations made in Microsoft PowerPoint, but also video lectures and homework assignments. A student who could not attend the class for some reason or could not master the lesson well can access the e-class and use video lectures.

Modern technologies entered traditional education, updating and preserving some aspects, and as a result, the concept of e-learning appeared in the field of education. E-learning allows students to use once created multimedia educational content in an interactive mode many times. In this way, students can not only observe the process of creating content, but also create it. E-learning forms social networks, forums, chats in educational content. In addition, they allow you to develop a dynamic model of site content optimization. In traditional education, textbooks are updated every three to four years, but in e-learning, e-textbooks are updated daily and retain the features of traditional education through hyperlinks in an optional e-learning resource allows you to switch to another resource. In e-learning, the teacher must master the methods of distance communication. This allows the teacher to create, complete, edit and publish teaching materials. As a result, the form of organizing lectures will change. In a lecture in traditional education, the student is given information that is not known in advance, and in electronic education, all educational materials are presented to students in an organized manner in the form of various formats of information transmission. Therefore, the teacher can now creatively approach the lecture and provide the students with information sources for preparation, or the students themselves will be able to find additional information sources. Then there will be a discussion about the lecture. During the discussion, students' opinions on the lecture are considered and a general conclusion is reached. The teacher also gives students topics for independent work [1;47]. E-learning is based on the use of multimedia and Internet technologies to increase the quality and opportunities of education, using an innovative approach to education. Many foreign open and virtual universities operate on the principle of electronic education, which competes with traditional forms of education. E-learning changes the form and environment of learning according to the wishes of the student and the teacher. E-learning allows students to learn in a conveniently organized environment. In general, the methodology is a set of recommendations for organizing and conducting the educational process. Moreover, we can define the methodology of electronic education as the development of its organizational and structural structure, including all

aspects of electronic education, and the organization of pedagogical management of electronic education. In his works, S.F.Sergeyev sees the method of electronic education as e-didactics. In his opinion, "it is enough to model the field of work, tasks and goals of the pedagogue with the help of technology to create an effective electronic education, and this forms the basis of a complex science of the teaching methodology in the new pedagogical reality of the technological age - electronic didactics." From this, he makes the following points about the pedagogue working in electronic education, "currently, the transition to computerized education is connected with the specific characteristics of mass education in the information world. The level of emergence of relevant knowledge exceeds the capacity of educational systems to absorb them. Problems arise in the training and retraining of qualified pedagogic personnel among graduates of higher educational institutions. In this case, the first logical solution is computer-assisted education. With this, S.F.Sergeyev said that after graduating from a higher education institution, pedagogues, first of all, develop as specialists in their field, and they do not have enough knowledge in the field of electronic education, taking into account that electronic education mentions the need to start training and retraining of personnel in the field [2;106].

The main tasks in the implementation of electronic information and educational technologies in the educational system, critical assessment and improvement of the material technical base of educational institutions are as follows.

• creation of the necessary material and technical base for the implementation of electronic educational resources in the educational process;

• creation and implementation of educational technologies aimed at creating electronic educational resources for the educational process;

• formation of knowledge and skills of students in the field of modern electronic training resources;

• increasing the effectiveness of the educational and training process through the introduction of electronic educational resources.

Electronic training resources consist of a set of methods and tools for collecting, storing, transmitting, and processing information related to training, and it depends on internal and external factors that determine the development of various information related to training:

- internal factors - the creation of information, types, properties, performing various actions with information, summarizing, transferring, storing, etc.

- external factors - this means the implementation of various tasks with information through the technical equipment of electronic educational resources.

The use of electronic resources depends on the skills and abilities of using them in communication. Therefore, it is important to first understand what modern telecommunications means. Modern telecommunications means a very wide system with possibilities, including a number of new concepts, in addition to such concepts as a modern computer, multimedia tools, computer networks, and the Internet.

It is known that electronic educational resources play an important role not only in "Electronic education", "Online education", "Distance education", but also in the organization of traditional education based on the requirements of the times. . The term "resource" is currently used in a very broad sense. "Educational resource" means a source of educational materials in various ways and forms used for learning during the educational process. In other words, an educational resource is a source of information used in the educational process. Based on the above, we can divide educational resources into the following groups:

1. Traditional publication materials including text, pictures, diagrams and tables (textbook, study guide, lecture text and course, laboratory and practical training lesson plans, problem sets,

dictionaries, catalogs, textbooks, handouts, educational and demonstration materials, various methodological tools and instructions, questions and assignments, etc.).

2. Traditional audio and video materials: musical and speech materials (discs with lectures, audio books, educational video films, etc.), demonstration videos, presentation films, cinematographic products.

3. Modern (digital) electronic resources: files recorded on various information media (disks, flash drives, etc.), digital electronic materials that can be heard and viewed using modern electronic devices or computers. 4. 0 winter, special programs for independent education and checking of acquired knowledge: programs that highlight the educational content and are aimed at interaction with the student and are designed to solve certain pedagogical tasks, d sets or systems of styles3. Modern electronic resources and special programs for studying, independent learning and checking acquired knowledge are collectively called "Electronic educational resources". Electronic educational resources means a system of transmission of educational materials combined with a system of automatic control of the acquired knowledge, which allows automatic adjustment taking into account the personal characteristics of the user, that is, the student. According to the form of storage and presentation of information, electronic educational resources can be classified as follows:

• separate files - file equivalents of traditional resources (text documents consisting of tables and graphic illustrations, graphic files of illustrations, audio-video format files and others);

• hypertext materials - text, graphics;

• e-learning literature consisting of elements of e-learning literature, such as multimedia elements, and the electronic equivalent of certain traditional resources. E-learning resources can be conventionally divided into the following types:

• electronic educational resources;

• electronic resources for transmission of educational materials;

• electronic resources for educational organization.

Electronic educational resources, in turn, consist of the following:

• electronic educational literature (electronic textbooks and educational materials, publications, data banks, electronic lecture texts, teaching-methodical sets) training, exercises, etc.;

• methodological materials: lesson plan, methodological recommendations, script of events (intellectual games, TV shows, literary evenings, etc.), didactic materials, demonstration materials (presentations on the lesson, diagrams, tables, pictures, video materials);

• dictionaries: online encyclopedia, dictionary, full-text library, reference books,

• media resources: virtual laboratories, virtual tours, virtual museums, digital library of visual guides, etc.

Electronic resources for the transmission of educational materials: e-mail, chat, chat forum, voice chat, audio-video chat (video chat), ISQ, IP telephony (internet telephony), forum, blogs, video blog, live forums, Wikipedia, multimedia, interactive media technology , online video conferencing and more. Electronic resources for educational organization: distance education, e-learning, open education. Electronic resources for educational management organization: internet, intranet (Intranet) corporate network and various programs. Of course, electronic educational resources occupy an important place in the structure of electronic educational resources in ensuring the quality of education. E-learning resources are widely used not only in distance education, e-learning or open education, but also in traditional education.Electronic resources for the transmission of educational materials: e-mail, chat, chat forum, voice chat, audio-video chat (video chat), ISQ, IP telephony (internet telephony), forum, blogs, video blog, live forums, Wikipedia, multimedia, interactive media technology , online video conferencing and more. Electronic resources for educational organization: distance education, e-learning, open education. Electronic resources for educational management organization: internet, intranet (Intranet) corporate network and various programs.

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