IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERACTIVE COURSES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Annotatsiya. *Maqolada elktron ta'lim sharoitida interaktiv kurslarni yaratish va ulardan foydalanish jarayoni va bosqichlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Interaktiv kursning asosiy elementlari va ulardan foydalanish texnologiyalari yoritib berilgan. O'quv jarayonlari uchun LMS-ta'limni boshqarish tizimlaridan foydalanish asoslari ko'rib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *elektron ta'lim, LMS, elektron o'quv-uslubiy majmualar, interaktiv elementlar.*

Annotation. *The article examines the process and stages of creating and using interactive courses in electronic education. The main elements of the interactive course and their use technologies are explained. The basics of using LMS-learning management systems for educational processes have been considered.*

Keywords: *electronic education, LMS, electronic teaching-methodical complexes, interactive elements.*

INTRODUCTION. An important role in the development of modern education in the world is played by the process of its informatization, which involves improving the quality and accessibility of the educational process through the creation of a unified information environment that performs educational functions.

Problems of informatization of education is the most important problem

XXI century due to the following main reasons [1]:

- the rapid development of the process of informatization of society, which entails many global changes and significantly affects almost all aspects of people's lives;
- Functionality and technical characteristics of informatics tools, information and telecommunication technologies have been growing exceptionally rapidly in recent years, while their cost has been steadily declining, which makes these tools accessible to the mass user;
- further rapid development of information and communication technologies and the widespread introduction of its achievements into social practice led to the formation of a completely new information environment of society, which modern philosophers

call the infosphere. It is the infosphere that will determine the main features of the information society, that new civilization that is already being formed today in developed countries and will, with historical inevitability, spread from them all over the world.

METHODS. The tool for informatization of education is the means of informatization, including electronic educational resources (hereinafter referred to as EER). EERs are a fundamental component of the information and educational environment and are focused on the implementation of the educational process with the help of information and communication technologies and on the use of new methods and forms of education, such as:

- e-learning;
- mobile learning;
- network training;
- offline learning;
- blended learning;
- cooperative learning.

An electronic educational resource may include educational content, software components, and metadata.

Educational content - structured subject content used in the educational process, informationally significant content of the EER.

Software components provide the presentation of content elements to the user in certain combinations, and also provide an interactive mode of working with content.

RESULTS. EER metadata is structured data intended to describe the characteristics of an EER, a data object or a component of an educational technological system. In general, they are information that characterizes or explains other information.

Metadata solves the following tasks [2]:

- accelerate the search for the necessary resources;
- give users an idea about the content of the resource, its educational and innovative qualities.

The following electronic resources can be used in higher education institutions:

- resources of the country's educational portals provided for non-commercial use in the education system;
- resources of commercial educational portals and electronic educational publications on magnetic media purchased by educational institutions to replenish electronic libraries at their own expense;
- educational resources of regional portals;

- resources developed by educators.

The functionality of using ESM is largely determined by their didactic properties. Currently, EORs are able to provide:

- support for all stages of the educational process - practical exercises, obtaining information, certification and monitoring of students' achievements;
- increasing the possibility of independent work of students;
- changing the roles of the teacher (providing and coordinating the educational process) and students (active participation in the educational process);
- ability to manage the course of events and responsibility for the result;
- the use of fundamentally new methods and forms of education, including self-study.

Various literary sources covering the topic of using electronic educational resources are similar in their conclusions about the benefits of introducing EER into the system of organizing the educational process. These include:

- activation of the development and implementation of new organizational forms and teaching methods that motivate the active creative work of both students and university teachers to the maximum;
- ensuring the procedure for continuous quality control of knowledge and acquired competencies;
- the possibility of predicting student performance;
- ensuring the flexibility of the educational process in accordance with the program goals and taking into account the results obtained at each stage;
- ensuring the possibility of rational distribution by students of their time, physical and mental resources, and hence favorable conditions for the active acquisition of knowledge by them;
- motivation of students to study by introducing the principle of competitiveness in the learning process;
- identification of strong and lagging students at an early stage in order to implement an individual approach.

DISCUSSION. Among the listed positive qualities of the use of EER, increasing the motivation of students for independent work is the advantage that is mentioned in one way or another in all the literature sources studied during the study.

The problem of low motivation among students at the moment is really relevant, as students often ignore homework and control tasks, or do them by copying other people's work, not thinking about the low quality of performance, and most importantly, the lack of acquiring the necessary competencies.

Of course, in addition to the described advantages, one can also highlight the disadvantages of ESM, such as:

- the need to use special equipment and programs, as well as to connect to the Internet/Intranet to access the electronic information and educational environment. Both can have interruptions in work, turn off or break down, which makes the ESM not the most reliable learning tool;
- the development of the speech, graphic and written culture of students is not ensured, since the dialogue with the teacher is conducted mostly through the LMS in electronic form;
- the need to improve the skills of scientific and pedagogical workers in the use of EER in the educational process and in their development, since the creation of high-quality electronic educational content is a complex, creative work that requires authors to spend a lot of time, a variety of knowledge, and skills in using various teaching methods using the system learning management, knowledge of the potential of the system for which materials are being developed, as well as new information processing technologies;
- the problem of copyright: when acquiring or creating any EER, it is necessary to understand on what legal basis the use of a particular resource is made and to monitor the fulfillment of the conditions laid down in the license for a particular product.

Conclusions. From the foregoing, we can conclude that electronic educational resources have great practical value: providing students with information in a variety of ways and at any time convenient for them, they provide more opportunities for independent work, and planning all types of work and setting deadlines for the implementation of activities increases motivation for learning and contributes to the activation of cognitive activity. Thus, a well-created electronic resource is able to improve the quality of education, thereby increasing the level of training and competitiveness of graduates.

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