

EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN EDUCATION WITH THE HELP OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Annotation: In this article, the selections that can be used to create a number of educational resources for young people through social networks are announced to the public through social networks, and to study the demand for the necessary resources for young people.

Key words: educational resources, education, social networks, multimedia, reading, rating, level, indicator.

Today, there are developments, updates and unexpected events. Every day we live under a strong flow of information. The flow of information haunts us at home, at work and on vacation. A person cannot function normally without the influence of information. In this study, understanding of life, studying it, takes place through the collection and assimilation of information. The level of knowledge of a person is also a lot of information acquired by a person in a certain period of time or less is determined [1]. Therefore, opening a wide path to modern knowledge, effective use of new information technologies in the improvement of teaching has become a requirement of today. Another advantage of online courses is that the student himself determines the duration of the study, that is, the student starts studying at the time of his choice, learns the materials under the supervision of the teacher.

Mastering is determined by completing tasks and tests. The faster the student learns the given program, the faster he will finish his studies and get a certificate. If he cannot master the program, he will be given the opportunity to work independently and continue his studies. It is clear to many that this method has many advantages. In all higher educational institutions, a number of works are being carried out on the implementation of distance learning techniques and technologies [2]. The development of information technologies requires a new approach to the organization of distance education. Communication and network technologies are the basis of today's models of organizing online courses.

In order to provide education based on online courses, it is not necessary to gather a certain part of the population who wants to study in the place where the educational institution is located. There will be no need for excessive spending by the listener or reader. It is possible to exclude the age restrictions of those involved in



this type of education. The contingent involved in online courses can be organized by persons belonging to the following social groups:

• those who want to get a second higher or additional education, improve their qualifications and retrain;

• heads of regional authorities and management;

• young people who could not get information due to the limitations of the traditional education system;

• employees of companies and enterprises who want to raise their information status to the level of modern requirements;

- listeners who want to receive second parallel information;
- residents of underdeveloped regions far from the center;
- persons with physical disabilities;
- persons in military service, etc.

There are several models of this type of education, they differ in the circumstances that led to the establishment of distance education: geographical reasons (the area of the country, the presence of regions geographically distant from the centers), the level of computerization and informatization of the country, the level of development of transport and communications, the availability of specialists for distance education, the level of use of information and communication technologies in the field of education, the customs of the country in the field of education [3].

Technologies of online courses and their participants. The main technologies of online courses include:

INTERACTIVE technologies:

- Internet distance education portal.
- Video and audio conferences.
- Education by e-mail.
- Independent education through the Internet.
- Remote control systems.
- Online simulator and training programs.
- Test submission systems. NON-INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES:
- Video, audio and printed materials.
- Television and radio shows.
- Programs located on disks.

Video and audio conferencing is an educational method of connecting two remote audiences with each other in a telecommunication situation using the Internet and other telecommunication communication channels. A large amount of specialized

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equipment for video and audio conferencing, high-speed communication channel and organization of training it is necessary to involve service specialists [4].

Self-education through the Internet is a way to independently work on a large amount of information located on many sites on the Internet and gain new knowledge. E-mail education is a way to get education using the most popular Internet services, establishing communication between the student and the teacher through letters [5]. With its help, we can send and receive various tests, tasks, questions and answers and instructions (in the form of text, graphics, multimedia, programs, etc.).

Remote control systems - a way to learn using special systems that create opportunities to control and operate complex software, systems and equipment in real-time. The main task of remote control systems is to give students only practical knowledge.

Simulators, e-textbooks and training programs are basically ways to get theoretical and practical knowledge to students offline through computer programs. Simulators and electronic textbooks are now widely used in the field of education.

Testing systems are special programs for checking the students' practical and theoretical knowledge. Its main task is to check and evaluate the students' knowledge. Distance education portals of the Internet are special Internet sites (online resources).

The main task of these sites is to organize the educational process, or in other words, to establish electronic on-line communication between the student and the teacher, to place educational materials for teachers, and to provide students with this information. create an opportunity to work with data and use other distance education services [6,7].

Discussing educational resources on social media is usually to get information about how to create a resource can be used. The following list represents the general structure of the system.

- 1. Organization of educational process monitoring.
- 2. Planning of inspection processes.
- 3. Planning students' independent work.
- 4. Forecasting the results of the educational process.
- 5. Determination and analysis of results.

Conducting a survey is an effective communication system with the audience to find out their opinion. It is much easier for a subscriber to press one button than to write a comment through a social network, and it takes less time, this also shows the psychological effect. There is no concept of right or wrong in the questionnaire if entered, several options can be selected.



Survey settings. There are different types of social networks, and the implementation of settings in all social networks is different. In the settings section, perform the tasks you need (mentioned above).

Anonymous and public surveys. Only anonymous polls can be created in channels. You just have to remember that. In groups, you can do a public survey. Public can find out who has chosen which option in a public survey. At the university, the leader of our group instantly divided students into small groups using a public questionnaire.

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