



Websites And Their Opportunities For Effective Formation Of The Learning Process In The Educational System

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the process, advantages and possibilities of using educational websites in the educational process and examines the research work done in this regard.

KEYWORDS

Educational Website, Distance Learning Websites, Research Websites, Information Websites, Competitive Websites.

INTRODUCTION

The development of education is inextricably linked with the growth of its information

potential. An indicator of the professional training of a specialist in various fields is the

ability to process large data streams, analyze contingencies, independently develop decision-making algorithms, as well as develop personal qualities such as initiative and independence. You can find answers to almost all of your questions today on websites to develop personal qualities. It has become a hub that meets all your needs: shopping, learning, or anything else. The Internet has also opened up great opportunities in the field of education. This has created a wide range of opportunities for all education systems. Educational websites are now actively used by teachers and students. One of the main tasks of a teacher is to keep students interested in the subject, to stimulate their knowledge and creativity. The use of educational websites in the classroom can be a great help in solving these problems.

By educational website, we mean an electronic documentation system located under a common address on a computer network that allows for a targeted learning process. Educational websites not only create the conditions for organizing the learning process, but also serve as a platform for self-awareness. Provides opportunities for teachers and students to share experiences, create learning products in the work process, showcase their developments and achievements to the public, and participate in professional and creative competitions. Educational websites play an important role in the professional activities of teachers and students as an integral part of the Internet.

Extensive work is currently underway to create the following groups of educational websites to be used in the learning process:

1. Education websites. Such websites, on the one hand, provide information about the activities of the educational institution, on the other hand, are a platform where teachers and students can announce their achievements. These include general secondary education websites

(<http://300school.zn.uz/>, <http://6-idum.zn.uz/>); websites of vocational education institutions (<https://www.toshped.zn.uz/>, ...); university faculties and departments websites; websites of higher education institutions (<http://new.tdpu.uz/>, http://www.tuit.uz, [http://www.samtuit.uz /](http://www.samtuit.uz/), ...).

2. Distance learning websites. This includes web projects, e-textbooks, computer discussions and seminars that allow the learning process to take place over telecommunications networks.

This group includes sites of distance learning centers and test centers (<http://mt.uzmarkaz.uz>, <https://www.dtm.uz/>, ...); various e-books (<http://ziyonet.uz>, <http://kitob.uz>, ...); laboratory classes (<http://tkti.uz/>, ...); lecture courses; test sites; knowledge assessments.

3. Websites that disseminate educational information. This includes virtual libraries (<http://library.tuit.uz>, info@tdpu.uz); educational magazines and newspapers (norma.uz, uza.uz, xs.uz); includes virtual museum websites.

These resources allow you to quickly access modern scientific and methodological literature without leaving your home.

4. Research websites. This includes virtual research laboratories (www.akademy.uz, www.polito.uz, ...), where the research work of students, teachers, professors, researchers is located; training center sites. Thanks to such resources, teachers can organize and manage students' collaborative research activities not only between schools but also internationally.

5. Information websites. This group includes various electronic encyclopedias (Wikipedia); dictionary sites (for example,

Yandex Dictionaries service); catalog sites (for example, the international open catalog of textbook abstracts for teachers); databases (data on deaths and disappearances during and after World War I); scientific and educational conferences; sites (open catalog of scientific conferences, exhibitions and seminars) containing information about competitions, seminars, grants.

6. Websites of competing Internet projects. These include websites to build relationships between teachers and students, students and parents; Olympiad and quiz sites (Olympiad, uzedu.uz, olimpic_uz); Educational information and entertainment project sites; resources for training competitions (for example, a site where the best training presentation is held). As a rule, such sites provide opportunities for students to participate in competitions, obtain certificates and diplomas, which will enrich their knowledge. Often, winning in such competitions is rewarded with material rewards.
7. Websites of educational and methodical associations. This includes the sites of the Methodological Association of School Science Teachers; Websites for thematic teleconferences and webinars on education; teachers, sites for creative interaction of teachers in the network; teacher training sites.
8. Educational Communities in Social Networks. A social network is an interactive website for many users, the content of which is filled in by the participants themselves. Social media communities are thematic associations of teachers based on professional interests (for example, communities for teachers and students). Such communities provide ample opportunities to communicate

with each other, share experiences and information.

The above groups of websites can be used in a variety of ways in the learning process:

- Incorporate real web materials (text, sound) into the lesson content, ie include them in the curriculum;
- Use of audio information (various interesting audio information on various topics);
- Verbal discussion of received emails;
- Organization of group discussions, discussion of problematic information from websites;
- Use of electronic grammar books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, distance learning materials;
- Organization of independent information search by students within the project;
- Independently prepare for the qualifying exam;
- Regular distance learning courses.

Although the school curriculum in many subjects is very broad, the teacher should always keep the students interested in their topic and provide more important information.

Under the guidance of a teacher, a variety of ways can be suggested to organize lessons using resources from online educational websites.

Methods of organizing lessons	Veb-sahifalardan foydalanish		
	Use of teacher web pages	Use of student web pages	Knowledge management
Use of websites during the course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of information from other classes and science teachers in addition to publishing a list of sites on the topic - Use of your website materials on the Internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learn more using online search tools; - Qualitative differentiation of data; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-tests; -Network competitions, Olympiads, quizzes
Databases in the classroom and laboratory use of complexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teach students the resources available on the Internet, determine the conditions of access; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - learning new material; - when practicing practical skills online experimentation; - Internet skills; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analysis of experimental results, with its results processing
Demonstration in class from experiments use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to include demonstration experience at a certain stage of the lesson content; - organization of discussion of the observed experience; - organization of design work, search for the observed experience in real life, etc .; - The teacher invites the student to comment on the process and continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation of studied processes and events; - to describe the practical results; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform practical tasks on websites
Database and museum resources in the classroom use of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exploring museum sites; - organization of virtual tours in the classroom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have theoretical and visual materials; - Virtual travel through a teacher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - network competitions, participation in Olympiads.

If you do not have original training materials prepared in advance, then a virtual tour or trip is the most convenient and interesting topic. Using the resources of museums and exhibition halls, you can organize excursions for history, cultural studies or literature classes. Materials from the sites of enterprises, research centers and laboratories provide an opportunity for field trips to physics and chemistry classes.

National parks and zoos organize such excursions in biology, zoology and natural sciences classes, official sites of cities, countries will give you an interesting geography lesson, travel to astronomical places of organizations and amateurs, planets, stars and distant galaxies. allows you to organize.

For the use of such sites and portals in the classroom, it is recommended to organize the work in the following stages:

1. Get acquainted in advance with the general structure of the sites created for the educational institution, the hierarchical map of information.
2. Explain to students the simple rules of the Internet, the formation of practical knowledge and skills of how to connect to the Internet.
3. Organize discussions among students of sites created for educational institutions using multimedia technologies in the process of theoretical and practical lessons of science.
4. Development of specific tasks and instructions for the use of sites created for educational institutions in the assignment of homework and homework, as well as their widespread use in theoretical and practical lessons.

In conclusion, the use of sites designed for educational institutions helps to organize lessons in a meaningful way and to increase the level of mastery of students and provide them with solid knowledge. The use of websites in the learning process encourages students to prepare for their future careers, that is, to develop creativity, as well as to teach them to be independent.

We believe that the number of educational websites used in the educational process will grow, increase and improve their quality from year to year. Because this is the demand of the time. New technologies allow students to test their knowledge, talk and communicate freely, increase their independence and interest in science.

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