

EFFECTIVENESS OF LESSON LESSONS USING NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: Introduction of new pedagogical technologies in teaching students, conducting each lesson using different methods.

Key words: Different methods, use of methods in their place, different terms related to the topic: introduction to science, history of development, statics, kinematics

The rapid advancement of science, technology, production, and other fields nowadays naturally places new social demands on the table. Among these social necessities, it is crucial for society to strengthen the system that is intended to achieve this goal as well as the power that propels the development of industries on its basis—the training of qualified workers. Although the demand for competent individuals emerged in the early stages of the industrial sector's development, when production businesses started to appear, it still has value today. The main causes of this include the formation of new fields and specializations, the requirement to train employees in line with social, economic, and cultural development of society, and the professional knowledge, skills, and abilities of specialists in a rapidly evolving environment. The development of the need for ongoing improvement as well as the rising demand for specialists to be able to handle intense competition in the job market.

Currently, it is acceptable to employ multimedia technologies in the teaching of technical sciences to draw in pupils. We mostly teach "Theoretical Mechanics" to our pupils. Let's use new pedagogical technologies to conduct the course "Theoretical Mechanics" today using contemporary technology.

"Theoretical mechanics" is the science of the interaction of material bodies and the general laws of mechanical motion. The displacement of material bodies relative to each other in space over time is called mechanical motion. Considering all the properties of the body, the theoretical and practical investigation of mechanical phenomena is very complicated. Therefore, the concepts of material point and absolute solid body are used in mechanics. A body whose size and shape are important when we are investigating mechanical motion or equilibrium is called a material point. If the distance between two points of a body remains constant during the movement of a body, such a body is called an absolutely rigid body. There is no absolutely rigid body in nature, any body is deformed to a small extent. If this change is very small compared to the dimensions of the body, this change is not taken into account when checking the mechanical movement. The basic laws of theoretical mechanics are based on observation and experimental results. The theoretical mechanics we study is called classical mechanics, based on the laws described by G. Galileo (1564-1642) and I. Newton (1643-1727). In classical mechanics, time and space are considered independent of the motion of bodies. Also, the mass of the body is considered as a constant quantity that does not depend on its speed. In classical mechanics, the movement of material bodies is examined in relation to the three-dimensional Euclidean space, and space is considered absolutely stationary. Quantities related to the measurement of movement are obtained on the basis of Euclidean geometry. In the international SI system, the unit of time is second (s), the unit of length is meter (m), the unit of mass is kilogram (kg), and the unit of force is Newton (N). Theoretical mechanics is divided into parts of statics, kinematics and dynamics, depending on the point of view of the problem. Basic concepts of balance of



bodies and forces are studied in the statics section of mechanics. This situation is a special case of mechanical movement. In kinematics, the movement of bodies is studied from a geometric point of view, ignoring the causes that create or change this movement. In dynamics, the mechanical movements of bodies are studied in connection with the causes that create this movement.

In order to convey this subject clearly and clearly to students, first of all, we need to make students interested in the lesson by focusing their attention and using one of the methods available today. Even one of the famous representatives of the Uzbek national culture of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the enlightened poet, playwright, journalist, scientist, state and public figure Abdulla Avloni, used various new methods in the lessons. [1] We will start our lesson using the "I know" method.

First of all, we show students a laboratory device or a drawing, graph, similar sample, or show it through a projector, and ask each student what it is. Each student takes this item in his hand and describes it as best he knows. For example, if we show a drawing from the subject "Theoretical Mechanics", each student gives a definition to this drawing as best he knows, and at the end the teacher combines these definitions and continues the lesson.

As a result of the quick pace of modern development, the inventive approach to teaching technical courses is unmatched today. Lack of laboratory equipment is one of the issues with teaching students; in order to address this issue, it is vital to incorporate practice and at least one day of class per week with factories and production companies.

References.

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