

METHODS OF MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY LESSONS BASED ON EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Khaitov Jonibek Kholboboyevich

Termiz State University Senior teacher of the Department of Technological Education, P.F.F.D (PhD). Termiz, Uzbekistan

E-mail: khayitovjonibek77@gmail.com

Abstract: This article provides information on methods of effective technology-based management of technology lessons.

Key words: Technology, science, lesson, effect, basis, development, management, method, classification, diagram.

Enter. Achieving high efficiency in teaching any subject first of all depends on what methods and technologies are used to organize the educational process. In the educational process, it is important to use differentiated technologies depending on the individual characteristics, age, interests, level of mental development, and level of health of students. The following technologies can be used for this:

1. Individual education technology, in which education is carried out in relation to the abilities of each student.

2. Information technologies: it uses educational and control programs.

Apart from these, methods such as "Categorization table", "How" can also be used. In most cases, when solving a problem, you should not think about what to do.

"How?" diagram construction rules. Basically, when solving a problem, the main questions such as "How to do it?" and "How" arise. Consistently asking "how" questions makes it possible to: explore not only the possibilities of solving a problem, but also the ways of their implementation; they determine the structure of ideas that are gradually subordinated from bottom to top. The chart begins with questions at the strategic level. The lower level of troubleshooting corresponds to the first-time action list:

- all ideas should be written quickly without thinking, evaluating and comparing;
- the diagram is never finished: new ideas can be added to it;
- if the question is repeated several times in its "branches" in the drawing, then it means something important. It can be the key to solving the problem;
- you decide whether to record new ideas graphically: tree or cascade, top to bottom or left to right;
- if you ask yourself the right questions and keep faith in its development direction, the diagram guarantees that you will find a practical solution to any problem.

Below is metalworking in the field of technology science "Technology and design". I recommend the development of a lesson on the use of the role-play method in the "Technology" classes. It is known that metals are the most widely used materials in life and industry. Therefore, it is appropriate to provide students with more information about metals and metal alloys, their physical and mechanical properties, and areas of use. It will be better if this work is not limited to the teacher's oral presentation, but is carried out in an interesting, lively way. For example, this work can be organized as a role-play. This can be done in the following steps:

1. Organizational work. First of all, several pupils and students are given one type of metal and metal alloy and they are told that "You will study this type of metal thoroughly, enter its image and interpret it." Then, the venue is set up. Samples of metals and products made from

them, various exhibitions providing information about metals are prepared. The order of exits is determined in the form of different metals.

2. Main part. A bright-looking student in a yellow robe comes out in the form of an ore - ore and leads the scene (workout, scene). On one side of the stage, standing in a semicircle, students in the form of various metals are approached by a student in the form of ore from the other side of the stage. Then he looks at the audience-students and says:

Hello, my dears! Do you know the people who wear and make these different colored clothes? what about me No! - do you say? First of all, let me introduce myself. I am ore, that is, ore. I live underground and between rocks, my age is, oh, thousands, millions of years. I was brought here by restless miners. They put me in a mill and said they could get a lot of useful metals. Come on, are they trying to dig me up?! They blew up the mountains, put me on cars with the help of excavators, and brought me here. So, the adventure of these works is long. These are my children and grandchildren. With your permission, I will now turn them over. Let them also introduce themselves.

Then the black cast iron begins to speak: - I am cast iron, a metal widely used in industry. You can see my color, I am darker. I am composed of iron and carbon alloys. The amount of carbon in mine is 2-4 percent. In addition, my body contains substances such as silicon, manganese, phosphorus, and sulfur. I'm hard and heavy metal. But I have one drawback. I can't take a joke, I'm very fragile. For this reason, products that do not fall off a sharp shock are made from me. They make various heating furnaces, bases of workbenches, and the like from me, and as I said before, don't make fun of hammering such things, otherwise I will spoil them and scatter them.

After that, Polat speaks: "Hey brother, cast iron, have you forgotten me?" After all, we are from the same family, from the dynasty of black metal! (turns to the audience). That's why our structure and character are similar. Mine contains up to 2% carbon. I am also very hard like cast iron, but I am not brittle, I bend and bend, but I do not break immediately. Therefore, it can be processed by hammering and cutting methods. We steel, as our grandfather said, we look different. For example, I have friends with soft, hard, sharp, and stainless qualities. They make tins, wires, pipes, nails, various tools, chisels and other similar things from us (he shows some items from the table). I can boast too. Because we have many good qualities. For example, we are resistant to heat, we conduct heat and electricity well, we do not dissolve in acid, and some of us do not even rust. Our grandfather will be iron ore. They collect it, melt it in furnaces, put it through special molds and make different kinds of rolls (shows on the poster). These works are carried out by miners and miners.

Ruda: - Here, you have met the black metal family. Our second family consists of non-ferrous metals. Cheers to the next colored metals!

Aluminum: - My name is Aluminum, I am a member of the family of non-ferrous metals. I'm actually white, but oxidation in the air makes my face dark. I'm not that strict. Due to my low density, I can easily be made into many items by press stamping (shows). In particular, I play a key role in the production of electric wires. In order not to break, they make electric wires by weaving several fibers, and they even surround us with steel fibers. This is also a respect for us! Due to my light weight, I am loved and used in machine-building, ship-building, and aircraft-building. Adding a little tin and the like to the composition, they make boilers, kettles, and even internal combustion engines.

Red Copper appears on the stage like a horizon. Copper: Hey, comrade, you've praised yourself too much, haven't you?! I will generate the electricity that you transmit! They also make the anchors and coils of electric current generating machines from me. I have more weight and

density than you. For this reason, articles are also made from me, which are coated with rubbing surfaces. In the old days, masters made sand and plates from me. Now, my friend, I have one big flaw. As your white face darkens in the air, so my crimson face darkens. It's a pity that you can't even eat hot pilaf on a plate made of me! Because the poison will come out!

Bronze: - Don't worry too much, Brother Copper. Here are our brothers who help you - bronze and brass - we are always by your side. Your younger brother Latun's technical services are incomparable. It ensures smooth, smooth movement of rubbing surfaces. And they make different badges from me and wear them on their chests and brag about it!

They are mixed with white, shiny colored tin. Tin: - Now, brothers! I am pure, true tin. I am quick-tempered. For this reason, I am used as a welder, that is, a connector, in various radio circuits. Here, I bend well (the student moves the joints of the arms, legs and back). Notice my joints, they creak when I bend. Only real tins sound like that. This is what tins are like without foreign sexes mixed in. Don't get me wrong, especially lead. Because we have a lot in common with lead (lead scratches the throat). Now, brothers! Let's reveal another secret. If I add a little to aluminum, duralumin is formed, and when added to copper, bronze is formed. So, I have no value, no place!

The spirit intervenes in the conversation. Ruh: - I also belong to the family of non-ferrous metals. My color is pale white. And the place where I broke is in the form of shiny white crystals. I don't rust. That's why steel tins are coated with me as a protective agent. The tinsmiths also make (bring and show) household items such as buckets and buckets from me.

Ruda: Dear students of science! Here you are introduced to a number of metals. They have many clans, and we will not get to know all of them in detail. Huh, do you see them standing in a ball? (Shows people standing in a circle at one end of the stage. In the center of the circle are students in white and yellow shiny clothes. They are surrounded by students in darker clothes). Those inside the circle are rare, precious metals - silver, gold and platinum. Because they are extremely valuable, we have sent guards around them. Otherwise, they can steal it. This is a joke, of course. It should be understood in a symbolic sense.

Now, to put it bluntly, craft is also a great science. If you want to make something from these metal materials or if you want to use the products made from them, you need to know their specific character, that is, their properties, and work accordingly. Otherwise, your work will not work. Above you have seen some of these features. Now I will once again remind you of the main properties of metals:

Property 1: Hardness. This is the ability of metals to resist other solids.

Property 2: Resilience and elasticity. This is the property of metals to maintain their state after the impact of an external force.

Property 3: Plasticity and brittleness. These are the properties of metals that change their shape under the influence of external force, that is, fracture, cracking, splitting, crushing, stretching.

Property 4: Electrical and thermal conductivity. Therefore, metal objects or rods (for example, pipes, fittings, etc.) cannot be touched to electric wires, and they cannot be cut into the oven. In general, metals have many properties. They are usually called physical, chemical and mechanical properties.

That's the end of today's meeting and introduction. See you in the workshops, dear ones!

There are opportunities to vividly, impressively and thoroughly convey this topic to students through such role-plays in technological education classes. It also develops the ability of students to work independently, express their thoughts freely and comprehensively.

Summary. In conclusion, achieving high efficiency in teaching any subject first of all depends on what methods and technologies are used in organizing the educational process. In the educational process, it is important to use differentiated technologies and methods depending on the students' individual characteristics, age, interests, level of mental development, and level of health.

List of used literature:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. "Uzbekistan" 2017.
2. Shomirzayev M.Kh. Innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching technology. Textbook.. - T.: "TerDU publishing-printing center", 2020. - 226 p.
3. Shomirzayev M.Kh. Ways to improve the effectiveness of technology education. Methodical guide for teachers. - T.: 2019. - 72 p.
4. Ishmuhamedov R.J. Ways to increase the effectiveness of education with the help of innovative technologies. - T.: TDPU named after Nizami, 2005.
5. A. Abdukadirov, R. Ishmuhammedov. "Innovative technologies in education" T.: 2008. - 128 p.
6. Shomirzayev M.Kh. Innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching technology. Textbook.. - T.: "TerDU publishing-printing center", 2020. - 226 p.
7. Khaitov J.Kh. Scientific-pedagogical bases of the implementation of career guidance in technology classes. Monograph. - T.: Termiz State University NMM Publishing House, 2022.