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# **Increasing of Students Skills of Working Books in Teaching Specialties**

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**ABSTRACT:** The article presents an analysis of the new content of student learning in the higher education system, which is controlled by the teacher in the classroom. At the same time, modern pedagogical teaching methods are explained on the basis of a structural system, as a controlled object in the form of "teacher - student".

**KEY WORDS:** controlled object, device, connection, structure, variable size, activity, freedom of thought, passive, factor, technology, cooperation.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

It is important to substantiate the relevance of this topic and to address the following goals and objectives as a source of research:

- The formation of the ability of students studying in higher education to read, create and work with books, the formation of teacher-student traditions between teacher and student;
  - Development of practical skills of students in solving engineering problems and working with technology;
  - popularization of scientific and technical creativity among students and raising the prestige of engineering professions;
  - to intensify their participation in innovative technologies, in the field of mechanics and mechanical engineering, with new ideas of students;

## **II. RELATED WORK**

At the current stage of development of scientific technology, the proliferation of modern media, their penetration into the education system and their use in the classroom will undoubtedly have a positive effect, but the quality of the educational process is reflected not only in the use of information technology; gives the expected result only if it can be used by students [1]. In this regard, in higher education institutions to fulfill the tasks set by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 13, 2017 No PP-3271 "On comprehensive measures to develop the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading." we are conducting research to improve the reading and reading culture of student youth [2].

## **III. LITERATURE SURVEY**

In this regard, our esteemed President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said: "At the same time, along with the latest achievements in the field of information and communication, it is necessary to pay special attention to increasing the interest of young people in reading, making them friends with books, further raising the level of reading. To do this, first of all, it is important that we pay special attention to the placement of the best examples of our national and world literature on social networks and their widespread promotion." [2]. The book has the power to encourage active thinking and independent problem solving. The teacher motivates and moves the student as a result of the pedagogical influence that motivates the student with his actions during the lesson. Forms and encourages self-control skills.

**IV. METHODOLOGY**

From the moment students begin their education in higher education institutions, they need to develop a love and interest in their chosen profession. The activity of the student is manifested in his independent study of knowledge and skills, defense of his opinion, participation in questions and answers, testing his knowledge in practice, awareness of scientific and technical innovations, creative and free thinking. In the process of teaching special subjects, practical and experimental classes, students are taught in small groups, with students with high knowledge and skills as group leaders. Each subgroup is given individual questions and assignments. Once the assignments have been given on the basis of handouts, they will be provided with textbooks and manuals. In this process, the entire database will be created when performing the task given to the student [3].

The subject of "Automatic control of technical systems", one of the specialty subjects, is taught to senior students. In this case, the controlled object is controlled by automatic control devices of technological processes, regardless of whether it is in engineering, energy, chemical industry, light industry and other fields, and ensures the normal operation of the object. If we consider production as a whole system, the organizers will consist of a control device and a controlled object [4].

In this case, we consider the following example of a structured control scheme of the system (Figure 1). Hence, it can be seen from the diagram that the controller and the controlled multivariate motion variables included in the system are affected. In this case, the state variables will be like that  $X_k = \{ x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_k(t) \}$  :

where  $X_k$  is a physical quantity that provides the motion of the controlled object in the initial and subsequent states within a unit of time. The controlled object is multidimensional,  $Z_0(t)$  is the magnitude of the main motion, holding the character of the object from beginning to end, where  $Z_d(t)$  is an additional dimension that moves as a stimulus in the control device.

**V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

$U(t)$  is the magnitude of the control variable in motion, which becomes the force that changes the state of the object, expressing the complete state of the object, and  $X(t)$  is the magnitude that fully reflects the state of the object.

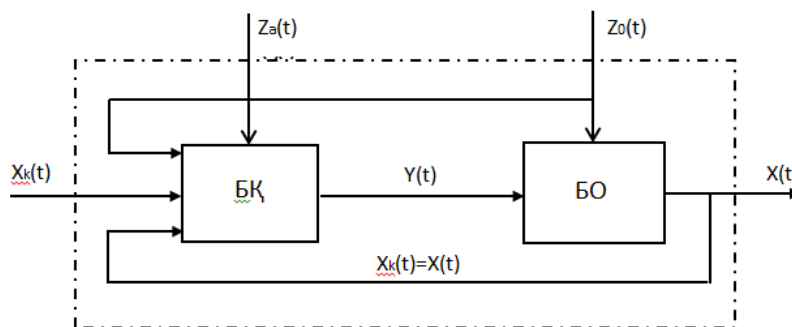


Figure 1. Structured control scheme of the system

It then reports to the  $X(t)$  - object status re-control device that all control variables have been correctly resized and the result has been obtained correctly. This repetition characterizes the normal operation of the two links of the system in an interconnected manner [5,6].

If we use the above management law and consider the audience as a whole system, it will consist of the links, the manager and the controllers that make up the system. In this case, the teacher is considered the governing link, and students are considered the governing link. These will be linked to each other based on certain laws. The structural control scheme of the system has been developed in a simpler, clearer view (Figure 2).

The teacher identified the preparation and knowledge of the subject, the text of the lecture, the development of practical training and the order of laboratory work, guidelines  $X_k(t)$  as a factor. In addition to the system,  $Z_d(t)$  has external influencing factors. These are textbooks and reference books and information technology tools for students.

These guides are the source of the  $Z_0(t)$  in the main movement, which keeps the character of the exercise from beginning to end. Using these resources, the student begins to work collaboratively with the teacher. As a result, the

process of exchange of ideas begins, in which  $Z_d(t)$  is the magnitude of the stimulus, which is influenced by the teacher to stimulate the student's thoughts..

## VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the results of the organization and conduct of the lesson, the following conclusions can be made:

- when such non-traditional technologies are applied to the learning process, students' interest in science increases. Books, textbooks, visual aids and mock-ups allow students to use their own hands. As a result, students become more active and engage in discussions with the teacher. Question-and-answer sessions with students at the end of the lesson will increase their mastery of the topic materials by thirty percent;

- if we scientifically substantiate these processes, the tools and resources that motivate students to think, create, form teacher-student traditions between teacher and student, as well as the ability to create and work with books.

Lecture is an important form of communication between the teacher and the student, the realization of the educational effect [7]. We illustrate this in the following structural diagram.

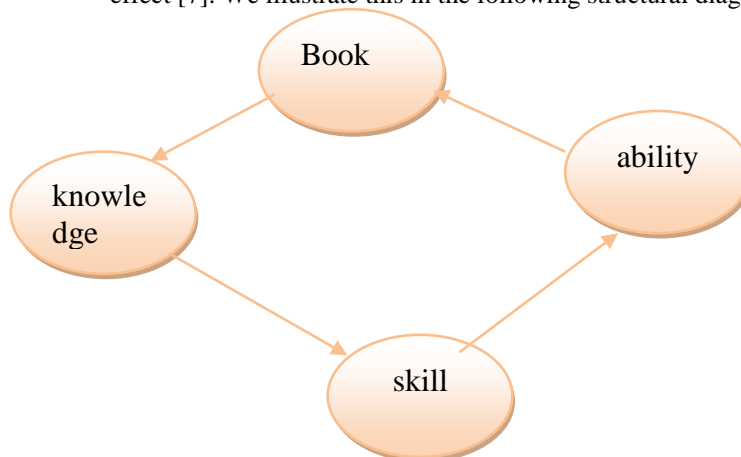


Figure 2. Structural control scheme of the auditorium system

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