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USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE SUBJECTS OF INDUSTRIAL SANITATION AND LABOR HYGIENE

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Abstract

In this article, the possibilities of using new pedagogical technologies in the course of the lesson are highlighted on the example of topics of industrial sanitation and occupational hygiene. With the help of basic words and expressions related to science, the content and essence of the subject of science is revealed using "Cubic strategy", "Sinquevin", "Venn diagram" and "Cluster" as well as new pedagogical methods.

Keywords: Labor hygiene, teaching process, pedagogical technology, educational system, creative thinking, venn diagram, cluster, sinkvein, cubic strategy, interactive method.

Work is the basis of human formation and social development, creating material wealth. It is necessary for the normal course of biological processes in the organism and the performance of social functions. Properly organized work leads to social, intellectual and spiritual development of people. The characteristics of work and production conditions indicate that there are occupational damages in production that can adversely affect a person's ability to work or health. Taking into account the absence of the above cases, the use of various interactive methods in the subject of Industrial sanitation and occupational hygiene "Works to prevent occupational poisoning and occupational diseases" has been recognized by the international community of pedagogues as highly effective.

A.N. Nikitin, F.F. Erisman, D.P. Nikolsky and local scientists A.Z. Zoxidov, S.R. Dikhtyar, G.N. Nazirov, S.S. Sosnovki, N.I. Smetanin, N.M. Demidenko, T.I. Iskandarov, V.B. Danilov and S.S. Solikhojhaev, R.D. Simonovich made a great contribution. According to them, the development of society is accompanied by the increasingly diverse division of labor, and a large number of professions appear in

all areas of human activity. This requires the acquisition of certain skills and knowledge to master this profession. These acquired skills and knowledge are considered to be a source of well-being, freshness and cheerfulness of the worker, as well as protection of the worker's work.

Active methods of teaching are methods that activate the learning process and ensure the student's creative participation in this process. The main content of this is the basis for the development of the student's character and ability based on individual participation. With this, it is possible not only to expand and deepen professional knowledge, but also to develop practical skills and competencies, based on the student's creative thinking, attention to independent study.

As a result of the use of pedagogical technologies created by mature pedagogic scientists in the educational processes of our independent republic, the spread of knowledge imparted to students has been significantly condensed, and it has given an opportunity to achieve educational results that meet the requirements of the world educational standard. "Brainstorm" of teaching recognized in world pedagogy,extensive use of information gathering and dissemination, syncway, clustering, text "insert" and "zig-zag" interactive methods serve to develop students' independent thinking skills.Technological approaches to teaching can be applied to almost all subjects, including Emergency Situations and Civil Protection. In this article, educational models on the topic "Works carried out in the enterprise in order to prevent occupational poisoning and occupational diseases" taught in the science of industrial sanitation and occupational hygiene are created, the specified goals are developed on the basis of "Bloom's taxonomy" and using the text of lectures on the topic, "Industrial dust" ", using the interactive methods of "Venn diagram", "Cubic strategy", "Cluster" and "Sinquain", the meaning and essence of the topic is revealed in the teaching process.

1. With the help of «Venn diagram», the signs or characteristics of 2 concepts that are unique and common to both are determined. Below is a Venn diagram for the concepts of "Industrial Dust" and "Industrial Poisons":

Basic concepts of the new topic	Common aspects	Comparison to previous topic
Production dust: 1. Types - organic dust, inorganic dust and mixed dust 2. Reasons for formation - breaking and crushing of hard rocks, breaking, transportation of scattered materials. 3. Ways of elimination - the student fills in	1. Occupational disease occurs. 2. Harms respiratory tract. 3. The amount of harmful substances in the air of the working area increases. 4. The use of personal protective equipment is required at the workplace. 5. The student finds commonalities.	Production poisons: 1. Types-nitrogen oxides, benzene, acetone, mercury, lead, sulfated carbon dioxide 2. Reasons - in the production of raw materials (benzene, aniline, chlorine), intermediate products (sulphide gas) and final products (sulfuric acid) in chemical plants 3. Ways of elimination – this is to be completed by the student.

Completing the Venn diagram can be used as a basis for teacher assessment of how much knowledge a student has about a new topic and how well he has mastered the topic. Because of the tragedies, only concepts related to the car are given, and the student is forced to think to fill in the rest by reading the filled-in part.

1. Use the cube strategy.

A) "Define". Production dust refers to solid small particles with a size ranging from several tens of micrometers to its fractions, which circulate in the air in the working area and slowly fall to the ground.

Depending on the formation, it is divided into disintegration and condensation dust. According to the origin of the dust, it is divided into organic, inorganic and mixed dust

B) "Compare". Industrial poisons are occupational or industrial poisonings that affect a person in working conditions and reduce work capacity or damage health.

V) "Association". Industrial dust is a process that usually exists in the work zone, and its impact on human health is inevitable sooner or later. Therefore, it is required to prepare in advance.

G) "Analysis" The occurrence or occurrence of production dust and production poisons differ from each other by their specific characteristics. Therefore, there are different ways to protect people from such disasters.

D) "Application". To take legal measures to prevent production dust, to fight against the formation and spread of dust and to provide workers with personal protective equipment.

In conclusion, it can be said that the selection of methods of new pedagogical technologies encouraging independent thinking as much as possible, on the basis of ensuring students' activity in the learning process, has a good effect. Even in order to repeat the previous lesson, to strengthen the new topic, it is possible to choose the right pedagogical technology methods, and it requires the teacher to be knowledgeable. Therefore, from the time of organizing each lesson, the teacher himself should make careful preparations, even knowing in advance the questions that the students may ask based on the theory of probability, and find a thorough answer to these questions.

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