



**DUTIES OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION SPECIALIST SCIENCE
TEACHER AND HIS ACTIVITY**

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ABSTRACT

This article reflects on the duties and activities of a teacher of technical higher education, and that the main basis of pedagogical activity is the lesson. issues such as orientation to learning, interaction of pedagogue and students in the development of students' creative abilities are highlighted.

KEY WORDS

Technical higher education, teacher, student, teacher's tasks, teaching method, didactic task, pedagogical activity, preparation for the lesson.

Introduction

When talking about modern education, it is assumed that the main laws of education and upbringing will be implemented in the training of a certain specialist. One of these laws is the liberalization of the "pedagogue-teacher" relationship.

It requires initiative, activity, independent thinking, introduction of pedagogical technologies from every pedagogue in different conditions. One of the important and urgent issues is the organization of targeted educational seminars, especially for young teachers who graduated from higher education institutions this year, got a job on the basis of referrals to academic lyceums and higher education institutions, and started their first teaching career.

The lesson held in higher education institutions is the main basis of pedagogical activity. In the lesson, the teacher conveys, gives and teaches certain knowledge to the student. In imparting knowledge to them, the teacher expands his activities and increases his knowledge. Currently, there are also shortcomings in the methodical works that are constantly used. There are still scholastic elements in the teaching process. Some teachers do not analyze changes in economic, social and political life. They should guide students to independent thinking, various discussions, question-and-answer, and independent study of educational material. Every new idea and change should be implemented in the educational process.

It is necessary to create or form, move forward and develop feelings of joy, achievement, and luck in students while focusing on academic work. Today's pedagogical cooperation should be a basis for attracting students to study. Another main principle of pedagogical cooperation is to remove fear from students in class, make them feel calm, free, and confident in their own strength. In the words of V. Sukhomlinsky, "where there is success, there is interest." Advanced teachers should use such methods in the course of the lesson, in which each student should consider himself a person and the teacher

should pay attention to him personally. In today's modern educational conditions, it is necessary for pedagogues and students to work together in teaching, educating students, and developing their creative abilities. Therefore, the teacher of a special subject in higher educational institutions should have pedagogical skills and be a mature expert in his field. In order to pass the lesson well in higher education institutions, the teacher first of all needs ideological, practical and professional training. In order to prepare for the lesson, the teacher should always familiarize himself with the pedagogical, psychological and methodical innovations of this subject. At the same time, he should read scientific and methodical magazines and newspapers.

1. When choosing the content, system and teaching methods of the lesson, it is necessary to take into account the areas of specialization of the students of higher education institutions. Involvement of students in various types of activities, extensive use of demonstrations, introduction of game elements, determination of the optimal norm for learning new material and strengthening the previous ones, all this has its effect on the content and structure. shows.

2. One of the teacher's tasks is to manage the learning process and create a comfortable environment that helps to increase the effectiveness of education in the classroom. All didactic requirements give good results in full. According to the didactic function and structure of higher education institutions, lessons are divided into the following types:

1. Combined lessons.
2. Lessons for learning new material.
3. Classes to strengthen knowledge, skills and abilities.
4. Exercises and practical lessons.
5. Generalizing repetition lessons.
6. Laboratory classes.
7. Control of students' knowledge, inspection and evaluation lessons, etc.

In the current period, teachers of higher education institutions are required to improve the forms and methods of teaching due to the fact that their techniques and technologies are changing day by day, working conditions are also changing, new literature is appearing, amendments are being made to curriculum programs. . But the teacher's preparation for each individual lesson is only a part of his preparation for educational work. This is:

Preparation of the teacher for the whole course in his subject.

Preparation for each subject of the curriculum.

Includes preparation for each lesson.

Preparation for the entire course includes familiarization with new scientific works, new methodical materials, study of programs and textbooks, and preparation of other working documents. Preparation for each topic forces the teacher to prepare the program, additional materials on the topic, to determine the main issues of each topic, to choose teaching methods, and to prepare the necessary methodological tools, visual aids, equipment, tools, etc.

Determining the consistency of such didactic goals, distinguishing the leading ideas in the content, the main types of activity, allows to isolate intersubject relations and analyze the results. To prepare for each individual lesson, the teacher does the following: determines the topic and concretizes the tasks of the lesson; separates the content of the educational material and develops it didactically. Distinguishes the leading idea, concept, law, practical information, links with previously studied topic, places it in content, logically implies, determines the character of students' learning activities, that is,

what skills and It considers the relationship between the formation of skills, research activities, independent work and the role of the teacher. Develops these forms, divides lesson parts, selects and determines teaching methods: problems, exercises, problem questions, task programming elements. Selects and checks the technical means of teaching, plans the entire lesson process. The lesson plan usually shows the date and number of the lesson, its topic, the main issues of the content of the tasks, the activities of the teacher and the student, teaching methods and tools, the surname of the student to be asked, individual assignments, homework. However, the structure and size of lesson plans should be based on the teacher's qualifications and experience. It is also necessary to be able to conduct a well-prepared lesson clearly and effectively. The following laws must be followed:

1) start the lesson in a clear and organized way:

and for this, everything must be prepared for the lesson in advance.

2) to be able to focus students' attention on the content of the lesson and to keep it active throughout the lesson by activating students' cognitive activities:

supporting interest in the lesson, putting problematic questions in front of the students, keeping them always ready to answer, diversifying the work in the lesson, seeing everyone and asking everything.

3) rational use of time in class:

preparation of educational-laboratory equipment in advance, their correct placement, achievement of assignments, avoiding distractions of students' attention.

4) monitoring one's behavior:

ideological beliefs, high morals and culture, speaking and demanding, encouraging, the style of addressing students - all these determine the style of the teacher's activity and the students' forced work or extreme emotional arousal excludes portability.

5) demonstration of entrepreneurship in class:

it is necessary to take into account the circumstances or changes in the conditions of conducting the lesson.

The modern lesson is being improved by activating student activity, reducing allocated time, combining the functions of knowledge control and strengthening, increasing the volume of independent work, creative assignments, rational use of problem-based research methods, technical means of teaching and programming elements. So, although currently the lesson is the main form of organizing the educational process, laboratory classes, seminars, homework, additional classes, labor and production education are effective in vocational higher education institutions. requires the use of methods and their development. For this, every pedagogue is required to work tirelessly on himself, to be creative, to search, as a result of which the quality and efficiency of education will significantly change in a positive direction.

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