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INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE FOR INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

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Abstract
The article presents the integration of science for industrial safety purposes, and also studies the characteristics of dust emitted by cotton ginning plants and its impact on the environment. Abstract: The article presents the types of diseases caused by the impact on the human body of harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere at cotton ginning plants. The characteristics of dust emitted by the cotton ginning plant and its impact on the environment are studied.

Keywords: Aerosol, silicon dioxide, cellulose, organic matter, mineral substances, staphylococcus bacteria, yarn, fungus, ultraviolet rays, natural resources, spore.

Introduction

In connection with the development of computer technologies, new and very promising teaching methods become possible. Expanding computer literacy allows the use of modern teaching methods and their elements in the practice of teaching special disciplines in technical universities.

The use of educational information resources as a supplement to the traditional educational process is of great importance in cases where classroom lessons according to the curriculum are not enough for high-quality assimilation of the volume of educational material.

Of interest are integrated technologies for organizing the educational process, i.e. various combinations of classroom lessons and independent studies. In this regard, the creation of modern electronic teaching and methodological complexes is an urgent task.

To solve this problem, it is proposed to use an electronic textbook as a teaching aid, as well as for completing coursework.

It should be especially emphasized that with this approach, it is extremely important to ensure intensive control of the degree of assimilation of the material. As a rule, a large control task is provided for each topic. It is easy to see that this approach to teaching students is largely reminiscent of the Western model of organizing the educational process, when the number of classroom sessions is minimized and students study independently most of the time.

Thus, the use of multimedia teaching aids allows us to talk about certain advantages:

- a fundamentally new organization of independent work of students becomes possible;
- the intensity of the educational process increases;
- students have additional motivation for cognitive activity;
- availability of educational materials at any time;
- the ability to self-monitor the degree of assimilation of the material on each topic an unlimited number of times.

It should be noted that in educational information resources, electronic multimedia systems will take a worthy place in the process of training highly qualified specialists.

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Software for monitoring and measuring the level of knowledge of students has found the widest application. There are a number of instrumental systems of shells, with the help of which the teacher is able to compile a list of questions and possible answers on a particular educational topic. As a rule, the student's task is to choose one correct answer from a number of proposed answers. Such programs allow the teacher to relieve the routine work of issuing individual control tasks and checking the correctness of their implementation. There is an opportunity for multiple and more frequent knowledge control, including self-control, which stimulates repetition and, accordingly, consolidation of the educational material.

Electronic simulators are designed to practice practical skills and abilities. Such tools are especially effective for training in difficult and even emergency situations when practicing emergency response actions. The use of real installations for training is undesirable for a number of reasons (power outages, the possibility of creating emergency situations, increased danger, etc.). In addition, electronic simulators are used to practice skills and abilities in solving problems. In this case, they provide brief information on theory, training at various levels of independence, control and self-control.

Electronic textbooks (ET) are the main educational electronic publications. ET are created at a high scientific and methodological level and must fully comply with the component of the discipline of the educational standard of specialties and areas, determined by the didactic units of the standard and the program.

Electronic textbooks must ensure the continuity and completeness of the didactic cycle of the learning process, subject to the implementation of interactive feedback.

Due to the specificity of their definition, multimedia tools significantly improve the quality of visual and audio information, it becomes brighter, more colorful, more dynamic.

Modern multimedia technologies have enormous potential in this regard. In addition, when using multimedia tools in teaching, the methods of forming visual and audio information change radically. If traditional visualization of teaching implied the concreteness of the object being studied, then when using computer technologies, dynamic interpretation of the essential properties of not only certain real objects, but also scientific laws, theories, and concepts becomes possible.

Working with such information systems will contribute to the improvement of information technologies for scientific activity, in particular, the allocation of universal informatics systems for fundamental research in various fields of knowledge.

Free access to information is a characteristic feature of a developed democratic society. The development of intellectual capabilities of communication networks can give a new meaning to the freedom of personal choice and the development of individuality.

In a market economy, specialists who are able to use modern information technologies in their work are absolutely necessary. We include in such specialists not only people directly related to production, but also those who train these specialists - teachers of universities and FPK a. At the moment, specialists of this kind in Uzbekistan are practically absent. Therefore, their training for various fields of activity is a relevant and important task.

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