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## MODERN EQUIPMENT OF LABORATORY ROOMS ON THE SUBJECT OF TECHNOLOGY

**Abstract:** Given that today almost every specialist and business entity understands that the future development of Uzbekistan and the world economy depends mainly on investment, today the wider attraction of investment in the economy of the republic depends on their effective implementation of economic reforms in our country. It is not difficult to understand that it has become an important basis for supply. Investment, including foreign investment, plays an important role in the social, economic and political development of the country.

**Key words:** world economy, economic reforms, social, economic and political development of the country.

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### Introduction

It is known that any state cannot develop in isolation from the world without studying the world experience and accepting the achievements of the world's leading countries in the field of science and technology. How crucial is it to attract foreign investment to boost the country's economy, build and reconstruct new enterprises equipped with modern machinery and technology. This will, first of all, solve the most important social problems, such as employment, increase in wages and incomes. Therefore, one of the most important issues is the economic stimulation of enterprises attracting foreign investment to our country and the creation of the necessary conditions. The main categories of the investment process are its essence, the impact of the world market on the investment process, the principles of attracting foreign investment, the main stages, the promotion of foreign investment, information on investment activities, the mechanism of attracting foreign investment and the main directions, insurance of foreign investments, leasing and franchising, determination of economic efficiency of foreign investments.

### II.Literature review

Our country is on the path of transition to a market economy. The importance of investment policy in this direction is very high. Because investments stimulate structural changes in the economy, technical and technological innovations, reconstruction of enterprises, increase the country's export potential. In this regard, the state of Uzbekistan is pursuing its structural investment policy. Structural investment policy consists of regional, sectoral and enterprise investment policies, which are interrelated. Corporate investment policy is a set of measures that allows you to operate effectively, taking into account the interests of the enterprise, population, region and investor. The investment policy of the enterprise, in turn, provides for the development of the enterprise, the export of products, the organization of import-substituting production, the acquisition of new, modern equipment and technologies. Important strategies will be developed in the conduct of enterprise investment policy. Attracting foreign investment is important in the implementation of these strategies. Political stability in our country, a very favorable investment climate are the basis for the development of long-term investment projects with foreign investors. In addition, conditions are being created for the provision of guarantees for foreign

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investment and loans, tax and customs benefits, subsidies for loans and interest rates, dozens of legal acts are in force. It is gratifying that many of the products of the chemical industry and technology of our republic, which occupy the type of the world market, are among the benefits of independence. The products of a number of enterprises of the Uzkiyosanoat state joint-stock company are being successfully exported. These enterprises operate in Navoi, Almalyk, Samarkand, Fergana, Kokand, Chirchik, Kungrad and Yangiyul, and the products of chemical and chemical processing bring significant benefits to the state economy and its banking and financial system.

### III. Analysis

During 2009, 690 investment projects were implemented under the investment program and technical modernization programs. 303 of them were successfully completed. A total of 22 large production facilities have been commissioned in the country, including 8 in the oil and gas, chemical and metallurgical industries, 9 in the engineering industry and 5 in the construction industry. From the first days of independence, great attention has been paid to the education of the younger generation and the creation of the necessary conditions for their future. Special attention is paid to the education system. On the basis of international cooperation, in most secondary schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges, laboratory equipment and facilities imported from foreign countries (Korea, Japan, etc.) are used very effectively in educational and scientific activities. In the laboratories of chemical and physical sciences, modern devices and equipment are introduced into the educational process. There are branches of prestigious educational institutions of developed countries in Uzbekistan. Today, 77 higher education institutions and research institutes are working together to make a significant contribution to the development of science. It is no exaggeration to say that every product, item and commodity used in our industry and daily needs is a product of the achievements of chemical science. As a result of further improving the use of investments, the number of chemical production facilities, new, modern equipment and technologies, modern laboratories meeting world standards will increase.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 17, 2019 "On the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" in the "Year of Active Investment and Social Development" and November 26, 2019 In order to ensure the implementation of the resolution "On measures for the organization of educational institutions" standards for the necessary equipment and facilities for general secondary education have been developed. In

accordance with this principle, in order to widely introduce information and communication technologies in educational institutions, it is planned to provide each classroom with computer equipment and electronic interactive whiteboards for teachers. In particular, it is planned to equip the teachers' room with modern technical equipment. Classrooms for music, drawing, fine arts and painting, mathematics and technology were replenished with additional teaching aids, equipment and musical instruments. There is an opportunity to organize virtual laboratory classes by equipping the laboratories of physics, chemistry and biology with modern information and communication technologies. The library will be equipped with computer equipment, a wi-fi router, barcode and QR code readers, a color printer, fiction and textbooks. It is also planned to equip secondary schools that do not have gyms with sports equipment and gym locker rooms for regular sports.

In addition, in order to improve the quality of education, STEAM standards for educational equipment are being established for secondary schools. This standard of equipment will create favorable conditions for teachers and students of secondary schools, improve the quality of education and the widespread use of information and communication technologies in educational institutions. Training and laboratory rooms are organized in special rooms equipped with the necessary equipment. When the classroom is equipped, it should fully cover the content of the subject. There is a board in front of the cabinet, a TV set on the right and a computer on the left. On the left side of the board is a plant or animal cell stand or model, on the right is the evolution of the organic world, on the side of the window are room flowers, on the back are cabinets for biology departments, and on these cabinets are the equipment belonging to each department. 'yish should. At the top of the cabinet are portraits of scientists who have made significant contributions to biology, including E.P. Karovin, I.A. Raykova, T.Z. Zohidov, A.A. Muzaffarov, Y.H. Turakulov, B.O. Toshmammedov, J.A. Musaev, A. Abdullaev. Science room equipment should be placed in a separate system that meets the requirements of each biological science separately.

### IV. Discussion

The equipment for the experiment must be at the level of the latest scientific and technical achievements, meet the requirements of technical aesthetics, safety, occupational hygiene.

Therefore, there are general requirements for the use of teaching equipment in classrooms and laboratories.

*1. Pedagogical requirements:* Classrooms and laboratories, their equipment and tools are designed to illuminate the content of the topic studied in the lesson, to help students to fully understand the

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structure of objects, to help memorize and apply knowledge in practice, in the process of biological education. implementation of the principle of exhibition, as well as the use of advanced pedagogical and information techniques to help students to master the basics of biology, to structure their teaching and practical skills, to prepare them for independent living and career choices should give.

2. *Safety and hygiene requirements for the laboratory room:* All teaching equipment in the room must meet the requirements of technical means of education and occupational hygiene and safety. The classroom should have reminders (notes) on the rules of use and storage of equipment. Strict observance of safety and hygiene requirements is a reliable guarantee of prevention of accidents and various diseases.

3. *Aesthetic requirements:* Every piece of equipment placed in the room, as well as their elements and general appearance, must meet the laws of beauty, nurture the artistic taste of students, create a sense of satisfaction in both the student and the teacher.

Visual resources in the room: Optical instruments - Biology classes use more optical instruments, such as microscopes and magnifiers. They are used to study the anatomical and morphological features of invisible animals and plants, as well as the structure of microorganisms. Visual aids used in biology classes are divided into natural and visual weapons.

Naturally prepared weapons include: botanicals - herbariums, herbarium tables and handouts made from dried plant organs for practical work; from zoology - collections of insects and fixed representatives of invertebrate species, wet preparations showing the development of animals, tulup (chuchela) and skeletons of various systematic groups of vertebrates, handouts - parts of animals, fish bones, coins, bird feathers and others; human anatomy, physiology and hygiene - human skeleton, some bones include micropreparations and others.

Visual aids: charts and pictures for each course; human body and model and individual organ systems,

which are divided into parts for the course of human anatomy, physiology and hygiene; for a general biology course, monkey skulls and brain models include slides and micropreparations. Tables - Particular attention should be paid to the storage of study schedules. It is convenient to store the tables hanging on the wire hooks in the cabinet. All the equipment of the biology room should be adapted to conduct experiments during the lesson, practical observations, timely presentation of tables, videos, slides, distribution and collection of materials and tools for practical work. Keeping textbooks in a system allows you to quickly find and prepare them for use in the classroom. Proper and beautiful placement of all items in the biology room helps to cultivate aesthetic feelings in students.

## V. Conclusion

The teaching aids that should always be in the classroom include:

1) materials distributed to each student: a sample of various minerals, chemical raw materials, a collection of various minerals, alloys of metals, a sample of rubber, coal and petroleum products, aluminum, steel collection, chemical fiber collection;

2) visual aids: atomic crystal lattice, atomic model, tables representing various chemical production processes;

3) reagents required for the experiment: oxides, acids, salts, indicators, alcohols, aldehydes, aromatic hydrocarbons, organic acids, carbohydrates;

4) experimental equipment: ozonator, electrolyzer for testing solutions, water electrolysis device, voltmeter, limestone kiln, muffle furnace, drying cabinet, distiller, technical scales and other devices. Teacher's workplace lighting with artificial lighting should be at least 300 lk, classroom board 500 lk. Only when the chemistry classroom is fully equipped with them, the lessons will be of high quality. In any laboratory, of course, there is a specialist working as a laboratory assistant. Duties and responsibilities of each laboratory assistant are defined based on the specifics of the institution in which he works.

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