

The Role of the Cloud System and Pedagogical Training Methods in the Training of Car Drivers

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ABSTRACT

The issue of driver training in educational institutions and driving schools remains one of the urgent issues. This article talks about the improvement of the methods of training car drivers, as well as pedagogical research carried out in the course of the training process of car drivers, improvement of the control system, the methods of training car drivers used in the course of the lesson, on the example of the discipline of "traffic rules" goes.

Enter. In recent years, in our republic, the safe movement of motorists on the roads has been considered at the level of state policy, and at the meeting of the video selector held on January 26, 2022, the president drew attention to the sharp increase in the number of traffic violations and accidents. "In order to eliminate the problem, they emphasized that the training system should be fundamentally improved", [1] It is necessary to improve the mechanism of training personnel for the activities of road safety, to ensure reliable human safety on the roads and to drastically reduce the number of deaths. means The increase in the number of drivers and motor vehicles on the roads means that the demand for ensuring traffic safety is urgent. This article is relevant for the quality training of car drivers.

Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review). As a result of the research of foreign scientists, it became known that a number of scientific researches were conducted on the training of car drivers. In particular, A.N.Nikolayev, S.V. Savchenko, I.I. Lyubimov, Ye.V. Bondarenko, V.I. Rassoja, R.F.Kalimullin A.G.Asmolov, Ye.V.Berejnova, I.A.Kolesnikova, V. V.Kraevskiy, and others are aimed at training students and car drivers. Q.X. Azizov, S.N. Azemsha, K.M.Nazarov, S.M. Kodirov, J.R. Kulmuxamedov, O'.X. Muxamedov, N.F. Muhitdinov, A.A. Nazarov, and other specialists conducted scientific research on traffic safety and road traffic accident analysis.

H.F.Oltinboyevich, M.M.Aripov, A.G'.Hayitov, F.R.Muradova, M.D.Pardaeva, F.M.Zakirova, U.Y.Yuldashev, and among the scientists of the research aimed at improving the professional activity of teachers in our country, "Pedagogical diagnosis of professional training of future students and improvement of the monitoring system", carried out scientific practical work on the problems of organizing the educational process based on the distance education system.

Research Methodology (Research Methodology). The research used methods of scientific and methodological literature analysis, questionnaire, pedagogical observation, pedagogical testing, and analysis of pedagogical experience.

Driving stress: Driving is one of the most complex professions and is associated with constant risks. The level of complexity of the driver's work can be assessed by the various situations that affect him during driving and the measures taken to eliminate them. [2.]

Autogenic exercises also play an important role in the psychological preparation of car drivers. A person can acquire the necessary psychological state as a result of convincing himself with the help of autogenic exercises. That is, before setting off on the road, the driver thinks and repeats in his mind: "I must be calm, attentive, and orderly today so that I don't cause a road traffic accident." Repeating these words in serious situations helps car drivers to get rid of various emotions and insecurities. [2.]

Prevention of fatigue: The driver's ability to work decreases due to fatigue during work. Fatigue accumulated during the working day will pass after rest. Extreme fatigue can be caused by not getting enough sleep. This can be prevented by proper organization of working conditions and full rest. If the driver rests, the ability to work will be restored after a certain period of time. Proper organization of work time and rest is the main tool against burnout. At the same time, idiomotorics and autogenic exercises also help to reduce fatigue. [2.]

Ways to maintain a stable physical condition while driving a vehicle: Not getting enough sleep at night, as well as the accumulation of fatigue towards the end of the week, also leads to extreme fatigue of the driver. Taking this into account, it is necessary to observe the sequence of work and rest in order to maintain the stable physical condition of the driver in the process of driving a motor vehicle during the day. If the work lasts for 3-5 hours, it is necessary to take a break of 5-10 minutes in about an hour and perform short-term physical exercises for the back, arms, and legs. After the second and fourth working hours, it is necessary to drink hot tea or coffee. Proper nutrition is also important for the driver. Changing the time of meals, poor quality food leads to rapid fatigue and illness. [2. 6.]

Knowledge - Students are armed with knowledge through reading. In order to be able to apply knowledge in a way that gives many benefits in life, it is necessary to develop skills and competencies along with knowledge.

A skill is a set of actions that result from practice. Talent and skill become proficiency through practice and repetition.

Driving skill is the ability to act purposefully and creatively, relying on existing knowledge and skills in the process of driving a motor vehicle. [11. 6.]

Educational methods. One of the most important features of the educational process is teaching methods. Educational methods are means of mutual activity between the teacher and the student, in this process, students acquire certain knowledge, skills, and abilities, develop their mental and physical maturity, and increase their creativity. [3.4.]

Each method should fulfill the functions of education and training and realize the unity of education and training. The use of one or another method depends on the purpose of education, the nature of the topic being studied, the content of education, the scope of knowledge of students, and the skills of the student. [3. 5.]

Analysis and results (Analysis and results). In the third stage of the research (1st semester of 2021-2022), work was carried out to clarify the theoretical and methodological aspects of the work with the students, analytically generalize the results of the experiment based on statistical methods, and put the research results into practice. In the final part of this stage, the experimental results were summarized and compared using statistical methods.

In the fourth stage of the research (2nd semester of 2021-2022), in order to improve the existing driver training model, an in-depth analysis of all its stages, mechanisms, and methods of identifying shortcomings and eliminating them was developed. In the final part of this stage, a new driver training model was developed, taking into account all the above stages.

Based on the experiment, a cloud system (Table 1) was conducted between student youth and car drivers, based on the age of the students.

Table 1

Age	Number of students	5	4	3	2
18-20 years old	80	35	23	12	10
21-23 years old	48	17	11	9	11
22-25 years old	38	8	9	9	12
26-28 years old	66	25	23	11	7
28-60 years old	30	2	7	9	12
TOTAL:	262	87	73	50	52

Age	Control group	5	4	3	2
18-20 years old	80	44	33	2	1
21-23 years old	48	27	11	9	1
22-25 years old	38	18	9	9	2
26-28 years old	66	33	22	8	3
28-60 years old	30	12	13	3	2
TOTAL:	262	134	88	31	9

According to the results of the test, the existing pedagogical method and the new pedagogical methods were compared according to the mathematical and comparative methods, and the testing method based on the cloud system was found to be effective. This was reflected in the pedagogical research conducted on the problems in the field, improving the quality of training of car drivers in educational institutions. It was considered necessary to use specific methods in the teaching of subjects, taking into account systematic methodical features in the training of car drivers.

Summary and suggestions (Conclusion/Recommendations). 5% of what we hear in a lecture, 10% of the materials we read, 20% of what we see in videos, pictures, and exhibitions, 30% of what we see and hear when an experiment is demonstrated, 40% of what we discuss together

when we start a discussion while doing exercises, we remember 50% of what we read, wrote, spoke. As a result, 75% of the information is retained in the minds of students. But it is even more effective for students to teach each other in the course of educational and practical training, where 90 percent of the information is absorbed. Scientific experience shows that :

General duties of drivers (9<14.2 percent), driver's duties in the event of a traffic accident (10<20.2 percent), pedestrian duties (9<16.2 percent), passengers' duties (5 <25.2 percent), traffic lights and regulatory signals (11<23.2 percent), warning and emergency (danger) signals (10<21.2 percent), starting movement, maneuvering (5<28.2 percent), location of vehicles on the road (8<11.2 percent), speed (4=4<15.8 percent), overtaking (7<28.2 percent), stopping and parking (9<14.2 percent), traffic at intersections (10<26.2 percent), pedestrian crossings and directional vehicle stops (14<36.2 percent), railroad crossings driving through roads (5<16.2 percent), driving on highways (3<26.2 percent), driving in residential areas (12<17.2 percent), driving on steep heights and slopes (3<30.2 percent), or benefits of electric vehicles (2<9.2 percent), use of outdoor lighting devices (5<17.2 percent), driving mechanical vehicles (7<18.2 percent), training to drive vehicles (9< 17.2 percent), human transportation (10<17.2 percent), cargo transportation (11<19.2 percent), additional requirements for the movement of bicycles, mopeds and carts, as well as driving animals (9< 21.2 percent), obligations of officials and citizens to ensure road safety, launch vehicles, install numbers and recognizable signs (3<14.6 percent), road signs (10<15.8 percent), road lines (5=5<20 percent), we can see that the average of 20 percent in science has increased through the control of the general test (cloud system).

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