THE ROLE OF EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY IN HUMAN LIFE

Kamalova F.R.
Bukhara Engineering and Technology Institute
(feruzakamalova15@mail.com)

Abstract: This article outlines the rapid development of our time, the role of technology and technology in it, as well as the growing need for modern equipment in dynamic photography. The purposes for which the technique is used are illustrated with examples.

Keywords: technology, technology, society, technosphere, machines, mechanisms, techno-enabled space

The modern world is a “technological space” and “technological” time. We live and act not in the primordial world, but in fact in the “technosphere”.

Engineering and technology occupy a very important place in modern society. They practically influence all aspects of society, largely determine the development of material, production, everyday life and spiritual spheres, radically change its system of communication and information, influence the social and personal lives of people, and radically transform their entire way of life.

The technosphere is understood as a part of the natural environment (biosphere) transformed by humans using direct or indirect technical influence for the purpose of satisfying their material, social and cultural needs. From this definition it follows that the technosphere is not only the technology itself, roads, buildings and structures, urban and industrial buildings, but also everything that was created by man with the help of technology or appeared as a result of the use of technology - for example, forest clearings for the extraction of minerals, waste dumps and much much much more.

The technosphere is a part of the biosphere fundamentally transformed by humans into technical and man-made objects (mechanisms of buildings, joints, mine workings, roads, and so on.) with the help of the direct or indirect impact of technical means in order to best meet the socio-economic needs of a person. Thus, technology, technical systems and the technology used are involved in the transformation.

Technology refers to any objects that a person operates in the process of his activity, including even the most primitive tools of work: sticks, axes, shovels, and so on.This allows us to say that the technosphere arose in a distant historical time by human standards. But for the biosphere, which has evolved over billions of years, the texnosphere is an innovation whose development has an explosive, avalanche-like character.

The concept of "technology" is one of the most ancient and widespread today. Until recently, it was used to designate some indeterminate activity or some set of material formations.

The use of modern technologies facilitates the educational process in preschool, secondary and higher educational institutions. Modern children are exposed to technology almost immediately after birth. If you choose the right training programs and games, you can help develop logical thinking in a little person and improve eye-hand coordination.

Also the role of Internet technologies in modern society globally. Today, the Internet is the main source for obtaining a variety of information. Generally speaking, Internet technologies provide modern people with a huge number of opportunities.

The content of the concept of technology has historically transformed, reflecting the development of production methods and means of labor. The original meaning of the word art, craftsmanship, means the activity itself, its quality level. Then the concept of technology reflects a certain method of production or processing. In craft production, individual skill is replaced by a set of techniques and methods passed on from generation to generation. And finally, the concept of "technique" is transferred to manufactured material objects. This happens during the period of development of machine production and technology refers to various devices serving production, as well as some products of such production.

When starting to analyze technology, it is advisable to consider the existing formulations of the definition of technology and highlight their main types. There are many definitions of technology:

- Greek ″technē″ - craft¸ art¸ craftsmanship;
- a set of techniques and rules for doing something;
- activities aimed at meeting human needs, which leads to changes in the material world;
- system of tools and machines;
- means of labor in the broad sense – all the material conditions necessary so that the production process can be completed at all;
- technology is a system of actions through which a person strives to achieve the implementation of an extra-natural program, that is, the implementation of himself;
- the totality of material objects produced by society;
- the totality of material means of purposeful human activity;
- system of artificial organs of human activity;
- collection of mechanical work to perform the work needed by mankind.

The main part of the technical equipment is production equipment, which includes machines and mechanisms, tools for controlling machines and technological processes. also production buildings and communications and so on.

Equipment is usually classified according to the industrial structure of production (for example, transport industry) or in relation to individual structural units of production. For example, aviation, land reclamation, energy, chemical, mining, and so on. Technology at one time is divided according to the industrial system of technical production (in view of the transport industry) or in relation to other highly structural classes of technical production. For example, aviation, land reclamation, energy, chemical and mining equipment.

Technology is increasingly becoming the materialization of scientific knowledge. The development of technology is expressed in the creation of new and improvement of existing types of machines, equipment, increasing the technical level of production processes of their complex mechanization and automation in the creation of new materials, fuels and energy converters, and so on.

Based on their functional purpose, there are different types of equipment:

- production;
- military;
- household;
- medical;
- for scientific research;
- education;
- cultures, and so on.

The main part of the technical equipment is production equipment, which includes machines and mechanisms, tools for controlling machines and technological processes. as well as production buildings and communications, etc. The main role of technical systems is production technology, which includes machines and mechanisms, tools machine control system means and technological processes in addition to production buildings and connections, and so on.

Historically, technology has evolved from primitive machines performing one operation to the most complex automatic machines of modern production combined into a single system. that has an appropriate structure and is aimed at achieving certain goals.

Techniques are usually classified according to:

1. Industry structure of production (for example, transport industry);

2. In relation to individual structural units of production (for example, aviation, land reclamation, energy, chemical, miningб and so on.).

A technical system (object) is understood as an ordered set of individual elements interconnected functionally and interacting in such a way in order to ensure the fulfillment of certain specified functions (achieving a goal) under various states of performance.

Objects can be various systems and their elements, in particular: joints, installations, technical products, machine devices, devices and their parts, units and

individual details. Orderliness means that, relative to the environment, the system appears and is accordingly perceived as something functionally unified. A characteristic of a system is the structured nature of its components, the subordination of the organization of the entire system to a specific goal. Systems operate in space and time. The process of systems functioning represents a change in the state of the system, its transition from one state to another.

In accordance with this, systems are divided into:

1. A static system is a system with one possible state.
2. Dynamic system - a system with many states in which over time there is a transition from one state to another.

From a safety standpoint, the tasks of studying technical systems are to see how the elements of the system function in the system in interaction with its other parts and how For any reason, a failure may occur, threatening negative consequences for the environment.

Technology and its connection with technology. The term technology is interpreted quite broadly in the encyclopedia: “Technology is a set of techniques and methods of obtaining” processing or processing raw materials. semi-finished products or products manufactured in various sectors of the construction industry, etc. scientific discipline that develops such techniques and methods of the extraction, processing, storage, and processing operations themselves, which are the main component of production process description of production processes, instructions for their implementation, technological rules, requirements, maps, graphics, and so on.

″Technology is a set of processing methods, manufacturing, changing the state, properties of raw materials, materials or semi-finished products used in the production process supplies for obtaining finished products, research on the methods of influencing raw materials and half-products by the corresponding production tools.

Comparing the data on the formulation of the subject of technology, we can talk about different principles of approach to general definitions. In TSB, technology is understood quite broadly and is divided into objective (functioning in various sectors of the national economy) and subjective (scientific). In the polytechnic dictionary, the scientific side of technology is narrowed to the moment of interaction of certain tools of work with objects of work, i.e. before production operations. This means that the subjective side of technology is reduced to the objective, functioning side and essentially the scientific side of technology is not recognized. In this case, we mean the totality of methods for manufacturing products, the methods of influencing raw materials by the corresponding production tools or the totality processes and the processes themselves that make up the actual practical technology, but not at all the scientific, abstract side of these processes, which does not include specific tools of work or person. This position leads to a misinterpretation of the general concepts of scientific and theoretical technology to their replacement with

technical science and, ultimately, to metaphysics. y. When analyzing practical technology, it cannot be separated from the technology and means of labor. From this it follows that modern technology is ambiguous in its essence and has several aspects. The most important of them are objective and subjective. The latter, in turn, has a scientific and theoretical side.

Thus, we are faced with the problem of objective and subjective in technology, that is, with practical and theoretical technology. This is precisely the hidden reason for the different interpretations of terms.

Literature used:

1.B.A. Akimov et al. Reliability of technical systems and man-made risks - M. "Business Express 2002.

2.Kostikov B.A. Reliability of technical systems and man-made risks. Study guide. Moscow. 2008.-136 pp.

3.A. Mark, P. Friend James Fundamentals of Occupational Safety and Health. Bernan Press. I'epMaHHs, 2007

4.F.R. Kamalova, Sh.A Kholova “Reliability of technical systems and man-made risks.” Study guide. T-2022

5.Kamalova, F. (2022). GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL CHANGES IN UZBEKISTAN. Involta Scientific Journal, 1(11), 37-42.

6. Kamalova, F. R., & Kholova, Sh. A. (2022). ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM OF MODERN TIME AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM OF HUMANITY. Academic research in educational sciences, 3(2), 452-45

7. Kamalova, F. R., & Narzullaeva, D. B. (2021). Optimization of Tourism Infrastructure in Bukhara. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 11(9), 100-103.

8. Ataeva, G. I., Akabirova, L. Kh., & Kamalova, F. R. (2020). ABOUT distance education. In Conference Proceedings (Vol. 10, p. 91)

9. Rakhmatovna, K. F. (2020). Education of ecological culture in students. Problems of pedagogy, (3 (48)), 26-28