

Training School Students in Technology Education Folk Crafts Methods of Innovation

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Annotation: In the article, the author highlighted the technology used in teaching schoolchildren folk art.

Keywords: artisan, ritual, tradition of teacher-student, knowledge, skills, decoration, activity.

The use of modern educational methods is of great importance in teaching students folk crafts in general education schools. Therefore, forming the new content of practical and artistic decorative arts education in general education schools on the basis of information technologies, providing modern educational-methodical complexes and didactic aspects of the educational process, and correctly solving the scientific and practical issues of training in this field are one of the urgent issues of today. In order to positively solve this problem, it is necessary to inform the students about the types of embroidery and their uniqueness, and to teach them to create embroidery compositions in various forms, to arouse interest in the subject being taught, to form theoretical knowledge, practical skills and competencies, to master the distributed materials related to the topic individually and in groups. The evaluation of students' knowledge through the preparation of handouts and didactic materials will give good results.

Pedagogical technology in the educational process is a coherent process in a clear sequence, it is a pedagogical process aimed at providing a goal-oriented, pre-planned and guaranteed result based on the needs of the student. The use of non-traditional methods during practical training, the correct use of its possibilities, is a responsible task for every teacher. In the implementation of these tasks, attention should be paid to the following:

- by using information technologies in teaching folk crafts to students, by continuing the traditions left by our ancestors, the teacher-disciple traditions, educating them in a spiritual and moral sense; directing students to creativity, inquisitiveness, improvement of their professional skills while teaching handicrafts;
- education of professional ethics, respect for adults, patriotism, politeness, decency, truthfulness, honesty, purity, patience, humility, humanity, fairness, justice, love, sincerity in students;
- consists in forming a socio-ideological, high worldview in students

Technology of lecture training

Topic 1	History of folk crafts, its types. The art of embroidery.
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Technological map of the lesson

Number of students: Up to 30 people	Time: 2 hours	Number of students: Up to 30 people
The form of training	An informative discussion lesson	The form of training
Lecture plan	1. History of folk crafts, its types and history of embroidery art. 2. Schools of embroidery art and their representatives.	Lecture plan

	3. Development of embroidery art.	
The purpose of the training session: to provide students with information about the types of folk crafts, the history and development of embroidery art, embroidery schools, representatives.		
Pedagogical task:	The result of the educational activity:	
1. To provide insights into folk crafts, its types, and the history of embroidery art.	Students will gain an understanding of folk crafts, its types, and the history of embroidery art.	
2. To provide information about embroidery art schools and their representatives.	Students will learn about embroidery art schools and their representatives.	
3. Explains the development of embroidery art.	They get an understanding of the development of embroidery art.	
Teaching methods and techniques	Lecture, "How?" technique, "FSMU" and "Insert" methods.	
Teaching tools	Educational-methodological complex, study guide, handout and didactic materials, demonstration posters, slides.	
Teaching form	Work in teams and classes	
Teaching conditions	A classroom equipped with technical means, where teaching methods can be applied.	
Monitoring and evaluation	Observation, oral control, question-and-answer inquiry, study assignment. ("Charkhapalak" technology)	

Work processes time	Activity content	
	Teacher	A student
Stage 1. Enter (10 minutes)	.1. Announces the topic and plan of the lecture, explains the purpose of the training session and the results of the training activity.	He listens, writes down the name of the topic
	Publishes training format and evaluation criteria.	Writes
Stage 2. Main process (45 minutes)	2.1. The first point of the subject plan will be a lecture on the plan. "How?" using the method, addresses the students with the following question: "What information do you know about folk crafts?".	Writes, answers the question.
	2.2. will give a lecture on the second point of the subject plan. "How?" using the method, addresses the students with the following question: "What embroidery art schools do you know?".	Writes, answers the question.
	2.3. It announces that it will be done through "Working in small groups" in covering issues such as the art of embroidery and its development. Gives assignments to classes using "FSMU" technique. Helps to work in classes. Allows access to	They answer questions and freely debate. They work in classes.

	additional information. Draws attention to the expected result. Each group helps to make a presentation, summarizing their knowledge, paying special attention to the conclusions. Listens carefully to the extent to which tasks are completed correctly. He listens and summarizes his thoughts.	
Stage 3. Final stage (10 minutes)	3.1. A general conclusion is made on the topic.	they listen
	3.2. Asks questions using "Charkhapalak" technology for self-control.	They write answers to questions.
	3.3. Announces the topic that will be covered in the next lesson and asks them to prepare for independent study in the table in the "insert" method.	Fills the table in the "Insert" method.

Classes, groups	Complete and clear clarification of the question. 0-5 points	Problem solving with examples. 0-5 points	Activity of class, group members. 0-5 points	Total score

Table 1

Topic: History of folk crafts, its types the art of embroidery.

1. History of folk crafts, its types and history of painting art.
2. Schools of embroidery art and their representatives.
3. Development of painting art.

The purpose of the training session is to form students' knowledge about the types of folk crafts, the history of painting art and its development, painting schools, representatives.

The result of the educational activity: the students were informed about the types of folk crafts, the history of painting art and its development, embroidery schools, representatives.

Table 2

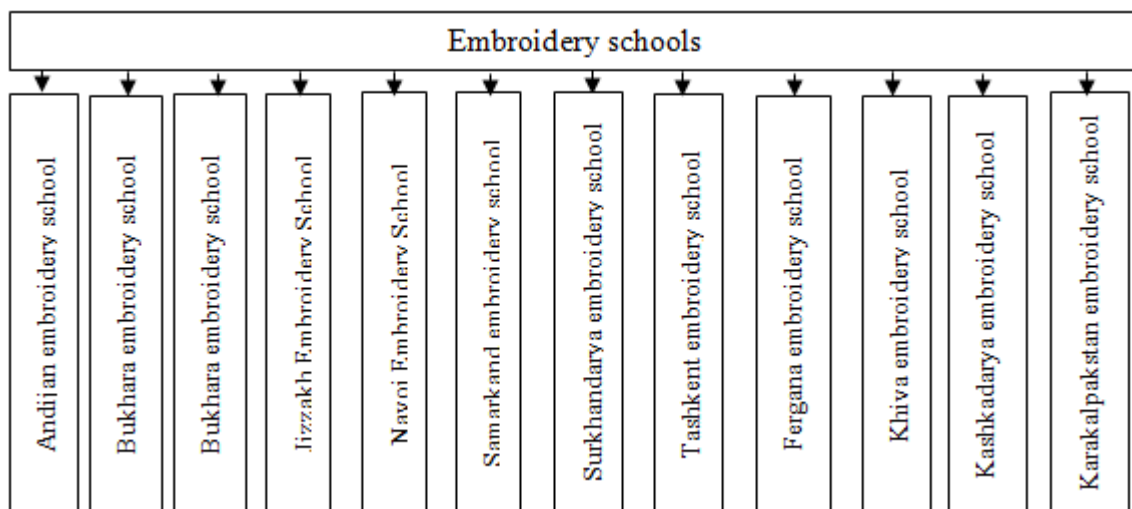
Classes, groups	Complete and clear clarification of the question. 0-5 points	Problem solving with examples. 0-5 points	Activity of class, group members. 0-5 points	Total score

13 - 15 points - "excellent"

12 - 10 points - "good"

6 - 9 points - "satisfactory"

Table 4



In solving these tasks, the teacher should be able to see and imagine each lesson in a holistic state, design the future lesson process. In this case, it is an important didactic condition for the teacher to create a technological map of the future lesson. Because the technological map of the lesson is created based on the nature of the subject being taught for each topic, each lesson, and the students' capabilities and needs. The colorful and interesting nature of each lesson depends on the carefully thought out lesson technology.

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