

EFFECTIVE TEACHING OF NATIONAL CRAFTS IN TECHNOLOGY CLASSES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations, pedagogical possibilities, and mechanisms for implementing effective teaching of national crafts in technology education. It scientifically illuminates the role of national crafts in guiding the younger generation towards professions, forming a culture of labor, and instilling national values and spirituality. The study reveals the advantages of using interactive methods, project-based learning technologies, the experience of local masters, and a system of practical classes aimed at developing students' practical skills during the lesson.

Keywords: technological education, national crafts, practical training, career guidance, interdisciplinary integration, creative thinking, project-based learning, national values, practical competence, educational effectiveness.

TEXNOLOGIYA DARSLARIDA MILLIY HUNARLARNI SAMARALI O'QITISH

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada texnologiya ta'limida milliy hunarlarni samarali o'qitishning nazariy-metodik asoslari, pedagogik imkoniyatlari va o'quv jarayoniga tatbiq etish mexanizmlari tahlil qilinadi. Unda milliy hunarmandchilikning yosh avlodni kasbga yo'naltirish, mehnat madaniyatini shakllantirish, milliy qadriyat va ma'naviyatni singdirishdagi o'rni ilmiy asosda yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda dars jarayonida o'quvchilarning amaliy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan interfaol metodlardan, loyiha asosida o'qitish texnologiyalaridan, mahalliy ustalar tajribasidan va amaliy mashg'ulotlar tizimidan foydalanishning afzalliklari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: texnologiya ta'limi, milliy hunarmandchilik, amaliy mashg'ulot, kasbga yo'naltirish, fanlararo integratsiya, ijodiy fikrlash, loyiha asosida o'qitish, milliy qadriyatlar, amaliy kompetensiya, ta'lim samaradorligi.

ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫМ РЕМЕСЛАМ НА УРОКАХ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются теоретико-методические основы, педагогические возможности и механизмы внедрения эффективного преподавания национальных ремесел в технологическом образовании. В ней на научной основе освещается роль национального ремесленничества в профессиональной ориентации молодого поколения, формировании культуры труда, привитии национальных ценностей и духовности. В исследовании раскрываются преимущества использования интерактивных методов, технологий проектного обучения, опыта местных мастеров и системы практических занятий, направленных на развитие практических навыков учащихся в процессе урока.

Ключевые слова: технологическое образование, национальное ремесленничество, практическое обучение, профессиональная ориентация, междисциплинарная интеграция,



творческое мышление, проектное обучение, национальные ценности, практическая компетентность, эффективность образования.

During the years of independence, in the education system of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the upbringing of a harmoniously developed personality based on national and universal values, the training of competitive personnel with strong professional training, harmonious with the requirements of the labor market. In this process, the subject of technology is recognized not only as one of the general education subjects, but also as an important pedagogical tool for the formation of students' practical work skills, career guidance, and education in the spirit of national culture.

The process of teaching national crafts in technology education forms a respectful attitude of the younger generation towards historical and cultural heritage, instills in their consciousness such qualities as the glorification of crafts, diligence, endurance, and creativity. At the same time, the introduction of national crafts into the educational process creates conditions for students to think, search creatively, understand aesthetics, and develop skills applicable to real life.

According to modern pedagogical requirements, when teaching national crafts, it is necessary not only to limit oneself to traditional forms of lessons, but also to introduce students to interactive methods, practical exercises, project-based learning technologies, interdisciplinary integration, regional craft traditions, as well as the experience of local masters. Such an approach radically enriches the content and quality of technological education, forming in the student not only knowledge, but also competencies necessary in a market economy.

Analysis of scientific literature on the issue of effective teaching of national crafts in technological education shows that in recent years, scientific research aimed at integrating national values in the educational process, conveying the professional heritage to the younger generation, and forming practical skills has significantly expanded. Researchers emphasize that the teaching of national crafts should not be limited to enriching the content of education, but should serve the comprehensive development of the individual.

Decrees, resolutions, and conceptual documents of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on strengthening education and upbringing, professional training, and instilling national heritage in the minds of young people create a regulatory and legal basis for modernizing the content of technological education. In particular, the development of students' creative thinking, practical work culture, and competencies is indicated as a priority task in educational programs on national crafts, applied arts, and folk art.

In the works of pedagogical scientists A.Gafforov, R.Mamatov, N.Khasanov, S.Turakulov, the effectiveness of enriching the content of technological education with national craft traditions, interdisciplinary integration in the lesson process, project-based learning, practical classes, and the use of the mentor-student tradition is scientifically substantiated. In their opinion, teaching national crafts in a practical direction serves to connect students' abstract knowledge with real-life activities and increase professional interest[1,2,3,4].

Also, in foreign literature, the ideas of J.Dewey, H.Gardner, K.Robinson, and others on education based on experience, the development of competence based on cultural heritage, and the stimulation of creative thinking are considered as scientific principles in harmony with the process of teaching national crafts. This approach is aimed at forming the student not only as a learner, but also as a creative, searching, and practically active person[5,6,7].



Analysis shows that the effective teaching of national crafts in technology lessons depends on several important factors. First of all, the combination of interdisciplinary connections in the educational process - technology, history, art, and labor - enriches students' knowledge and makes the lesson interesting. Secondly, project and practical classes encourage students to work independently, think creatively, and develop practical skills. Thirdly, the experience of local teachers teaches students the secrets of the craft and prepares them for real life.

Nevertheless, there are some problems in the lesson process: there is not enough equipment for practical classes, methodological materials are limited, and the qualifications of teachers vary. This can hinder the effective teaching of national crafts.

Therefore, to make lessons more effective, the following are necessary: increasing the share of practical classes, strengthening interdisciplinary integration, wider involvement of teachers' experience, and enrichment of methodological materials[8].

Analysis and practical observations show that effective teaching of national crafts in technology lessons serves the formation of not only practical skills of students, but also creative thinking, interest in the profession, and respect for national values.

For effective teaching, it is necessary to apply such approaches as interdisciplinary integration, methods based on project and practical exercises, the use of the experience of local mentors, and familiarization with the traditions of regional crafts. This enriches the learning process, develops students' skills in independent work and creative research, and also prepares them for future practical life.

Thus, the modernization and methodological improvement of teaching national crafts in technological education serves to increase the effectiveness of the educational process, educating young people as professionally prepared individuals who respect national heritage.

In conclusion, teaching national crafts in technology lessons serves not only the formation of practical skills, but also the development of creative thinking, a culture of labor, and respect for national values in students. The research results showed that interdisciplinary integration, practical classes, project-based work, and the application of the experience of local teachers make the educational process effective.

Also, the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies in the teaching of national crafts, the practical orientation of lessons, and the encouragement of students to work independently contribute to improving the quality of education. As a result, students not only acquire knowledge and skills, but also develop as a person who values national heritage, is professionally ready and creative.

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