

FEATURES OF THE STUDY OF FOLK CRAFTS IN TECHNOLOGY CLASSES AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Igamov Sobir Salimovich
Samarkand State University, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The training of independent and creative thinking qualities of a harmonious person, which will be formed as a result of reforms in the field of education, is one of the important tasks of general secondary educational institutions. In this regard, it is important to organize the effective work of the students' circle. The main purpose of the law "on education" implemented in the Republic and the "national program of Personnel Training" is also to reform the education system at the level of World requirements, one of the main directions of which should be implemented is to improve the training of students.

Keywords: thinking qualities, National, Labor, special knowledge, skills of students, Public, production enterprises.

INTRODUCTION

Technology education classes organized in secondary schools, in general, this category is the leader in the implementation of education, the formation and development of National, Labor, special knowledge, skills of students. According to the content, essence and functions of Technology Education provides for the introduction into practice by summarizing, harmonizing and embodying all scientific, natural, socio-economic knowledge.

In the process of carrying out our research, we have primarily aimed at defining the aims and objectives of Technology Science in secondary schools in general:

At the stage of pre-school education, children are taught more in the style of games, the methods of purposeful work-action, awaken the initial understanding and imagination about the world of Labor, the process, People, items, taking into account the age, mental and individual characteristics.

In primary school (I - IV-classes), it is planned to provide students with a view to creating a simple picture of the world of Labor and craftsmanship, plant care, the introduction of various materials, simple processing, simple instruments of Labor and craftsmanship and methods of labour, work-action. During this period, students will strengthen and go through the scale of knowledge they have acquired from technology education in their life experiences and in the process of family labour.

Materials and methods

In the upper classes, technology and vocational orientation classes-provide training of various types of hand-held equipment, equipment, devices used in the practice of workers and specialists, mechanic work with electrified and electrified means, provide training on the basics of the safety of labour legislation, sanitary and hygienic rules and guidelines. It also aims at providing students with a variety of professional knowledge, the formation of practical skills and competences by organizing special training sessions on the main areas of the national

economy and craftsmanship in this period. In this training, students will be able to improve their professional skills, take relevant documents on their chosen profession and have the opportunity and the right to participate directly in the productive labour process.

To achieve the above-stated objective of technology education, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- - to teach to draw conclusions by solving tasks with the content of production in various fields, conducting experiments, using measuring and checking instruments-data, performing labour operations, comparing the results obtained with those required;
- - the love of knowledge and labour in the students, absorption of a sense of respect to the people of Labor, upbringing them in the spirit of public, loyalty to the motherland, friendship, mutual respect;
- - to accustom students to the production of quality, in-demand consumer goods, labour products on the basis of the requirements of the legislation of the market economy, to teach the products they have grown to be delivered to the consumer, to integrate and develop the qualities of business management (management), sponsorship, business.

In the process of studying the people's in technology education, students, in order to restore and develop the way of living, traditions of the spirituality of our people, the introduction of folk craftsmanship solves the task of studying, mastering and applying the rich heritage of national values, historical monuments, many facets of people's Masters to their practical activities.

Teacher-apprentice system in relation to traditional classroom-lesson classes in the practical and production content of technology science – has a positive impact on educational productivity, efficiency, the formation of personal qualities of future craftsman, material provision of their families and further enrichment of our historical values. Teacher's system-the organization of classes can be compared with the individual training of students and teachers in music education in higher educational institutions.

The study of the application of electronic computing techniques in technology education, means the study of the application of electrified and electrified devices, mechatronics, LEGO education and automation the study of students' automatic and programmable control systems in modern production, robotics and production techniques, technology in accordance with the level of the requirements of the period of education and the world industry.

In the implementation of technological education, the experiences of schools, extracurricular educational institutions, family, Public, production enterprises, people's craftsmen and their relations with each other are restored, useful goods and goods are grown in the educational process, the participation of educational institutions in the implementation of the market economy is also one of the pressing problems.

The implementation of technological education requires compliance with the following principles of Education:

Technology education has the following principles:

1. Unit of education and training
2. The science of education and its polytechnic nature
3. Systematization and consistency in education
4. Unit of theory and practice
5. Age to take into account individual characteristics

6. Consciousness and activity
8. Must show in education
9. Consistency and punctuality of mastering knowledge, skills and skills

DISCUSSION

Principles of technology education. The unit of education and training - the upbringing of students in the educational process takes place. For example: when teaching how to make tailoring of an item from a gauze, with the formation of knowledge, skills and skills of tailoring an item, economic education is formed by teaching how to use the tailoring. Or, by choosing decorations that are suitable for the sewing item, and by teaching quality sewing, artistic training in the students, moral training is formed by sitting on the sewing machine and looking at the sewing machine while sewing, working with the tuned machine, looking at the work clothes, paying attention to the fact that the work surface is sinking. It is very important and decisive to properly define the educational aspects that arise from the content of the big and small subjects that are going through in the process of technology education and to ensure its implementation along with education as a whole.

The principle of science. The technical knowledge that students receive in technology lessons must have a scientific nature in the literal sense of labour skills and qualifications.

The principle of science. it provides for the provision of technical information to the students, which is practically tested, scientifically correct, taking into account the best achievements in science. Therefore, the implementation of the principle of science is to provide students with technical information based on Science, tested in practice, taking into account the latest achievements of science. The teacher of technology science should use pure scientific terms in the information given in the process of training, apply symbolic signs, formulas, dimensions adopted in science. In the process of technology lessons, students perform processing, template preparation, modelling work on a variety of materials. In this, not only skills and qualifications are formed in the students, but also concepts are formed about the scientific basis of the labour operations that they are studying in them. For example: in order to model an item, students must first have scientific knowledge of the elements of modelling.

According to the requirements of this principle of science, students should be introduced to the scientific organization of advanced technological processes and labour with the latest brands of materials used in the production with new samples of machines, equipment, tools, objects, tools, tools in the lessons of technology. If this is not done in-school workshops, then it is possible to perform several extractions to production enterprises. A technology science student should follow the requirements of the principle of knowledge and use only scientific terms, symbolic signs accepted in science, formulas, measurements, etc. in training in educational workshops. The science of technology in school workshops, its content, that is, technical data on the principles of the structure and operation of machinery, equipment, as well as the technological processes of the performance of practical tasks, when the methods of Labor are viewed as a unit of commonality and peculiarity, acquires a scientific technological, Polytechnic property. At the same time, it is necessary to establish general laws specific to other technical and technological aspects and elements of the labor process, to give an understanding of their scientific, technical and psycho-physiological basis. During the study, metal shearing stations and woodworking tools, the same series, transmission lines, structure and function of shearing tools are studied when working on a sewing machine. There are many common aspects in the study of labour processes in the study of wood (planning, scattering,

sawing, grading) and metal processing (planning, clipping, cutting, sewing, etc.), dough preparation, roasting meat, steaming, Organization of Labor, tools, constructions, etc. In addition, the teacher of technology science should use in his lesson the structure of objects (technical device, model, make-up, etc.), the principle of operation, etc., which are executed from the conscious knowledge of students on the basis of Science (from Natural Science, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, drawing, etc.), the principle of operation, when based on the technology of preparation.

Main part

Systematism and consistency in education. Systematism and consistency mean that in education it is necessary to have a certain logical consistency since knowledge has the character of succession. They are based on his previous material. Systematism in the acquisition of knowledge dictates the use of various methods that are associated with theory and practice.

- a) the connection of personal experience and observations of students with the acquired knowledge;
- b) relationship of practice with theory (to enterprises);
- C) solving various issues, performing tasks of theoretical and practical nature, production of technological documents;
- D) production practice in the enterprise, construction and agriculture.

A systematic statement of knowledge is the study of the teaching material in parts, that is, the connection of the material with the mentioned material, the separation of the main ones, the teaching of students to analyze, the generalization of the learned into the system. In order for knowledge to be integrated into the system of subjects and subjects, it is necessary to repeat in large sections and individual subjects, regularly taking into account the knowledge, qualifications and skills of students throughout the entire academic year. In addition to the system of relations within each educational science, it is necessary to ensure that the science used in the following cases is connected.

The consistency in the Material statement, qualification and skills acquisition stems from the logic of both the educational science and the educational process. If students acquire knowledge, skills and skills on a strictly consistent basis, they will be able to use them easily and lightly, they will be able to recall what they have forgotten. Systematization of what is being studied in the process of teaching production to students, that is, it is necessary to establish the necessary connection between the operations studied, types of work.

This means that the systematic description of the materials in the science program means the consistent study of its sections and subjects, the connection of the new material with the lessons passed, the emphasis on the Basic Rules, the analysis of the syllables and the teaching of the assimilated knowledge. For example, it will not be difficult for students to learn sharp geometries and the connection of the cutting process to the sharpening corners.

Unit of theory and practice. The essence of the educational feature of technology science is the content of the teaching of educational tasks, as well as the implementation of educational work through organizational forms and techniques. Students begin by mastering the basics of various technical knowledge of labour in technology lessons. This information is explained to the students in the introductory textbooks at the beginning of the technology lesson, as well as at the time of the introduction, students successfully master the skills, skills based on the knowledge they have acquired and perform practical tasks. With this, one of the important rules of the theory of cognition is the connection of practice with the theory. Let's take, for example,

the topic “working on a Tokarlık screw Clipper” in the program. If the reader knows the structure and principle of operation of the tokarlık screw Clipper, he will determine the adjustment of the screw Clipper, the whipping of the material being processed and the clipper of the material being made. It is necessary to educate the system of the educational process of production of high ideological political qualities and the personal role of the teacher and adhere to the regime of educational work.

The technical data that will be explained to the students in the technology lessons will help them to better master their success, and on the other hand, the turn-by-turn technical data of the hands-on practical experience acquired.

The condition for the transition to each stage of development is not only a systematic increase in labour productivity and the creation of an abundance of material blessings but also the upbringing of high moral qualities to the younger generation, which is primarily formed in the process of Labor, which is carried out in the interests of society.

Technology lessons are the most appropriate subject for the moral education of students in the means of Labor. The execution of production orders of the Fatherland organization by the power of students in the training workshops will help to educate the sense of responsibility and pride for the work entrusted to them. As a result of the execution of such orders, important moral virtues are formed in the students, such as mutual sympathy, assistance to each other, collective and personal information for the results of General Labor, initiative and creative approach to the fulfilment of the task.

In the process of technology lessons, students have trained the feeling of being in a relationship with saving equipment, materials, workshop premises, teaching time. The culture of labour in educational workshops is of great importance - the organization of workplaces and the proper planning of educational work, the provision of technology lessons with hand tools, as well as various devices because they not only improve the quality of work of students but also increase the productivity of labour at the same time. The personal example of the teacher at the time of the demonstration of the methods of labour, his general culture, is considered to be a powerful educational tool for students.

The educational feature of technology education is that Labor consists of the content of teaching educational functions, as well as the implementation of educational work. The condition for moving to each stage of development is not only to regularly increase labour productivity and to create an abundance of material blessings but also to educate high moral qualities in the younger generation. It is formed in the process of Labor, which is primarily carried out in the interests of society. Technology lessons are the most appropriate subject for the moral education of students in the means of Labor.

This means that after the reader has theoretical knowledge, he will continue to conduct practical exercises to strengthen knowledge. Through the use of different forms of connecting theory with practice, we achieve an increase in the quality of knowledge in students.

Age to take into account individual characteristics. It is necessary to take into account that the content of the teaching corresponds to the educational techniques, as well as the mental, physical and age characteristics of the students. These requirements are achieved through the study of individual characteristics and interests in order to ensure that the teaching materials are accurate to the parts (sufficient strength to perform, from simple to complex to ensure the

progress of the course, the time of using different methods of teaching), to ensure the successful reading of the students.

The study of the individual characteristics of the age of the students helps the students to grow up in the process of Practical Work (educates the good sides that will try to eliminate the bad sides).

This means that the content of instructional material on technology education should be accessible to students in line with their current level of Science and technical development. It is also necessary to refer to the physical preparation of the pupils.

The concept of blindness includes not only the means by which one can see with his own eyes but also other types of hearing, perception and perception. Blindness increases the interest of students in the learning material under study, attracts attention to this aspect, develops the qualities of observability and active perception. For example, at the time of explaining the methods and processes of Labor to the students, the technology teacher not only uses coloured posters to indicate certain methods of labour but also demonstrates himself the performance of work actions and processes. He draws the attention of the students on how to keep the Gava in the workplace and how to hold the instruments, the movements towards one goal, etc.

However, given the great importance of using visual aids in technology lessons, it should also be remembered that excessive allocation to it can cause harm instead of profit. Therefore, when using visual aids, it is necessary to comply with a number of methodological requirements.

Although a clear perception prevails in the study of the instructional material on the labour of students, one should also not forget to educate the elements of abstract thinking at different ages. The task of the design technological style, which is specially developed in Bunda, requires not only to make calculations from readers, make sketches of details, technological processes of their preparation but also to implement constructive solutions.

Thus, with a clear perception of technology education, abstract thinking has an impact on interrelation.

CONCLUSION

Consistency and punctuality of mastering knowledge, skills and skills. The above-mentioned principles provide for the provision of technical education on the basis of productive labour and in the process of productive labour, that is, the preparation of socially useful labour in educational workshops. But productive labour and its object should be understandable to the students the work to be done should be out of their hands.

REFERENCES

1. Kamarbekovna, F. Z. (2020). UZBEK STAGE DANCE AND ITS WAY OF DEVELOPMENT. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(4), 4-4.
2. Erkinovna, A. N., & Kamarbekovna, F. Z. (2020). The role of dance in the opening of the idea of the performance and in the art of cinema. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(5), 158-162.

3. Фазлиева, З. К. (2018). ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ТЕОРИИ И ПРАКТИКИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ПРЕДМЕТА "МЕТОДИКА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ УЗБЕКСКОГО ТАНЦА". *Теория и практика современной науки*, (4), 534-537.
4. Фазлиева, З. К., & Абрайкулова, Н. Э. (2018). ТВОРЧЕСТВО МАРИУСА ПЕТИПА. *Мировая наука*, (12), 439-441.
5. Xudoyarov, A. (2020). ASPECTS AND POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE CLUSTER APPROACH IN DEVELOPING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ZIYARAH TOURISM. *The Light of Islam*, 2020(1), 202-209.
6. Худояров, А. А., & Жиянов, Ў. П. (2020). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЗИЁРАТ ТУРИЗМИ–ТУРИЗМ СОҲАСИНИНГ МУҲИМ ЙЎНАЛИШИ СИФАТИДА. *Иқтисодиётда инновация*, 10(3).
7. Худояров, А. А. (2020). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЗИЁРАТ ТУРИЗМИ БОЗОРИНИНГ РАҚОБАТБАРДОШЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИ. *Иқтисодиётда инновация*, 11(3).
8. Худояров, А. А., & Гулямова, Г. (2020). МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИНГ БАРҚАРОР РИВОЖЛАНИШИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА ЗИЁРАТ ТУРИСТИК КЛАСТЕРЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ. *Иқтисодиётда инновация*, 10(3).
9. Xudoyarov PhD, A. (2019). SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. *The Light of Islam*, 2019(4), 39.
10. Худаяров, А. А., & Пирматов, Х. Р. (2014). Воздействие туризма на национальную экономику Индонезии. In *Сборники конференций НИЦ Социосфера* (No. 39, pp. 262-265). Vedecko vydavateľske centrum Sociosfera-CZ sro.