

Improving the Teaching of the Subject "Sewing Samples from National Embroidery Products" On the Basis of the 'Moursund' Method

Mirzaeva Gulmera Makhmanazar kizi

*Independent researcher of the "Labor Education" department of Karshi State
University*

Abstract. *The article examines Uzbek folk crafts and their development in the system of continuous education, teaching crafts to young people. For this purpose, information is provided on the importance of the development of folk crafts as social protection, its main directions, the benefits provided by the state to artisans. Also, recommendations were given for improvement on the topic of "National embroidery" in higher educational institutions. The advantages of using the Murund method when teaching the selected topic are shown.*

Keywords: *embroidery, needlework, handicraft activity, construction, the "Moursund" method.*

Introduction. To increase the well-being of the people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the national culture and values, to increase the quality and efficiency of the education system, to train young people in the professions related to national crafts in the continuous education system, to ensure the level of employment of the population and to improve our economy by demonstrating our identity among the nations of the world, by producing products Breeding species is an urgent problem.

In the process of fundamental reform of the society and economy of our new Uzbekistan, special importance is attached to the promotion of national folk crafts in the creation and development of a new continuous education system aimed at taking a worthy place in the world in the field of education. In this process, in schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, professional education, technical institutes and higher education systems, replacing outdated information from the structure and content of subjects with new modern knowledge, introducing modern technical capabilities and innovative technologies, as well as a system of stimulating the work of pedagogic personnel in connection with the improvement, significant progress is being made in the theoretical and practical process of education. These reforms, which are being carried out, are primarily aimed at the rapid development of science and technology, the modernization of social relations in society, and the continuous improvement of the quality and efficiency of education in accordance with the new requirements of the state and society as the main customer.

In preparing our youth for professions, in the following years, the leadership of our state has adopted a number of legal documents on the development of Uzbek folk crafts, created legal and regulatory bases, and based on these standards, craft activities will be regulated and it is appropriate to explain the main directions of Uzbek folk crafts. In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the further development of handicrafts and support of craftsmen" dated November 28, 2019 PQ-4539, the following tasks for the development of folk handicrafts were defined [1].:

1. Increasing the role of national crafts in the development of tourism;
2. To support artisans by providing benefits and creating facilities by the state;
3. Improving the vocational training system based on the "master-apprentice" tradition;
4. Creation of facilities for craftsmen in product sales and development of new markets;
5. Wide promotion of national crafts among the population.

In order to fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to provide all-round practical assistance in the display and sale of craftsman's products abroad, to widely promote the products of national handicrafts and folk arts in order to display and sell their products of Uzbek craftsmen in large cities abroad, and to promote the "trade" that helps to develop new markets. houses" and the establishment of shops of national handicraft products, introduction of the "National catalog of masters of applied folk art". Also, until January 1, 2023, for craftsmen included in the National Catalog and Register, the income from the sale of handicraft products (works, services) during the calendar year exceeds 100 million soums, but does not exceed 1 billion soums, the single tax payment rate by individual entrepreneurs is 2 percent. to be paid in the amount of 50% of the amount of the state duty paid for new state registration of the main areas of craft activities for the implementation of individual entrepreneurial activities. In accordance with the decision No. PQ-4498 [2], the allocation of loans in the amount of 589.3 billion soums (including 470 billion soums (50 million US dollars) at the expense of the Reconstruction and Development Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan) for the craft development program during 2020, People's Bank of AT, "Mikrokreditbank" ATB and "Agrobank" ATB will purchase equipment, spare parts and raw materials for the production needs of the members of the "Hunarmand" association at the expense of these resources, establish craft development centers, "master-apprentice" schools, house-museum and to build workshops or purchase buildings and structures for these purposes, to replenish working capital, instructions were given to allocate loans for a period of 18 months, not exceeding 250 times the base calculation amount, not exceeding the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Implementation of a convenient system of providing artisans with raw materials for production (including copper, ferrous metal, silk and wood) and creation of a base of renewable raw materials (woods, hardwoods), separate "artisan stalls" in the areas of large shopping complexes and farmers' markets the tasks of the organization were determined.

Orientation of our youth to a profession is mainly carried out in the conditions of the continuous education system. Knowing the legal and regulatory frameworks related to craft activities will serve to enrich their legal knowledge. In the future, it is desirable for young people who want to acquire crafts-related professions to know the main directions of further development of crafts [3]:

- implementation of new projects in the field of handicrafts, restoration and development of disappearing types of handicrafts;
- further improvement of the legal basis of handicraft activity;
- financial support of artisans and creation of necessary infrastructure, as well as meeting their needs for equipment, raw materials and materials;
- to assist in the sale of products produced by artisans in domestic and foreign markets, including the organization of national and international events, ensuring the participation of artisans in local and foreign festivals and exhibitions;
- to support the implementation of research and development works in the fields of handicrafts and to organize personnel training in a systematic way.

As can be seen from the above decisions and tasks, in the future it is necessary to improve the quality of education, taking into account the need to develop folk crafts in the continuous education system and thereby improve the social condition of the population.

The main part. It is known that basic knowledge of the basics of folk crafts is taught in the Technology Education classes of general secondary schools. This knowledge is improved in the process of teaching "Folk crafts and artistic design" in the process of training technology teachers in higher education institutions. Students will acquire certain knowledge, skills and competence about the main directions and types of folk crafts. One of the main types of folk crafts is Uzbek national embroidery. Embroidery is an ancient industry and is still reflected in the decoration of Uzbek houses, bridal dresses, napkins, aprons, pillowcases, bags and various gift items. Basic knowledge of Uzbek embroidery is given in Uzbek families, in addition, in technology classes and certain skills are formed. Below, we present the development of the lesson conducted on the basis of the "Moursund" method on the topic of "Sewing samples of national embroidery products" in the "Folk crafts and artistic design" classes.

The "Moursund" method was presented for the first time in 1999 in the book "Rogest-Based Learning Using Information Technology" (Proektnoe obuchenie s ispolzovaniem informatsionnyx tekhnologii)[4]. In this book, David Moorsund offers teachers inspiring visions of project-based learning technology teaching opportunities and then shows them how to implement them in their classrooms. Moorsund skillfully summarizes the principles and supporting research on project-based learning, and guides teachers through the process of creating a project for their students using new technologies. The technology of this project was introduced for the first time on March 12, 2000 in the United States of America. The procedure of the "Moursund" method in folk crafts and art design classes consists of 4 stages.

1. Beginning:

- Lesson topic: "Sew samples of national embroidery products"
- One pair (80 minutes), the training is conducted in 4 stages, and in the evaluation, the teams evaluate themselves and the evaluation of others is taken into account.;
- Necessary tools and equipment: tape measure, a set of different colored threads, a needle, scissors, tape measure, paper, colored pencils, etc.
- Students are formed into 5 groups. For this, 5 different colored papers are taken depending on the number of students. In our example, students are asked to choose 25 pieces of colored paper. Then the students who have received the same colored paper will unite in a team (5th minute).

2. Project planning (team activity):

- team members are asked to collect knowledge about embroidery, embroidery items, patterns and flowers used in embroidery, embroidery with symbolic meaning, proportional selection of colors, specific features of Uzbek embroidery (5 minutes). [5,6].;
- the teacher distributes card tasks with questions of the same content prepared in advance to each team member. What do you know about Uzbek national embroidery? Is it correct to say that embroidery is used as a decorative art? Do you know the names of stitches used in embroidery? Give examples of embroidery. What kind of items would you like to sew using modern embroidery (10 minutes)?
- the teams will be assigned to plan the sewing of embroidery samples to be sewn on the edges of teapots, teapots, aprons, towels, and tablecloths. To do this, students are first asked to draw a pattern, symbol or flower they want to embroider on white drawing paper and then draw and embroider it on the fabric (this should lead to a research design) (10 minutes);
- team members share their plans with the teacher;
- with the guidance and advice of the teacher, the plan of the project is reviewed and refined and transferred to practical work (30 minutes).

3. Implementation of the project:

- tasks are distributed among team members. Each team member must perform one task at a time: choose a pattern or flowers, choose the types of stitches, prepare a sketch (draw a picture), choose colors, consider what item the embroidery is intended for. Work on defining the project definition is shared among team members. (making sure of cooperation, making a decision) (minute 5);
- the above cases are discussed among the team members and a single decision is made (inter-global connections).

4. The final stage:

- team members prepare and polish the final product and prepare appropriate presentations, defend their presentations in front of the board (10 minutes);
- the entire group of students should participate in the presentation of the results in the assessment. For this, each group is invited to evaluate their work and the work of other teams (5 minutes).

Research results.

Thus, encouraging the accumulation of wider knowledge about Uzbek folk crafts in the "Technology Education" classes in general secondary schools and in the "Folk Crafts and Art Design" classes in higher educational institutions will form design skills, allow creating new designs, and help solve a number of problems:

- first, our young people will get acquainted with the legal and regulatory frameworks related to handicrafts, they will get information about the privileges and loans allocated by our state to the craftsmen;
- secondly, they get acquainted with the long historical past of Uzbek embroidery, learn to distinguish between modern embroidery and its specific aspects;
- thirdly, they will have knowledge and skills in working with various materials, equipment, and the simplest non-mechanized equipment;
- fourthly, they create a new project in the team with their own hands, learn to protect it.

Summary

- the use of new methods to improve the quality of education in teaching the topic of sewing samples of national embroidery products in the classes of folk crafts and artistic design leads to an increase in the effectiveness of the training;
- application of Moursund's method in continuing education teaches young people to design, present and defend their own projects, work in a team, knowledge gained from theory is used in practice;
- teaches mental development of young people, takes into account time in the process of making an item, uses material resources sparingly, allows the use of digital economy, modeling, heuristic approaches in education;
- students get preliminary knowledge to perform tasks within the scope of engineer-technologist: design, construct, make proposals for creating a new design;
- perform individual, small group and frontal tasks while performing practical tasks, cooperation competences are formed; .

Offers:

1. In teaching the topic of sewing samples of national embroidery products in the classes of folk crafts and artistic design, adapting students to the specific requirements of the modern socio-cultural situation, assisting them in acquiring the expected specialties, using different solutions of

cognitive problems advanced in the process of learning or formed independently on the basis of the teacher's heuristic instructions and programs teaching to make the right decision.

2. To take into account the national importance of teaching the topic of sewing samples of national embroidery products in the classes of folk crafts and artistic design, and to establish the effective use of the results of the developed scientific research in the educational process.

3. To constantly improve not only the level of methodical-technological preparation, but also the professional competence of the specialty in the training of teachers of technology education and in professional development institutes.

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