

Strategy of Using "Cluster" Method in Technology Education

Shomirzaev Makhmatmurad Khuramovich

Professor of Termiz State University, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences (DSc), The city of Termiz, Surkhandarya region, Republic of Uzbekistan

Article Information

Received: March 20, 2023

Accepted: April 21, 2023

Published: May 22, 2023

Keywords: *decoration, crafts, craftsmanship, education, upbringing, customs, teacher-student, knowledge, skills, qualifications, technological map.*

ABSTRACT

This article explains the use of the cluster method in folk crafts as an example of embroidery.

The use of modern pedagogic and information-communication technologies in the teaching of "Folk Crafts" in technology education provides artistic education to students from folk crafts in secondary schools, and the practical training method of education ensures that they become more active. The student's ability to work independently in the art of embroidery allows them to master the training.

It should be noted that the effective implementation of the educational process is largely determined by the extent to which students have mastered the theoretical and practical foundations of effective use of new pedagogical, modern computer technologies. Our famous people in the East looked at the perspective of the art of embroidery and said: "It is necessary to find such a creative horizon that a new world of beauty opens up as you strive for it, depicting nature exactly is not the end of this art, if someone can give life to every line in the picture, will possess the key of art".

In this place, it is appropriate to explain to the readers that the art of embroidery is an extremely difficult and laborious way of creation, the teaching of master painters for centuries to master the line art, and the contributions made by the peoples of Central Asia to the development of folk crafts. To do this, first of all, in the course of training, the "cluster" (networks) method can be used as follows in order to create and understand students' understanding of "Embroidery Art" and to ensure their independent thinking (Fig. 1).

The "Cluster" method develops the student's thinking ability and increases his interest in folk crafts. By means of this method, the main essence of the art of embroidery can be instilled in the student's mind. It is through this method that there is an opportunity to give an understanding of the life and creativity of the representatives of the art of embroidery. In order to avoid some difficulties when working on the basis of this method, it is good to watch educational films and documentaries. Arguments, games, organizing competitions, quizzes, crosswords, and chainwords are also important in "Embroidery Art" classes. All this activity creates the conditions for the proper functioning of the "Cluster" method. "Cluster" method is a specific form of pedagogical, didactic strategy, which helps

to create conditions for learners to think freely and openly about arbitrary problems (topics) and freely express their thoughts. This method requires identifying a structure that allows thinking about the connections between different ideas.

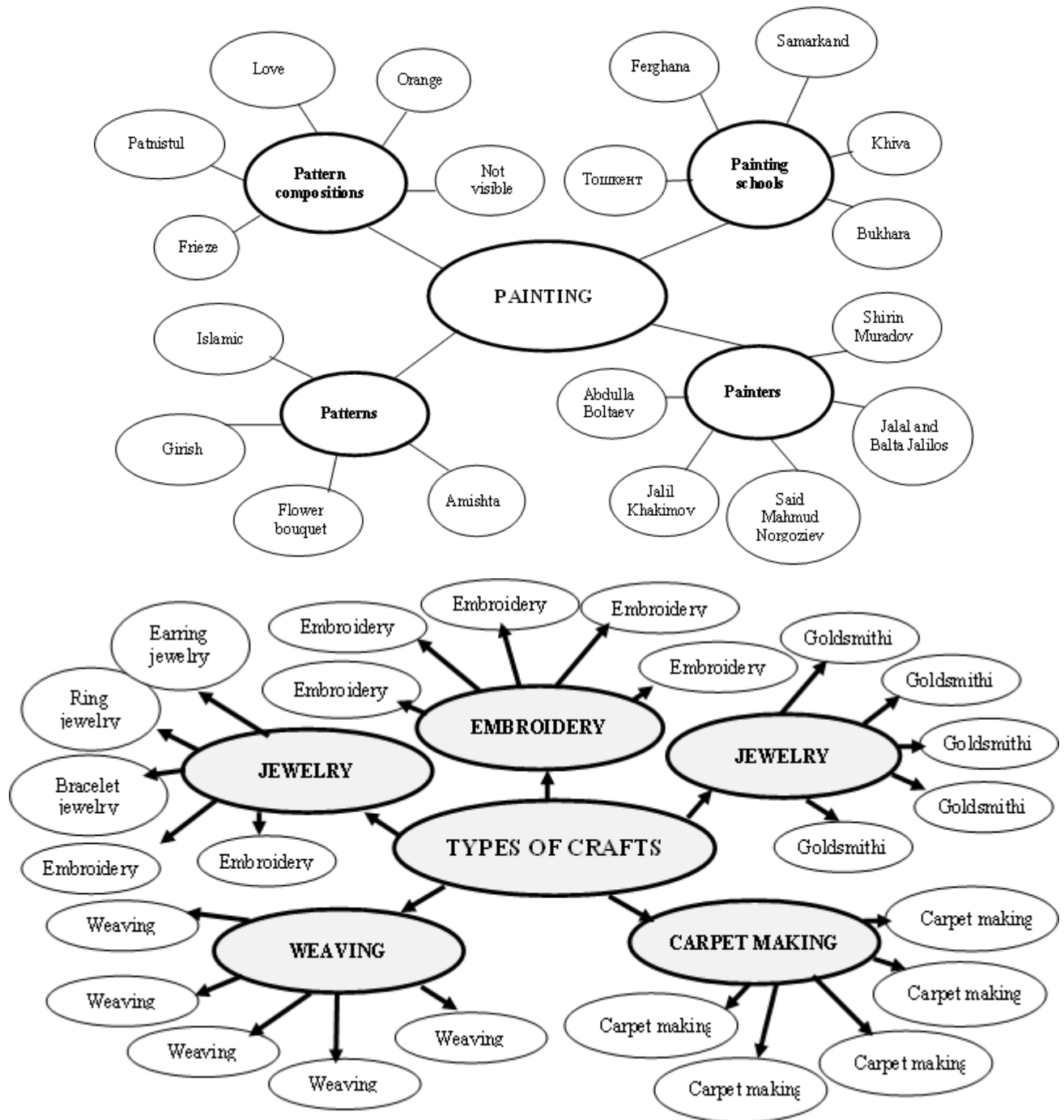


Figure 1. Formation of students' knowledge about types of trades.

The "cluster" method is considered a form of thinking that is not directed to a specific object. Its use is carried out in connection with the principle of human brain activity. This method serves to ensure that the ability to think is at the same level until a specific topic is thoroughly mastered by learners. The cluster method is a well-thought-out strategy that can be used in one-on-one or class-based sessions with learners. In class-based activities, this method is manifested in the form of a set of ideas expressed by students of the class. This harmonizes the ideas put forward by each student of the class, creates conditions for connecting and finding connections between them.

When using the "cluster" method, the following aspects are taken into account:

1. Write down what you think about the topic on this paper. For example, "The Art of Embroidery" ideas are continued without serious attention to quality.
2. Thoughts are written until they are finished, despite the fact that they are far and near.
3. As much as possible, efforts are made to have a set of ideas by promoting ideas within the framework of concepts and showing the connection between them.

The above serves for a conscious, deep understanding of the content and essence of the topic. It should be noted that "Embroidery Art" is important as a technological approach to achieve certain successes in the educational process in secondary schools. For example, this situation is necessary to enrich students' artistic thinking, develop a conscious worldview, and ensure that they can work independently, and educates their artistic and aesthetic taste. The most important thing is that students perceive the world in their minds, have high spirituality, and open a wide way to successfully fulfill the great task of becoming a knowledgeable, intelligent, well-rounded generation who can independently determine their future and meet the demands of the times.

The implementation of the technological approach to the educational process in general education schools places a number of demands on the teacher. In particular, teachers should know how to teach and educate, objectively evaluate and monitor student knowledge. In particular, it is important for teachers to have professional training and to organize their educational work, especially in the presence of such qualities as conscientiousness, benevolence, justice, and cordiality. Also, the teacher must have deep knowledge of his subject, master modern pedagogical technologies, conduct scientific and methodical research, constantly improve his work, have a good understanding of regulatory documents, be able to use information and communication technologies, be able to engage in socially useful activities, ensure the quality of education and upbringing. creates a possibility. In this regard, the wide use of such technologies as "Project", "3x4", "Playful technology", "Boomerang", "Blitz", "Networks", "Problem teaching", "Brainstorming", "If I", "FSMU" is required. will be done.

When introducing pedagogical technologies into the teaching process of "Folk Crafts", special attention was paid to organization of studying its practical situation and theory.

Conducting seminars and trainings on the study, observation, control of pedagogical technologies and their application to the educational process of folk crafts, their selection and analysis ensures that the training will be interesting and meaningful.

Organization of non-traditional lessons in the educational process of "Folk Crafts" based on the teacher's high pedagogical skills and a new approach to it, i.e. work and play, seminar, excursion, computer, creative-fantasy, summarizing, theatrical lessons, develops independent thinking activity of students, their creative ability and educates logical thinking.

In general education schools, it is important for the student to demonstrate the duties of encyclopedia, trainer, manager. In particular, pedagogical skill, creativity, ability and competence are required from the teacher in managing the educational process.

It is one of the important tasks to improve the artistic-aesthetic outlook and creative potential of students, to successfully solve the issue of ensuring the priority of their independent thinking, and to establish the educational and educational work of applied art.

Therefore, it is necessary to create a realistic environment in order to increase the effectiveness of lessons in practical and artistic decorative arts in general education schools. In other words, it is possible to achieve the specific goal envisaged by applied art by constantly organizing daily activities based on new pedagogical and information and communication technologies. If this task is not implemented, the issues of achieving quality and efficiency in the field of education and improving the educational process will remain unresolved. Accordingly, the current issue is the use of modern

information and communication technologies in the educational process of "Folk Crafts".

References:

1. Shomirzayev, M. K., & Yuldashov, K. K. (2021). The Educational Importance of Teaching Knowledge to Secondary School Students. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 2(08), 132-142.
2. Shomirzayev, M. K. (2020). Education is personally focused technology. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* Vol, 8(8).
3. Shomirzayev, M. K. (2020). National handicrafts of Uzbekistan and its social-economic significance. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(8), 129-138.
4. Shomirzayev, M. K., & Yuldashov, K. K. (2021). The Educational Importance of Teaching Knowledge to Secondary School Students. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 2(08), 132-142.
5. Shomirzayev, M. K., & Pakhratdinova, R. O. (2021). Characteristics of Organization and Conduct of Practical Courses on National Crafts in Technology. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11(9), 182-192.
6. Shomirzayev, M. K. (2020). The concept of pedagogical technology and basic principles. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(11), 1551-1560.
7. Shomirzayev, M. K. The Concept of Pedagogical Technology and Basic Principles. *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*. (Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India), Vol. 10, Issue 11, November 2020 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (Sjif 2020-7.13). Part 1554-1563.
8. Shomirzayev, M. K. (2019). The Ethical Characteristics of Traditional Embroidery of Fergana Valley People. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* Vol, 7(12).
9. Shomirzayev, M. K. (2020). Technology of Educational Process in School Technology Education. *The American Journal of Social Science and Educational Innovations*, 2(07), 212-223.
10. Shomirzayev, M. K. (2020). Ethnic characteristics of national traditional crafts. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* Vol, 8(12), 216-225.