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Dilafuz Radjabovna Kuliyeva

Bukhara Engineering and Technological Institute
Lecturer at the Department of Light Industry Technology

THE USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING SEWING

Abstract: *The reforms being carried out in the education system of our country, all the plans and tasks are aimed at training highly qualified, highly spiritual, competitive specialists at the level of developed countries. The introduction of a system of continuing education in our country and the recognition of secondary special, vocational education as a separate link in it has created ample opportunities for the training of workers and junior specialists required for industrial enterprises.*

Key words: *education system, highly qualified, highly spiritual, competitive specialists, vocational education, ample opportunities, industrial enterprises.*

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Introduction

At the stage of development of education, special attention is paid to secondary special vocational education. This is due to the fact that increasing the professional orientation of young people, the development of sufficient knowledge, practical skills and abilities in a profession is carried out in vocational colleges. The practical knowledge of junior specialists with a certain qualification category, the development of the ability to solve problems independently - ensures the quality and competitiveness of products manufactured in manufacturing enterprises [3,8]. After independence, along with all other sectors, it is necessary to develop the activities of light industry enterprises, to launch the production of quality, modern, competitive products, to process local raw materials in the country and to increase the share of finished products. The most modern equipment and technologies developed in Germany, Japan, Korea and the United States were delivered to light industry enterprises in Germany, Japan, Korea and the United States. Uzbekistan has the opportunity to supply a wide range of products to the domestic and world markets [11].

II. Literature review

It is known that the effectiveness of production depends on the potential of specialists and the

knowledge and skills of workers directly involved in the development of the product. Only a worker who has mastered the secrets of sewing in a vocational college, who has sufficient practical skills and abilities in the technology of making products, can contribute to the production of quality products. The results of the study and observation of the activities of colleges show that the provision of vocational education in accordance with modern requirements and the need of manufacturing enterprises for junior specialists is not sufficiently established and the tasks to be done in this regard are poor. shows the plic [8]. In order to meet the modern requirements of future junior specialists, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of teaching special subjects in professional colleges, to develop and implement projects based on modern pedagogical technologies, effective use of information technology and teaching aids. tasks.

Nowadays, in order to increase the effectiveness of teaching special subjects, to develop the cognitive abilities and creative abilities of each student, which creates great opportunities for independent, planned learning and self-development of students as a subject of educational activities. The importance of modular teaching methods is great [6].

The subject of "Technology of sewing production" is one of the special disciplines in the field of "Technology of light industry products", the

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study of which acquires knowledge about the stages of the sewing process, sewing and sewing techniques. The process of making garments consists of several stages, which are interconnected in a certain sequence, and each practical activity involves the process of processing a piece of a product. The student will be able to sew technologically correct stitches only if he / she practices the method of making each piece practically independently. As a result of studying the practical lessons in modules, the student performs the task in the order specified in the module, self-examination and evaluation, re-examines the module with the teacher's instructions, realizing his mistakes if he is not satisfied with the result inconsistency will be present. It is known that the light industry serves to meet the needs of the population in consumer goods. To meet the needs of our people in consumer goods: clothing, leather, footwear, knitwear, it is necessary to develop beautiful, modern and competitive products. To do this, experts in the field are required to conduct research to improve the process of garment manufacturing, the use of advanced methods of attaching garment parts in technological processes, such as gluing and welding, wet-heat treatment and finishing [11]. The subject of "Technology of sewing production" is one of the special disciplines taught in professional colleges in the field of "Technology of light industry products". The purpose of the subject "Technology of garment production" - in light industry enterprises, including garment enterprises, from the state of raw materials to the finished product: - acceptance of fabrics; - tailoring; - sewing; - wet - heat treatment; - study of all technological processes, methods of technological operations, features used in the stages of decoration, training of conscious, highly cultured, qualified, skilled, able to use modern equipment and technology.

The subject is designed to train skilled workers in the garment industry and the domestic sewing industry, as well as a wide range of men's, women's and children's clothing tailors in vocational colleges. The subject of "Sewing Production Technology" contains all the information related to the sewing process of a wide range of men's, women's and children's clothing produced in the garment industry. This course covers the basics of sewing technology in the training of workers in the garment industry and consumer services, from hand and machine work to the preparation of clothing, calculation of technological processes, product quality control. caught in the act. In addition, there are methods of wet-heat treatment of clothing and the elimination of defects. The use of normative documents and DSTs used in the processing of garments is specified, as well as the preparation of garments and decorative parts, the creation of a technological map and technological sequence in the manufacture of garments and the manufacture of the product on its basis. The data are summarized in [5].

In the process of studying the science, it is planned to introduce national traditions, gold embroidery and embroidery techniques. The main processes of sewing production are:

- creation of clothing models;
- construction;
- determination of the cost of fabrics;
- acceptance of raw materials;
- fabrics, their preparation for sewing.

The technological processes of acceptance of the tested and calculated fabrics in the sewing department, laying and sewing, as well as transfer of the cuttings to the sewing process are shown. In turn, the sewing base department will indicate the methods of sewing, quality control, final wet-heat treatment, warehousing or sale of the finished product on the basis of the relevant technological documentation and explanatory map with the relevant regulations. The fact that the methods of processing presented in this discipline are suitable for both mass production and individual production, prepares the student to work in any field of production.

Based on the requirements of today's market economy, the importance of entrepreneurship, the knowledge imparted for the development of the garment industry, the student should have the following skills:

- Preparation of equipment for work.
- Start the computer system.
- Know the classification of clothes and the requirements for clothes.
- To be able to read the normative documents for the organization of sewing production and to organize work on this basis.
- Ability to prepare workplaces, tools and equipment for the creation of hand and machine seams.
- To be able to organize the method of wet heat treatment.
- Hand, machine stitching and naming.
- Formation of adhesive, welded joints.
- Manufacture of small pieces of clothing and processing of large pieces.
- Study the process of making light and outerwear;
- Work in the testing base; model making, template construction, fabric cost determination.
- Acceptance of fabrics in the preparation department, quality and quantity control, accounting and transfer to the sewing department.
- In the sewing department, the fabric is laid, transferred to the sewing and sewing department, the normative documents are filled out.
- Organization of the technological process in the sewing department.
- Ability to embroider and embroider according to national traditions, etc.

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IV. Discussion

Stages of designing lessons on the basis of modern pedagogical technology. Qualitative training of future specialists can be achieved first of all by providing them with specific knowledge, professional skills and competencies, training them to use them effectively in their future activities. Therefore, from the point of view of the activity of the theory of education, it is necessary to transfer all educational work in the direction of "pedagogical technology", to seriously justify each element of it voluntarily in school practice[15,23]. Learning technology involves many operations in three stages: design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

I. DESIGN is the definition of a set of goals and methods and means to achieve them. Another factor in the successful use of pedagogical technologies in education is the preliminary design of a specific, integrated educational process, the diagnosis of the level of theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students, and the success of the educational goal. is to be able to predict the outcome. The design of a particular learning process consists of the following steps.

Step 1. The first stage of the design of the educational process is the study of sources on the content of the subject or activity in the content of the subject, such as the collection of materials and acquaintance with their idea (essence), generalization, categorization of ideas and rounding.

Step 2. The second stage should be the identification of specific goals for the subject (content of activity), which can be solved in small sections (items) within a single, common goal, in order to achieve the educational goal. focused on the development of the desired tasks.

Step 3. The third stage in designing the learning process is to develop the content of the learning process based on the goals and objectives of the learning process. The educational process allows you to express a set of theoretical and practical knowledge on a particular topic (content of activity), which serves to illuminate the content of the educational material.

Step 4. The fourth stage, which is the most important stage in the design of the educational process, is the selection of the form, methods and tools of the training. The importance of this stage is that the form, methods and tools of training will ensure the success of the educational process.

Step 5. At this stage, the amount of time determined by students as sufficient for the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, that is, how long the interval between students in a particular concept, skill and competence on a particular topic (content of activity)? can be assimilated in Step 6. In the sixth stage, a system of exercises (assignments) will be developed. The main condition of this stage is the need to pay special attention to the effectiveness of the system of exercises (assignments) developed as a

result of the stage. It is advisable to divide the system of exercises developed at this stage into the following groups.

a) exercises that need to be solved by students during the lesson;

b) extracurricular activities (homework).

Step 7. In the seventh stage of the design of the educational process, tasks such as monitoring the general activities of students and the development of a test system are carried out. The development of a theoretically and practically accurate test system allows students to master certain concepts on the topic (content of activities), as well as to accurately and objectively determine the level of ability to form practical skills and competencies.

Step 8. The final stage of the design of the educational process is the implementation of the created project (template) in the educational process, which ends with the study of the final level (effectiveness) of the educational process. At this stage, the general state of the educational process, the achievements and shortcomings, the reasons for their occurrence are analyzed, and measures to prevent shortcomings in the next training session are identified. Achieving careful implementation of each situation in the design of the educational process leads to the success of practical activities (learning process).

Practical on the subject "Technology of sewing production" The lessons teach students how to sew formation of practical skills and abilities in the specialty and plays an important role in strengthening.

The organization of special disciplines on the basis of modern active methods is small formation of practical skills and abilities in specialists and is the main criterion of consolidation.

V. Conclusion

As a result of the use of modular teaching methods in practical training:

- Each student spends most of his or her time independently to work, to study on purpose, to plan, organize, supervise work conditions are created for making and checking;

- Each student will have a clear idea of their level of knowledge, understands shortcomings in knowledge and skills;

- Individual communication between teacher and student or module-based;

- The teacher conducts students' learning activities through modules or direct control is possible;

- Independent acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge by students, self-control, independent use of literature and handouts skills, such as self-criticism, the desire to correct mistakes adjectives are formed.

In short, improving the efficiency of the educational process, education strong practical knowledge, activities, skills and competencies of the recipients formation, practical to ensure that they

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become professional skills use of modular technology in training meets the requirements of the labor market, lays the groundwork for the training of independent inquisitive and creative junior specialists.

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