

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE
EMBROIDERY ART AS ONE OF THE TYPES OF UZBEK NATIONAL
HANDICRAFTS

Ismoilova Gulzorakhon Khasanjan kizi

Master's student, 1st year – Fergana State University

Theory and Methodology of Education and Upbringing (Technological Education)

email address: ismoilovagulzora71@gmail.com

Annotation. This article examines the effectiveness of using interactive methods in teaching the embroidery art, one of the types of Uzbek national handicrafts. The obtained results show that students' comprehension improved by 20-30% when interactive methods were applied. The STEAM method was used to enhance this effectiveness.

Keywords: Folk handicrafts, embroidery art, national handicrafts, STEAM, interactive methods, technology, information and communication technologies.

Introduction

Embroidery art is an inseparable part of Uzbekistan's rich and diverse national handicraft heritage. Over the years, this art form has reflected the cultural and aesthetic values of our people. Embroidery, primarily created by stitching various patterns, images, and shapes onto fabric using threads, has become widely recognized for its intricate designs and delicate craftsmanship. Uzbek embroidery is renowned worldwide for its complex patterns and fine workmanship. This art form has been used not only to adorn traditional clothing but also for home decor items, furnishings, and decorative elements. Embroidery is distinguished by its refinement, creativity, and a rich heritage connected to the historical and cultural traditions of the people. Today, embroidery not only preserves national values but also influences modern design and fashion. Furthermore, this art form plays a significant role in tourism, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the development of handicrafts in Uzbekistan.

In the works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the preservation and development of the historical and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people is emphasized, urging the youth to respect the vast craftsmanship heritage of the nation. Teaching traditional craftsmanship is viewed as an effective means of preserving culture, educating the younger generation, and inspiring them to create. "Through the development of handicrafts, not only the well-being of the local population is ensured, but our national culture and historical heritage are also preserved." [2, p. 380b.]

Embroidery art has developed in Uzbekistan since ancient times and has become one of the most popular forms of handicrafts reflecting the aesthetic and cultural values of the people. This art form, done by skilled artisans, is used not only in traditional clothing but also in various aspects of everyday life, such as home furnishings, carpets, pillows, and curtains. The embroidery patterns are created using threads, and each design, with its colors and shapes, expresses the people's relationships with religion, culture, and nature.

Embroidery art in Uzbekistan is characterized by regional differences. Each region has its own distinct embroidery style. For example, in the Fergana Valley, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shahrissabz, and Tashkent, various versions of embroidery patterns are used, including natural and geometric designs, as well as representations of plants and animals. These patterns not only represent aesthetic beauty but also embody the symbols used in embroidery. Often, these patterns are inspired by spiritual, religious, and oral traditions, allowing a deeper understanding of the people's life and worldview.

The materials used in embroidery are also unique. Traditionally, embroiderers use silk, cotton, or wool threads, known for their strength and high quality, which not only ensure the patterns are well-executed but also give them an elegant appearance. The colors used are vibrant and harmonize beautifully, with red, green, blue, yellow, and white blending together to create a lively and colorful design.

In earlier times, embroidery art became a way to convey important social, cultural, and aesthetic values about the people's lifestyle, social status, and social standing. The Uzbek people used embroidery designs on clothing, home goods like towels, tablecloths, carpets, pillows, and curtains. Each pattern could sometimes indicate a woman's social status, her lineage, or her age for marriage. For example, young girls would wear simple and small patterns, while married women would have more complex and larger designs.

In modern times, Uzbek embroidery not only preserves these traditional values but has also evolved to be recognized globally, blending with contemporary design elements.

Today, embroidery is not only used in traditional clothing but is also widely applied in other fashion sectors, including clothing, bags, and accessories designed by modern designers.

In the education system, there is a growing emphasis on using interactive teaching methods to engage students in national handicrafts, including embroidery. These methods help develop students' creative potential and foster active participation. For instance, one of the most important and innovative educational methods today is the use of STEAM technology. Many educational institutions are effectively incorporating STEAM technology to improve the quality and effectiveness of education. STEAM technology encourages students to apply their knowledge in practice by conducting experiments in laboratories.

STEAM technology in education is interdisciplinary, covering five areas:

S – Science

T – Technology

E – Engineering

A – Art

M – Mathematics

In teaching embroidery, the use of STEAM technology can be highly effective. This technology creates opportunities to teach embroidery in a modern and interactive way. The following aspects ensure the effectiveness of STEAM technology:

1. Creation and innovation: The integration of art and technology in teaching embroidery allows students to promote new ideas and designs, enhancing their creative thinking.
2. Use of technology: With the help of computer programs or 3D modeling technologies, students can create or design embroidery patterns, combining traditional techniques with modern technology.
3. Interdisciplinary approach: The STEAM methodology fosters the integration of various subjects. In teaching embroidery, fields such as physics (the compatibility of materials and threads), mathematics (measurements and patterns), and art (aesthetic appearance) are interconnected.
4. Development of practical skills: Students acquire not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills in the embroidery process, providing them with useful life skills.
5. Experiments and analysis: STEAM education encourages students to experiment and analyze their work. For example, conducting experiments with different thread colors and materials can help improve patterns and designs.

Furthermore, applying STEAM technology in teaching embroidery helps integrate scientific and creative skills, enhancing the effectiveness of education and motivating students. The use of STEAM technology in preschool education plays a crucial role in encouraging children to engage in innovative research and enhance their intellectual and creative abilities.

The use of STEAM technology in preschool education enables children to carry out independent research and explore new possibilities. The method promotes creativity, intellectual growth, and provides an innovative approach to learning. It allows children to combine theoretical knowledge with practice, which will serve them throughout their lives.

STEAM technology offers a flexible and convenient program for preschool and school-age children. In this program, there are no specific rules or standards. Instead, children are encouraged to independently explore, experiment, and reach conclusions based on their observations and experiences. This approach aligns with L.S. Vygotsky's principle: "Properly organized education leads the child toward development." In the STEAM program, special laboratories are set up in educational institutions to encourage children to explore, enhance their innovative research, and foster their intellectual development.

In STEAM-based education, the child's active participation is essential. The program focuses on practical activities that help develop their creativity, intellectual abilities, and independent thinking. Children learn to engage with various activities, including games, communication, educational, and research tasks, fostering independence in their learning process.

The success of STEAM technology in education is seen in how it enables children to experiment, design models, create independent projects, and turn their ideas into reality. This approach allows children to integrate theoretical knowledge with practical skills, which they will continue to use throughout their lives.

By using STEAM methods, students learn both the theoretical and practical aspects of embroidery, gaining unique skills and insights. Interactive teaching methods encourage student

participation, increase motivation, and facilitate a deeper understanding of embroidery art. These methods also promote effective communication between teachers and students, strengthening students' creative thinking abilities and contributing to the development of local handicrafts, diversifying the labor market, and motivating young people to learn trades.

Conclusion

STEAM education encourages children to carry out experiments, create models, work on independent projects, and transform their ideas into reality. This teaching approach effectively combines theoretical knowledge with practical application, providing lifelong skills. Through these methods, children not only gain knowledge but also foster creativity, intellectual abilities, and problem-solving skills that will aid them in various life challenges.

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