

## INNOVATION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY LESSONS THE IMPORTANCE OF USING TECHNOLOGY

Yuldashev Shuxrat Shakirovich  
GulDU katta o'qituvchisi

Z. S. Yuldasheva  
Guliston shaxar San'at maktabi katta o'qituvchisi

### Abstract

It was introduced in many countries of the world as the most acceptable form of education during the pandemic. However, many studies prove that it is not as effective as traditional education. Therefore, we have conducted research to identify learning strategies that can be effective in providing online training. The empirical basis of the article is a survey conducted among students and teachers, and the methodological basis is scientific articles published in authoritative journals on the subject.

**Keywords:** Online education, higher education, teacher, learner, traditional education, learning strategies.

### Introduction

The experience gained by students in the process of using various types of labor activities in labor classes forms the important basis of knowledge and skills in the field of technological operations.

An important result of students' activity in labor lessons is their independent identification of new signs and features of the objects and phenomena being studied, the drawing of more accurate and systematized conclusions from lesson to lesson. For example, in one of the lessons, the teacher challenges the students to identify the types of paper, to describe the general properties of paper as a material with many functions, and to describe an infinite number of conditions of application and use.

An important result of observations and experiments by students is the connection with life, the practical application of the acquired knowledge and skills in current educational work, in the preparation of various products in the field of work. [1, p. 35.]

It is very important to teach small school children not only to see, but also to be able to set a goal for the observations made, to organize the simplest, feasible experiments, to draw conclusions from their observations and to use these conclusions in the process of work. [1, p. 38.]

Much of the instruction, observations, and experiments organized by the teacher usually serve the purpose of repeating, reinforcing and generalizing the learning material that students have mastered in the process of reviewing the exercises, conversations, screen manuals. In this case, observations and experiments carried out on special tasks and plans serve to systematize the knowledge of junior school students, supplement and clarify it, connect it with the acquired knowledge in other academic subjects, determine the value of knowledge for practical work. [1, p. 43.]

Observations and experiments carried out to determine and compare the properties of the same type of different materials provide great benefits, e.g. paper and film, clay and plasticine, yarn and paper twine, paper and plastic sheets. At the same time, comparisons have an important polytechnic value and help children to better master the different properties and qualities of materials.

Rules for the use of scissors.

1. Sharpen scissors in a marked place, position.
2. Don't hold the scissors with the tip up.
3. Do not leave the scissors open.
4. Don't use scissors while you're walking.
5. Hold the end of the scissors with only the end closed, and pass them on to your partner.
6. When sweeping shears, the direction of cutting and the material  
Keep an eye on the left fingers you are holding.
7. Do not use unsuitable scissors, pass it on to the teacher.

An application is the simplest and easiest way to create a work of art. This allows for a wide range of applications from the creation of visual weapons, manuals for various games, toys, flags, decorations, the like only for decoration purposes. [1, p. 58.]

The concept of appliqué includes methods of creating works of art combined with similarity of execution techniques that vary according to their properties and materials. Each material has properties that significantly affect the application technique, for example, paper, peels of lemons, trees, glue the background with various glues. [1, p. 63.]

In labor classes, using materials such as clay, plasticine, wax, from them make various nests, animals, birds, fairy tale heroes. A toy is one of the oldest forms of decorative art, and in ancient works the clay has come down to us. With the development of industry and culture in our country, the assortment of homesteads, their image is getting richer every year. The materials from which toys are made are diverse. But preference is given to clay. Clay is the main material in making things. [2, p. 27.]

Wax is also used in the manufacture of materials other than plasticine and clay. There are natural and sunic (derived from petroleum) types of wax. Wax is much more expensive and smaller things are made from it. It is convenient to work with wax, it does not dry out, does not require water moistening, does not go away immediately, and the stuff made from it keeps for a long time.

---

Observations, experiments, and demonstrations organized by the teacher usually pursue two complementary purposes: on the one hand, in observing this or that event or result, students arrive at certain conclusions, drawing conclusions that are of direct relevance to the practical work they perform; On the other hand, by knowing preliminary conclusions, students find confirmation of their knowledge in special observations and experiments, their knowledge becomes more solid, more conscious, which is reflected as practical works.

**References:**

1. Kh.Sanakulov, M.Haydarov. "Paper-Based Practical Work in Elementary Grades." Study guide. 1996.
2. Kh.Sanakulov, D.Khodiyeva. "Labor and its teaching methodology". Study guide. 2015 year.