

The main aspects for preparing students of vocational training using elements of Arts and crafts.

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History of decorative and applied art of the Kazakh people originates from the genetic relation of the Kazakh society with its predecessors-the ancient sakas, uisunami, kungaj, kangarami, Turks, and kipchaks, perhaps in anything else not find full confirmation, as in fact preserve the Kazakhs archaeologically traced the anthropological types of elements of material culture, art, and crafts of our ancestors.

We must pay special attention to national heritage in the improvement of the educational process in higher educational institutions.

The aesthetic quality of the Kazakh people, precious dreams and interests from the applied arts.

In the training and education process teaching students to a decorative art develop their taste for beauty and purity, and considered ways and systems of cultural heritage in the development of human society.

The teacher pays special attention to the sense of glamour, teen on the basis of aesthetic education, strengthens the ability to understand and direct with the aesthetic works of art. Because people who have no sense of fantasies ill perceives the wonderful, beautiful things.

Production of high-quality arts and crafts products is carried out by connecting multiple subjects (composition, computer graphics, drawing and painting, art processing of non-traditional materials)

Only the decorative and applied arts students learn the theory and history of Arts and crafts, learn more discuss artistic composition, to make a point.

Currently, significant attention must be given to teaching students the traditional technology of material processing, while attaching importance to their training in the educational process. Formation of artistic-technological knowledge, skills and abilities of decorative-applied art we see as the acquisition of specialized knowledge and skills for productive kinds of decorative and applied arts and folk traditions in the transformational activities.

In this study, we focus on the definition of "staging". Technological training covers knowledge of the technological operations; abilities and skills of their execution. The main components that make up the foundation of technological preparation of students, they are: proper reading of drawings, sketches and drawings of products; reading and using the technological and instructional cards; to determine the sequence of technological operations; ability to select Tools and materials; compliance with occupational safety regulations; ability to apply computer methods

development process; the ability to use special and reference literature.

The essence of technological preparation of P.r. Atutov defines as "... the development of creative thinking in the process of transformational activities based on formation in their minds the whole technological world, where one person is the Center "[1].

Artistic-technological training can be treated as a professional education and the means to obtain it. It can be aimed at strengthening the scientific basis of modern machinery and technology. Feature of this training is to develop artistic and technological knowledge and skills based on the technological tasks, training, building technological process, taking into account the artistic composition.

In the preparation of future teachers of vocational training we have, there are two components of this preparation is an art and technology to create artistic-technological knowledge and skills. The efficiency of the process of artistic-technological knowledge, skills and abilities for the decorative and applied arts promotes interest in the study of the culture, traditions and customs of its people and the understanding of the specificity of national specificities of another people; the formation of aesthetic taste in art education; increase knowledge and skills in decorative and applied arts and artistic treatment of materials; intellectual education in the people's spirit. Culture of the Kazakh people have peculiar features, giving her identity and originality.

"Technological training is a combination of technological training and education for the acquisition of the knowledge and skills needed to develop and implement technological processes of professional production functions and occupations and the development of such qualities as responsibility for the performed operation technology, concentration, technological discipline and technical and technological accuracy. The content of the technological preparation consists of a set of knowledge and skills to implement components of the technological process operations, transitions, passages at different installations, positions "[2].

In contrast, technological learning to labor training involves initial vocational orientation in mastering the technological knowledge, abilities and skills.

"Technology" in Greek means the art, skill, the ability to act on in any activity where machinery is the path ways and actions to help you accurately, quickly, and efficiently reach their goals. Therefore, technology is a "logic of production processes for manufacturing a product options". Technology as the production process consists of a system of interrelated elements: purpose-the content of actions and operation result. The set of all procedural component, its strict logical sequence guarantees the production of specified parameters and in the required amount. The same technology can be carried out by different artists more or less faithfully, accurately to instructions or creatively. This performance will inevitably present personal component wizard, some specifics, but defines a component that describes the patterns of absorption of the material composition and sequence of actions of students. Of course, the results will be different, but close to some average, typical for this technology. Thus, technology mediated by individuals, but only mediated and not defined.

Technological learning in this case is treated as a component associated with the build process and performing operations.

Development of theory and methods of artistic-technological training of future teachers of vocational training is only possible on the basis of a new creative methodology that enables you to find an integrative approach to studying and optimizing the content and methods of teaching arts and crafts.

The practice of high schools do not have a well-established relationship between artistic-technological knowledge and skills that would be a means of creating competencies, training future teachers. Not disclosed by way of forming, not grounded theoretical recommendations of artistic-technological knowledge, skills and abilities for the decorative and applied arts.

The improved model of training students in vocational training is intended to shape the artistic-technological knowledge of the technological process of manufacturing products based on the studying methods of processing of various materials and information about specific technology industries studied in the educational process. The main task of artistic-technological knowledge and skills is to teach students in studying the common ways of influence for labor specific for a given material, and when examining particular technologies, to identify common traits characteristic to the technological process in General [3].

Methods and techniques for mastering the technology creates for students to fully master the profession, establish communications and technology already in the first year of work on the technology map of in the teaching process, certify the knowledge acquired in the classroom of the theoretical cycle. It should be noted that the knowledge gained in the classroom materials, technical drawing, special technology to deepen them on relevant topics in a series of special disciplines on Kazakh applied art.

On the basis elements of the production process and work training future teachers, we identified key elements of artistic-technological training, which are linked in this way:

- knowledge of artistic-technological process of manufacture of the product;
- knowledge of technological process of decorative articles;
- knowledge in the field of labor and employment;
- skills be composition;
- ability to handle and create samples of products;
- the ability to apply information technology in designing.

Special technology of processing is the processing of materials, the most rational methods of work, the choice of operating modes, ways of handling materials on special devices and equipment. Mechanical processing technology includes all processing methods that change the shape of raw material composition, leaving it unchanged. Processing methods such as weaving, spinning, carding, knitting, etc., as well as used in data operations, raw materials, tools, devices and machines are studied in mechanical technology. Technology of decorative treatment of materials includes the processes that change the color, shape, texture, by dyeing, thermal and mechanical processing of raw materials.

A review of studies of artistic-technological activity of college students shows that in the process of creating arts and crafts products, students do not always respect the sequence of technological process, students not mastering the basics of graphic

literacy, are inaccurate, which leads to the implementation of parts of the pattern. Of course, students in technological operations must work creatively, gradually increasing its quality. One of the means to resolve this problem is the use of our educational and methodical complex. Thus, inclusion of future teachers of vocational training to the national decorative-applied art is educational, developmental and caring nature, contributing to the formation of spiritual, moral and aesthetic views on national culture in General.

So, in our study, it was found that in a market economy, highlights the ability, knowledge and professional skills, initiative and decision-making, which changes the requirements for the preparation of future teachers of vocational training.

Literature:

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