

ETHNIC DESIGN AS MEANS OF PEDAGOGICAL CONSULTING FOR FUTURE TEACHERS OF TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

The paper presents materials on the study of the conditions of pedagogical consulting and the process of forming the artistic and technological competence of future technology teachers and teachers of vocational education by means of ethnic design. The artistic and technological direction of preparation by means of ethnic design is the most universal for students who are inclined to solve creative problems. The study of various consulting technologies, both in folk art and in modern areas of art allows students to engage in the reconstruction and modification of old products used in our time. Such a direction of pedagogical consulting improves not only the technological preparation of students, directing them in their professional activities, but also realizes the self-development of a creative person in the context of artistic, technological education and aesthetic education in general. The study of one's own heritage, traditions familiar from childhood, familiarization with a nationally close culture and the discoveries connected with it are individually and socially significant and lend an obvious educational, moral and patriotic coloring. The results of the study provide an opportunity for further work in this direction and can be devoted to the development of programs for individual self-development of artistic and technological competence, the development of guidelines and manuals for leading schools in the city and institutions of vocational education.

Keywords: competence, consulting, art-technological competence, arts and crafts, design, ethno-design.

1. INTRODUCTION

Technological education in modern conditions is designed to ensure functional literacy and social adaptation of students based on the acquisition by students of competence experience in the field of learning, cognition, professional and labor choice, personal development and value orientations. This predetermines the focus of

learning objectives on the formation of a full-fledged personality, which is capable of self-determination in modern society, clearly evaluates its internal resources, potential opportunities and options for implementing the chosen life path (Khutorskoy A.V., 2016).

The relevance of this research is to study the effectiveness of the formation of artistic and technological competence by means of ethnic design: studying the influence of ethnic history, culture of the Mari people and other nationalities of great scientific and practical interest on the preparation of future teachers.

To identify, theoretically substantiate the conditions that ensure the effectiveness of the artistic formation and technological competence of future technology teachers and teachers of additional education by means of ethnic design.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials and research methods: observation; theoretical analysis of the necessary literature on the research problem; performance of practical tasks; method of designing and implementing the conditions for the artistic formation and technological competence; methods of studying the principles of composition, characteristic of a particular nationality; special methods for the formation of artistic and technological competence, such as reflection of color, proportion, texture, shape of products; generalization of pedagogical experience.

3. RESULTS

The main goal of modern higher education is to develop the student as a competent person by incorporating him into various types of human activity. The problem of forming the artistic and technological competence of students is one of the main at the present stage of development of technological education. Competence is the personal ability of the future employee to solve a specific list of professional tasks. Competence is the mastering by a person (student) of the relevant competence, which includes his personal attitude to it and the subject of activity (Maksimova Z.Y., Polevshchikova T.I., 2016).

Artistic and technological competence is the student's personal ability to solve problems of aesthetic and technological nature; application of generalized knowledge and skills in their professional activities. Pedagogical consulting in the process of forming artistic and technological competence by means of ethno-design is the formation of artistic, technological knowledge, skills and abilities to manufacture products using the means of composition characteristic of a particular nationality. It includes the study of topics in several disciplines of the variable part of the curriculum, the implementation of practical tasks in the framework of educational practice, research in the performance of independent work and performance at seminars. To achieve a high result, a systematic approach is recommended to study the necessary material and to hone practical skills. As a result of the analysis of the content of school programs on the subject of "Technology", the curricula of secondary vocational education and additional education, we concluded that the problem of pedagogical consulting by means of ethnic design is quite relevant. There is a scattered study of national subjects in individual subjects (disciplines). There is no unified system for the presentation of material, which includes the study of the history of the people, their traditions, life, costume and decorative and applied arts. The results of applying this knowledge and skills in modern life are not thought out. From this we can conclude that one of the main tasks of higher professional education is the training of competent personnel in this field.

The theme of nationality, folklore, ethnicity is popular in many areas of human activity: art, fashion, literature, media. The urgency of this direction is obvious. Appeal to the national culture of the Mari is of interest to many residents of the republic, as well as beyond its borders today. In many areas, long-obsolete decorative and applied arts, made in the past, have been preserved. People with trepidation retain them as a memory of their ancestors, use them at national holidays and prayers. Quite often we can see these works of art at professional performances of folk-ethnographic ensembles, art groups, at concerts of local and world scale (Kuzmin V.K., Krylov D.A., 2016).

Mari handicrafts, artists, fashion designers are annually exhibited at international, Russian and republican exhibitions devoted to the rich culture of the peoples of the whole world. Painters and special uniqueness of the Mari culture were praised by artists, writers, composers not only of previous years, but also of modern artists. Increased attention is paid to the stage costume, decorative arts and crafts and accessories. Exciting images of theatrical and literary heroes, representatives of pop, folklore decorate the leading performances and concert venues of our republic with their national costumes. The study of the national wealth of the Mari people is of great interest not only for studying the historical heritage, but also for the future development of all branches of the folk art of the republic (Polevshikova T.I., 2014).

The concept of "ethnic design" is used relatively recently, but quite often in modern society. The concept of "ethno-design" consists of two words "ethnos" and "design". "Ethnos" - (from the Greek - tribe, people) - a group of people united as a result of a long cohabitation in a certain territory. This group is characterized by a single language, common culture and self-awareness. The modern interpretation of the concept "ethnos" is a historically established circle of people having social integrity and a peculiar-individual stereotype of behavior. The founder of the key fundamentals of the theory of "ethnos" was S.M. Shirokogorov. The scientist singled out "ethnos" as the main form of existence of certain groups of humanity, and considered "the unity of language, customs, way of life and origin" as the defining features.

Design (from English design) - design, draw, drawing, plan. In a general sense, this is the design of the aesthetic (artistic) characteristics of industrial products and goods, as well as the end result of this activity. It is considered that in a wider sense, design is defined not only as artistic design, but must also take part in meeting the socio-technical, technological problems of production, consumer demand, and the life of people in the objective environment, through the rational combination of its external and internal properties (Maksimova Z. Y., 2016).

The phrase "ethno-design" embodies the artistic and aesthetic, ethnic, constructive and technological component of modern design. This type of design is widely used in interior design, clothing and accessories. The means of ethnic design are graphic-expressive means common to design and plastic arts: color, proportion, texture, shape, point, volume and space, but in terms of ethnic identification. These elements are combined on the basis of the historically established principles of composition, characteristic of a particular nationality: movement and rhythm, symmetry and asymmetry, balance and dynamics. Harmony of related and contrasting decisions (in color, in proportions) as typical means of art is also basic in ethnic design. The most important in the artistic design of "ethno-products" is the dependence of the shape of the product on the design, materials used and production technology, as for the manufacture of most popular products used natural materials and a special production technology, which is the highlight of a particular nationality.

For the formation of artistic and technological competence by means of ethnic design, students need generalized knowledge in various areas: national arts and crafts, modeling, the basics of artistic design, materials science, technology. The program of each of the disciplines includes topics related to national, folk art. In the disciplines "National decorative and applied art" and "Needlework" we study the historically established rich range of Russian folk art (Section 2. The concept of artistic processing of materials. Topic 2.1. The history of the art development and artistic materials processing) Volga region (Theme 2.2. Decoration of clothes and household items of the Volga region peoples), Finno-Ugric and Mari folk motifs (Section 5. Traditional types of embroidery of the peoples of Russia) etc. The disciplines "Fundamentals of artistic design", "Technological workshop" include modeling, designing and technological sequence of manufacturing products based on the study of national clothing and objects of decorative and applied art, their "ethnoreconstruction" and "ethnomodification". In the disciplines "Practical (industrial) training in the working profession", "Individual creative project", the obtained knowledge and skills are consolidated in the practical manufacture of finished products using elements in the national style. For an in-depth study of the theme of national culture, ethnic design, it is also possible at special courses on a specific topic: interior, costume, accessories, decorative and applied arts.

Pedagogical consulting in the process of formation of artistic and technological competence by means of ethnic design allows the student to effectively express themselves in research activities. This implies the study of traditional technologies in various parameters (structure and texture of the material, working tools, technological sequence, decorative finish), the study of modeling and design options, the study of the modern design real objects creating possibilities using traditional technologies. The most significant are studies on real ethnographic material. It is necessary to focus on the regional components of the material being studied. This type of research can be carried out as part of excursions to local history museums (National Museum of the Republic of Mari El named after T. Yevseyev, National Art Gallery, Republican Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of Applied Arts, Ethnographic ethnographic open-air Museum), in the form of master classes from craftsmen, embroiderers and video lessons. Materials of national (ethnic) art provide an almost inexhaustible field for research. These materials are mainly natural, easily accessible and environmentally friendly. For their processing does not require high-tech equipment. The use of ethnic design enriches the professional and personal experience of the future teacher. For example, when studying in the framework of the ethnic design of a traditional Mari costume, some features characteristic of residents of certain districts of Mari El is revealed: differences in the technology of traditional embroidery, in the color scheme, in the technology of making jewelry and accessories. The most ancient ethnographic material is preserved in Sernur embroidery. Embroidery is very diverse, many-sided, rich. It is carried out from the seamy side, without violating the traditional techniques of needlework of grandmothers, without distorting

signs, patterns, locations of motifs. Together with the thread, the embroideress puts positive emotions, the warmth of her heart into the canvas (Vetkina L.V., 2010).

The study of one's own heritage, traditions familiar from childhood, familiarization with a nationally close culture and the discoveries connected with it are individually and socially significant and lend an obvious educational, moral and patriotic coloring.

To conduct research in the framework of the experiment, the control and experimental groups of students studying at the faculty of general and vocational education of the Mari State University were determined annually. The study involved about two hundred people - students of 1-3 courses and teachers of the department of theory and methodology of technology and vocational education in 2015-2018. Teachers of technology of schools in Yoshkar-Ola city and teachers of secondary vocational educational institutions participated in the pedagogical experiment. The work on the formation of artistic and technological competence by means of ethnic design was carried out in a single group depending on the direction and profile of education and was carried out as part of studying the disciplines of the variable part of the curriculum for future technology teachers and professional education teachers (by industry) (profiles: "Arts and crafts and design", "Service"). The formation of this competence can be considered complex, since in the process of working with students, various types of educational activities are carried out: reproductive and exploratory methods, heuristic research method, and demonstration method. Search and reproductive methods are used at the initial stage of the formation of competence (1-2 courses). This search for the necessary information about the history, traditions and customs of various nations; preparation of presentations and presentations at seminars (conferences). Heuristic research method is used in setting specific tasks depending on the profile of training (3-4 courses). According to the technology profile, emphasis is placed on the elaboration of materials, stylistics, design and technology for the manufacture of products of folk art (costume, hats, household items, etc.). According to the "Design" profile, students are engaged in research of products of national decorative and applied art, their artistic processing, manufacturing technology and application in modern design (decorations, interior decoration, and making decorations). According to the "Service" profile, attention is paid to the reproduction of various customs, national holidays, the preparation of traditional dishes that are of particular importance in ethno-tourism. The demonstration method is used in the whole process of pedagogical consulting and the formation of artistic and technological competence: from the presentation of research results to participation in various competitions and exhibitions. At senior courses (in the framework of educational and industrial (technological) practices), emphasis is placed on the elaboration of various technologies used in folk art and in new directions in art. This direction allows students to engage in ethno-reconstruction and ethnomodification of old items used in our time. This is the ability to perform modern collections of clothes on the basis of national, making jewelry and household items in ethnic style, interior decoration of individual premises within the framework of ethno-tourism and much more. On the whole, the positive dynamics of the experiment results confirms the effectiveness of pedagogical consulting in the process of forming the artistic and technological competence of future technology teachers and teachers of vocational education by means of ethnic design. The results of the study provide an opportunity for further work in this direction and can be devoted to the development of programs for individual self-development of artistic and technological competence, the development of guidelines and manuals for leading schools in the city and institutions of vocational education.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The main tasks of modern professional education are: to teach the future specialist to understand the huge flow of information and create the conditions for its continuous self-development. Acquiring the broadest basic education will allow students to quickly orient themselves to related areas of professional activity. Changing social life, the development of science and technology, the active participation of man in the system of public and industrial management implies the formation of the social position of the individual, high professionalism and a rich spiritual culture (Lomakina T. Y., 2014).

The artistic and technological direction of preparation by means of ethnic design is the most universal for students who are inclined to solve creative problems and are interested in various types of fine arts: folk crafts, artistic processing of various materials. This direction of training improves not only the artistic and technological education of students, helping them to determine their professional activities, but also fosters a sense of beauty, love of country. Taking care of the preservation of the national culture today, it is important to form in people a sense of belonging to their people, to preserve the moral standards developed by previous generations. The use of ethnographic material as an object contributes to the revival of national traditions, allowing you to promote the national culture: an interest in ethnic culture is emerging; aesthetic

taste is formed in modern youth; a sense of pride in the artistic, aesthetic and historical heritage of the nation.

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