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## EFFICIENT METHODS OF INDIVIDUAL STUDY OF STUDENTS IN THE CREATIVE REALIZATION OF TEXTILE DESIGN

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*It is difficult to imagine today the surrounding world, in its ordinary or original activities without clothes - without a significant covering that often comes to emphasize the importance of the best possible self-presentation in society and the world. At the same time, the artistic parallel that is constantly in step with the self-presentation are considered the main components of which textiles play the central role in the clothing algorithm from the study process to the implementation of the most original and effective study methods but and practical application of some techniques that result in modern fashion faces, the importance of the leading place of textiles in the world as primordial in achieving a modern face and permanent maintenance in international fashion trends. The given article is about the status of independent work of students in the modern higher school as one of the forms of educational organization management. The main reasons for the insufficient efficiency of students' independent work in the theory and practice of higher education were identified. The goals, structure and content of modern organizational models are substantiate; independent work; information and performance, the "inverted learning" model; the project-research model.*

**Keywords:** *model, independent work, textiles, historical technology, print, experiment.*

### INTRODUCTION

An effective method of individual study on the subject of "textile design" is the research and analysis of trends and techniques [1]. This means keeping abreast of the latest advances in the field, including emerging trends and new materials and techniques. By conducting in-depth research and analysis, students can gain a deeper understanding of the industry and develop their own unique style of work be it artistic activity, research or on-set practice. This can be done by attending art and specialty themed exhibitions, reading industry publications and analyzing the work of established designers. By staying informed and aware of current trends and techniques, students can gain a competitive edge in the industry and develop their skills as textile designers, fashion designers and decorators [2]. Experimentation with materials and techniques is another important method for individual study in textile design. This involves exploring different materials and techniques to create



unique and innovative designs. By experimenting with different materials and techniques, university and college students (as well as practitioners in masterclasses or short interactive courses) can develop their own style and creative approach to textile design for clothing or decoration. This can be achieved through hands-on experimentation, trial and error, collaboration with visual artists, painters, upholsterers, architects, interior designers, thus taking risks and trying new things, students can push the boundaries of traditional textile design and create works with truly original and innovative [4].

**PURPOSE:** we aim to examine the effectiveness of individual work in the professional training of future fashion designers through the creative and technological appropriation and application of modern textile design. Identification and systematization of modern models of organizing the independent work of university students.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Theme topicality:** competency-based paradigm of education development, means of forming a personality that develops and self-educates is, first of all, independent work, new knowledge, mastery of new skills, acceptance of new things. Values that determine the efficiency of a social and professional nature in the activity of a specialist. Modern trends in world fashion with the involvement of ecological preservation and the revision of forgotten techniques.

**The problem:** approaches and requirements in organizing the independent work of students in contemporary higher education - fashion design/textile design. The focus is on effective training, preparing the future specialist for a productive profession.

The generalization of the experience gained through contemporary theory and practice, the organization of students' independent work allows us to highlight the following aspects - main models depending on the students' activity level [3].

- Informational-executive (algorithmic) model.
- The flipped learning model.

• The design-research model of independent work. Self-reflection, criticism, spotting trends in the field of design and studying techniques that at first glance seem old or forgotten are a crucial method for improving individual study in textile design [5]. This involves analyzing their own work and seeking feedback to improve and refine their skills. By reflecting on their own work, students can identify areas for improvement and set goals for future projects. Seeking feedback from peers, industry professionals and active or even passive consumers (just viewing, scrolling) can also provide valuable insights into the work being done. Incorporating non-traditional techniques to customize textiles for apparel or decor, which today are seemingly forgotten or kept at the level of history, feedback and criticism in their design process, students can continuously improve and refine their skills, leading to greater success in the industry, whether the industry creative or technology, both actively involved in the fashion positioning of the consumer [5]. A unique method of effective individual training of students in the field of creative implementation of textile design for clothing as well as an object of art or decoration is the method of deep analysis of the needs {...} of each student, based on his individual skills and potential. Before the actual preparation and work begins, special tests are



conducted to determine the level of knowledge and skills of each student in the field of creative design. Based on the test results, the specialists develop an individual training program that optimally combines theoretical training involving practical exercises - textile print samples and individual tasks to promote the created product, reaching realization schemes to the consumer, thus going through a cycle almost entirely on the creation-consumption process. One of the main advantages of this approach is the ability to focus on students' interests and needs, which allows them to develop their own style and bring their own ideas to life. Emphasis is placed on various techniques for analyzing and forecasting trends in textile design, crafting, including printmaking, fabric printing (swatches or accessories), color/dye art, and more. As part of their studies, students have the opportunity to experiment with various materials, techniques and tools, as well as study the history and traditions of textile design - wood block printing, cyanotype as an alternative method of printing on textiles, artistic photo collage. Additional emphasis is placed on the importance of time management and work organization when creating works of art. Students not only acquire theoretical knowledge in this field, but also develop practical skills in project planning, implementing them in stages and achieving the desired result. The method of individual training remains effective and allows students to develop their professional potential, broaden their horizons, read, master various historical techniques or invent personal techniques and learn to create truly unique and high-quality works quality in the field of textile design.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

A significant transformation of the educational process in the artistic education of the Clothing Design program towards prioritizing the independence of the students' educational activity leads to the fact that the teacher's activities increase objectively - facts and observations, the role of the related function in the efficient organization of independent work. Because independent work is manifested in actions (cognitive, communicative, transformational, etc.) its components must correspond to the structure of the activity. The international study shows that the design and modern technology of the design and research model is as consistent as possible with the type of culture of organizing the independent work of students. This model allows the implementation of three parallel lines in the independent organization of the student's work corresponding to three types of personality activity: situational activities (solving traditional educational problems - mini-projects, within the model of information and reproduction); trans-situational activities (solving training problems at the tactile level - "flipped learning" midi projects); creative (solving educational problems at a strategic level) a large educational and research project with practical results for the end consumer.

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