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DEVELOPING SPECIAL COMPETENCE IN FASHION DESIGN OF FUTURE SPECIALTIES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the ways of improving the design competences of future specialists of technological education in the modern environment, ways of improving the experience of future specialists in the field of fashion design, sewing design competences, actual problems and their positive solutions.

KEYWORDS

Professional competence, vocational education, domestic textile, manufacturing, ready-made garments, dual training, industry enterprises, digital technologies, foreign experience, technological education, Fashion Design, modelling.

INTRODUCTION

The need for highly qualified personnel is met by purposeful training of bachelors of vocational education (by branches) with well-formed professional competences of modern higher education. The rapid growth and development of it-technologies, their integration with the achievements of cognitive science serve as a factor leading to the emergence of new educational strategies.

The growth of social and economic needs in society, constant improvement based on the complication of production technologies and technological devices have led to a qualitative change in the sphere of production. This, in turn, puts before the system of higher professional education the requirement to improve the quality of professional training of future specialists on the basis of modern educational trends.

In order to further increase the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of the textile and garment-knitting industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to expand the export potential of the industry, to create conditions for a wider penetration of domestic textile products in foreign markets, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 1 May 2024 №71 “On measures to bring the development of the textile and garment-knitting industry to a new level” was adopted.

To implement this Decree, such tasks as targeted organisation of work to turn the Republic into a “Textile hub” and the creation of at least 10 domestic brands recognised at the international level, the adoption of effective and targeted measures to assist enterprises in selling their products in domestic and foreign markets are outlined. It provides for the preparation of proposals for the creation of national brands by studying the experience of foreign countries with developed spheres of fashion and design, as well as attracting at least 10 highly qualified foreign specialists to the centres [1].

The state provided enough finance for the continuous provision of working capital to enterprises exporting fabric, knitted fabric, and finished sewing and knitwear products. The implementation of projects in the production of upholstery, carpet, painting and finishing, ready-made garments and knitwear, credit lines amounting to \$100 mn were allocated. 14 projects worth \$114 mn have already been developed, with more than 10 enterprises having applied.

Uzbekistan also made strides in establishing an international presence and obtaining international certifications for its products. Representative offices of Control Union, OEKO TEX, Better Cotton, and Better

Work have already been launched. These organizations provide international certificates for the products of local enterprises.

Trading branches were established in Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Barcelona, with the Centrastex Trading House and the Sustainable Cotton Association being notable examples. In total, more than 60 trading branches of industry enterprises have been established in 10 countries worldwide, including Germany, Poland, the USA, Russia, and Lithuania.

The state encourages the creation of trading branches and warehouses by covering 100% of the rental costs for enterprises in the industry. Also, the state provides privileges for the supply of fabrics, knitted fabrics, and finished garments and knitwear to Europe, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, North and South America, the Arab Republic, Korea, and Japan.

In Tashkent during two days 2-3 May, 2024 was organized the third Tashkent International Investment Forum that took place. Agreements were signed in various sectors: from renewable energy and digital technologies to textiles and agriculture, among others.

In order to attract qualified foreign specialists, the priority tasks are, first of all, to create favorable conditions for domestic industries, to provide modern equipment, to develop digitalization through the widespread introduction of information technologies into production and, of course, to provide qualified personnel and improve their potential. In training qualified personnel, the urgent tasks are to improve not only their practical skills but also their scientific potential, practical experience to study foreign experience by entering into dialogue with representatives of internationally recognized strong

organizations and thus to develop domestic production, to obtain the status of domestic enterprises meeting international standards, a worthy place among enterprises able to compete freely in the world market.

When training specialists in technological education, it is advisable to organise training in a bilateral form - practical classes with theoretical classes as a learning process. This in turn leads to the emergence of technological education as a product of social partnership, which is a mechanism of close interaction between the state, employers and various organizations to train highly qualified personnel in accordance with the needs of the labour market.

Also, technological education is considered as a successfully adapted educational phenomenon in the conditions of market economy, which directly and indirectly influences the development of technological education in different countries, including Uzbekistan. Training programmes developed jointly by specialists of educational institution and enterprise on the basis of elements of dual education system contribute to the successful development of competences of technological importance [2].

Fashion designer skills are necessary for anyone who plans to succeed in the fashion industry. Having the right skill set can help you separate a massive project into small but manageable tasks, oversee a group of people or departments, collaborate with other skilled individuals and even take on some proteges to train. To succeed in the industry, a fashion designer often develops both technical and creative abilities. In this article, we discuss the definition of a fashion designer, important skills fashion designers can benefit from

developing and the primary responsibilities of a fashion designer.

The following are fashion designer skills needed to succeed:

Creativity and proactivity. As a fashion designer, people expect you to develop new and exciting fashion ideas. Fashion designers need creative thinking skills to analyse existing fashion trends and create innovative new styles.

Attention to details. Details are critical in the fashion industry. A fashion designer should be able to notice these details, no matter how small.

Excellent sewing skills. A great fashion designer should know how to sew in the following styles: Slip stitch, basting stitch, catch stitch, running stitch, blanket stitch, zig zag stitch and others. The sewing style for each design depends on the fabric and the desired aesthetic. As a fashion designer, you should be comfortable using a sewing machine or sewing by hand.

Art skills. A fashion designer should understand how to balance the colours, fabrics and patterns within their design.

Business skills. Fashion designers often are self-employed, so it's important that they know how to manage their own businesses. These skills can help fashion designers reach new customers, increase their revenue and grow their business.

Computer-aided fashion design. A fashion designer should understand how to use design software programs to communicate their ideas to others. A fashion designer may also need to know other basic

computing skills, such as how to manage an online calendar for their various appointments and jobs.

In-depth knowledge of fabrics. Knowing how to select and manipulate a variety of fabrics and textiles is critical for success as a fashion designer. You must understand different textures and how they work together, the potential challenges of working with certain fabrics, fabric durability and ethical fabric sourcing. Fabrics designers work with may include: cotton, brocade, chambray, damask, denim, silk, jersey, gingham, flannel, chiffon.

As mentioned above, significant work is being done in the field of education to improve the competence of future specialists in the field of fashion design. By implementing the stated proposals and introducing the experience of developed foreign countries into practice, the knowledge and competences of future specialists will be developed. As a result, the economy of our country will develop. In international trade relations the turnover of domestic textile products of our country will increase and due to healthy competition, the demands of consumers in domestic and world markets will be satisfied.

REFERENCE

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3. Competence of fashion design. Fashion-designer skills.