

The Effect of a Model Based on the Hatagogia in the Achievement of Students of the Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions in the Subject of Handicrafts

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Abstract:

As to start with the target first which means:

- The current research aims to identify: The effect of a model based on Hatagogia in the achievement of students of the Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions in the subject of handicrafts.

The Sample

The sample of the research was determined for the students of the fourth stage of the morning study of the school year, which numbered (21) male and female students. The researcher chose the random method by (10) students to represent the control group in which the students study handicrafts in the usual way (lecture and discussion), (11) students to represent the group Experimental, whose students are exposed to the independent variable (a model based on the Hatagogia) when teaching the subject of handicrafts.

Results

The results of the research resulted in the superiority of the students of the experimental group who studied according to a model based on the Hatagogia, over the students of the control group who studied according to the usual method in the collection of handicrafts.

Conclusions

The researcher concluded the superiority of the experimental group in the post-test, after they were exposed to the Hatagogia-based educational model prepared by the researcher, which includes a set of frameworks with several skills, and these skills explain to the learner the steps in a simplified manner according to the requirements of their needs.

Keywords: Alhotagogia, handicrafts.

Chapter One

Introduction

The emergence of new learning patterns in which the learner does not depend on the presence of the teacher while performing this activity or the learning process itself, and these patterns include

programmed education, self-learning, single learning and other modern patterns that use devices that are designed so that the learner can use them by himself, whether Under the supervision of the teacher or without him, which made the role of the teacher limited to managing the learning process or organizing it or preparing the educational environment and defining its steps, or even just a consultant providing advice to the learner to achieve the highest return from the educational process, in other words the teacher did not become the only source of knowledge and learning.

In view of this, the hotagogy focuses in particular on learning how to learn, learning with a double loop, or imposing comprehensive learning, or a non-linear learning process, or true self-directed learning, as this learning depends on experience and practice on a specific skill that leads to an increase in experience and development in mental, physical and simple ability. Continuous effort and training reduces mistakes. (Al-Saadi and Al-Tamimi, 2020: 7)

The handicrafts, which includes a set of skills, is considered the oldest productive expressive means, as it relies on the skill of handicraft by using natural materials and manual work. Form materials, refresh their minds, increase their knowledge and awareness of the surroundings, change their habits, increase their interdependence and cooperation with others, and make them balanced individuals in their minds and emotions.

The Problem

Modern education is directed towards the learner and activating his role and activating his educational effectiveness, which focuses in relying on learning on the learner's positivity and active participation in which education is carried out in a best manner. Which includes collecting information from more than one source that leads to arousing the students' tendencies, activities and interests towards the study material, and helps them in obtaining information, and makes them feel the pleasure of work and their sense of freedom while doing it, and their success in work represents a great value to them, and leads to their interest in the study subject. And it increases their desire and love for more of it. Good and effective teaching methods are in which the students' activity is pivotal and essential, and the role of the teacher is limited to follow-up and guidance.

Based on the foregoing, Hatagogy is an aspect of self-learning in which how to learn is learned and consists of several forms, including (programmed education, educational packages, educational modules, computerized learning). Of the importance of learning in this way, but it did not receive sufficient attention within the studies of self-learning. Distinguished and handicrafts contribute to raising and developing the innovative and creative ability of the human being, as it gives him a large space for thinking and contemplation in an attempt to find everything that is new and distinctive, in addition to having an aesthetic value and a utilitarian value.

The current research is concerned with studying the subject of handicrafts in the Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions, as it includes the material for both the cognitive and applied sides, and family education was and still is a fertile field for many studies that deal with man in all his mental, cognitive and skill fields and works to develop his performance, and for this purpose many of the Studies and theories in the field of family education and artistic professions in most of their aspects. Despite that, there are still many fields that are not covered in it, and in particular those related to linking family education with the movement of accelerated development that represents the various aspects of life, especially with the entry of the third millennium, which made man in front of Challenges and even the necessities of rapid adaptation to the requirements of the times.

Hence, we can define the problem of the current research with the following question:

What is the effect of a model based on the Hatagogia on the achievement of students of the Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions in the subject of handicrafts?

The Importance and Need for Research

Self-learning emphasizes obtaining experiences and information that the educational situation prepares for him, which makes the teacher a guide and guide, and the learner is the focus of care and attention to be able to know how to obtain information and experiences by himself in order to learn to deal with different situations and prepare him for a new stage through an active, positive, educated role that ensures the achievement of goals The required educational environment according to his personal ability and his own speed, so the role of the teacher turns from an informant of information to a designer of the appropriate educational environment.

The importance of the research can be highlighted as follows:

- 1- The current research contributes to experimenting with new models for teaching and developing technical skills for the subject of handicrafts.
- 2 - It addresses the difficulties and obstacles faced by both the student and the teacher during the teaching of the subject of handicrafts through the use of the model Alhotagogia.
- 3- The current model is used according to sequential and deliberate steps to develop students' skills in the subject of handicrafts.
- 4- The importance of Alhtagogy as a learning method that allows the use of technical skills with high effectiveness, which may contribute to the development of the student's behavior cognitively and skillfully.

5- The importance of handicrafts as an entry point for the development of artistic perceptions, which makes the student creative and produces new works of aesthetic, artistic and utilitarian taste, and that earns them human and moral values.

search objective

The current research aims to:

- Identifying the effect of a model based on the Hatagogia in the achievement of students of the Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions in the subject of handicrafts.

In order to achieve the goal of the research, the researcher formulated the following hypotheses:

1- There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group students (who study according to a model based on the Hatagogia) and the average grades of the control group students who study according to the (normal method) in the post-collective test of the mosaic subject. And in the post-test for the formation of the mosaic.

2- There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the average grades of the experimental group students (who study according to a model based on the Hatagogia) and the average grades of the control group students who study according to the (normal method) in the post-collective test for the subject of drawing. On glass and in the post-test for drawing on glass. Fifth: Limitations of the research

The current study is limited to:

1- Time limits: the academic year 2020-2021 / first course.

2- Spatial boundaries: Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education / Department of Family Education and Technical Professions.

3- Objective limits: handicrafts material / which includes the units of painting on glass and mosaic art.

4- Human limits: fourth stage students / morning study.

The researcher knows the following search terms:

Procedural definition of the effect:-

It is a result of the changes in the cognitive achievement of students of family education and artistic professions (fourth stage), which were studied according to a model based on the Hatagogia in the experimental group, while the control group studied according to the usual method.

Procedural definition of the form:-

It is teaching steps that the teacher follows in the classroom to enable students to acquire knowledge and skills in the subject of handicrafts.

The procedural definition of the Hotagogba:-

It is the special skill of the learner in choosing the effective method and strategy for learning the knowledge and skills of handicrafts (for painting on glass and mosaics) and it is according to the capabilities and ability of the learner.

Procedural definition of collection:-

It is the final outcome that the student obtains of knowledge and skills acquired from the designed model and measured in the cognitive and skill post achievement test prepared by the researcher for the subject of handicrafts.

Procedural Definition of Handicraft:-

It is one of the subjects in the Department of Family Education and Technical Professions, in which the student learns skills, experiences, information, and the use of various materials, in addition to developing his abilities as a result of his interaction, contemplation, and taste for various materials.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Framework:

First: The historical basis of instructional design

A lot of efforts have been made throughout the long history to develop knowledge of teaching and learning methods, and this came as a result of the desire to control the factors required and affecting the educational process in an economical and selective manner.

A link that connects learning theories and educational practices.” Ralph Tyler also indicated the need for this type of knowledge, describing it as the mediating role, which is called today the educational-learning design with the cognitive entity that describes the educational and learning activities to reach the highest possible level of educational-learning outcomes.

Importance of Instructional Design:

1 - The science of educational design seeks to link between theoretical ideas and principles and the practical field of application, as it is the science that represents a link between theories and

applications, and without it, the theories will not be of tangible benefit, and applications will have little value.

2- The importance of educational design in the face of the rapid change witnessed by our contemporary world.

3- It also helps students and teachers to learn and experiment without fear or hesitation in making mistakes.

4- "Instructional design provides very useful and important models for developing teacher and student performance." (Fawzia Abalkhail, 2004: 346)

5- Instructional design is important as it seeks to bring about change and develop a comprehensive system of education in all aspects of the educational learning process, and not only change in molecules, because education, as he says, is a system that includes interconnected components.

6- It looks at the components of the educational process as an integrated whole, so that it seeks to organize its contents, control its operations, and accomplish its goals, because education is a system that includes interacting and overlapping components, so it must be addressed through the entrance of systems in education, which is the process of instructional design.

7- Course management systems also have a positive impact on educational design practices by enhancing educational decisions and providing opportunities for different learning activities. (Vannoy, 2008: 33).

8- The educational design reduces the tension that may arise between teachers, due to the confusion in following the educational methods randomly, so the design of the education would reduce the severity of this tension by providing the teachers with images and forms that guide them to how to proceed in the classroom. (The trick. 2008:35).

9-Educational institutions by integrating the science of educational design and its programs in the professional preparation program for teachers and trainers in order to bring about radical change and apply the systems approach. (Aba Al-Khail, 2004: 346).

Second, The Concept of Self-Learning

Self-learning makes the individual self-reliant, solves his problems by himself, makes his decisions independently, and develops in them his love of learning, and learning depends on the individual's self-activity and his desire to obtain information according to his ability and self-ability, and he who sets his goals and determines the appropriate ways to reach them and evaluates the results of what he has achieved It is a continuous process required by the conditions of contemporary life, and what distinguishes self-learning from our traditional methods is its suitability for all students and all levels and learning according to self-ability.

Third: Hotgogy

Change is no longer an exception in the current world in which we live, it is the natural and discontinuous state, the ability to learn for all individuals and institutions, is critical to survival, although it has always been so, but adaptation in the past can comfortably occur over a period For a long time, because this is no longer possible and we have the tools that enable us to learn quickly and effectively, anytime and anywhere, what must happen now is a concomitant shift in our thinking about educational and training systems that keep pace with the need to learn effectively and the technology that enables it, This thinking should base our cognitive blueprint on how we learn, on readily available science that clearly tells us how people learn better rather than on the old models that were created for the Industrial Revolution. Their thinking about learning In the twenty-first century, the system of hathagogy, or self-learning, provides a framework for thinking about learning in a revolutionary way.

Hotagogy is the science that studies designed and self-limiting learning, that is, what the learner wants to learn, and how it can be learned.

Heutagogy means "self" in Greek by Hase and Kenyon in 2000 as the study of self-learning, Heutagogy relies on a holistic approach to developing the learner's abilities with learning as an active and proactive process, and learners "act as a key factor in their learning, which occurs as a result of personal experiences" (Hase S & Kenyon C 2007).The Hatagogy supports the principle that the teacher facilitates the learning process by providing direction and resources. Learning determines what will be learned and how it will be learned C 2000; Ederle J 2009 .

The hotagogic approach also encourages and helps learners to resist the challenges they face, which adopt many scientific approaches, and these challenges are represented by academic resistance to change, fear of ceding power from the teacher to the learner, increasing financial and learning pressures on students due to new technological requirements, and the student's continued focus on assessment. lessons rather than the learning process.

Hotagogy and lifelong learning:

One of the basic concepts in hetagogy is dual-loop learning and self-reflection (Argyris & Schön, 1996, as cited by Hase & Kenyon, 2000). In dual-loop learning, the learner considers and negates the problem, the resulting action, and the results, as well as thinking about the problem-solving process and how it affects the learner's beliefs and actions. Two-loop learning occurs when learners "ask and test the individual's personal values and assumptions as fundamental to enhancing learning how to learn" (Argyris & Schön, 1978, as cited in Hase, 2009, pp. 45-46).

Fourth: A historical overview of handicrafts:

The literature and sources that dealt with Arab and Islamic history indicate that the civilization of Iraq throughout history was full of various handicrafts such as the manufacture of

(clothes, fishing tools, food utensils, and pottery, several aspects in which the decorating skills that appeared clearly on this, the beginning of handicrafts dates back to the beginning The settlement of man on the face of the earth, and it is considered the oldest artistic activity practiced by man in ancient times for his purposes in life and living. ". (Taloo, 1986: 10).

First: Mosaic art

And if we call the word "mosaic" the different types of mosaic, it also includes small pieces made of burnt clay covered with decorations and different glazed colors and affixed to the walls in the same way that mosaics are attached to as we see in the friezes on the walls of ancient mosques. (Hammad , 1973, 127).

Second: - Tools and materials for mosaic art

There are many tools and materials for mosaic art, including:

- 1- Stained glass or colored paper: It is considered the most important piece of equipment for mosaic panels, that is, through which the designed shape is installed.
- 2- A base for the design or a surface for the work of the material: - The base must be chosen that suits the materials on which the design is implemented, and the materials used are wood, paper and walls.
- 3- The designed model: A specific model of nature, geometric shapes, or decorations is chosen and transferred on the surface that is being worked on. These surfaces are wood, paper or walls by means of a pen. The design is transferred to the surfaces, and then work begins.
- 4- Tools for cutting glass and paper: There are many tools for cutting of different types and according to the materials that are cut.
- 5- Putty or glue: An adhesive substance used to fix the pieces on the surface. It is quick to dry and does not take more than 20 minutes. It is used to fix pebbles, stones, pieces of glass and other materials used.
- 6- Shovel or spatula: One of the most important tools used in making mosaic paintings, because the artist uses it to transfer the adhesive substance to the surface.
- 7- Medical paws: They are used to protect the hands from the materials used as paste or glue and to prevent their sticking to the hands.
- 8- A cotton cloth moistened with water:- It is used after placing it in a little warm water, then drying it and wiping the work in order to remove the suspended appendages, and that is done after the work has dried.

9- Varnish: It is the last of the tools and equipment used in painting, and among its uses is that it preserves paintings for a longer period, especially murals; by preserving them from weather fluctuations as well as giving them luster as well.

Third: The materials used in mosaic art

1- Wood: It constitutes a large part of the home’s furniture of all kinds and shapes. Wood is considered one of the materials that are characterized by solidity and durability, so it lasts for a long time. The ways of using wood in furniture vary according to the user’s taste. Through the mosaic technique, it works to add a new change that matches the times, an aesthetic addition to these slash

2- Pottery: It is defined as clay or clay mixed with certain materials, which is formed into a bowl or a porcelain body after it is painted. Pottery is not made of clay resulting from the decomposition of rocks within the earth’s crust, where the pottery industry has gained widespread popularity and prosperity as it is a wonderful handicraft from which it is made. The manufacture of jars, pots (anvils) and pottery dishes

3- Paper: Machine-made paper differs from hand-made paper in many aspects, but the regularity of the fibers remains the most striking aspect. It is used in several works, including writing and handicrafts, and it is also possible to implement mosaics on it. Chapter III

Search Procedures

Research Methodology:-The researcher adopted the appropriate approach to achieve the goal and verify its hypotheses, which is the experimental method, being the most appropriate method to achieve the goal of the current research, which is looking at the effect of an independent variable on a variable or a number of dependent variables.

Experimental design: In this research, the researcher used the experimental method and a partially controlled design with a pre and post-test for the two groups (control and experimental), as shown in Table (1).

Table (1)

The experimental design chosen by the researcher for her research procedures

dependent variable	Post-test	independent variable	Pre-test	group
Achievement of the students of the	cognitive achievement and skill performance	a model based on Hotagogy	cognitive achievement and skill performance (Mosaic art and the art	experimental

Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions in the subject of handicrafts	(Mosaic art and the art of painting on glass)		of painting on glass)	
	cognitive achievement and skill performance (Mosaic art and the art of painting on glass)	Usual Way	cognitive achievement experiment and skill performance (Mosaic art and the art of painting on glass)	control

The research community and its sample: -

The research community represents the students of Al-Mustansiriya University / Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions / the fourth stage / for the morning and evening studies of 53 male and female students in the province of Baghdad, for the academic year (2020-2021), and the research sample was determined for students of the fourth stage. For the morning study for the same academic year, there are 21 male and female students.

Equivalence between the experimental and control group: -

The researcher rewarded the two research groups (experimental and control) with the variables (chronological age, general intelligence, previous experience and gender), for the purpose of ensuring the validity of the experimental design.

Search Tools:

A cognitive test and a skill test for the art of glass painting and mosaic art were built and presented to a group of experts to verify its validity and validity.

Statistical means: In order to show the results of the research, the researcher used a set of statistical means represented by the Mann-Whitney test, the difficulty coefficient, the discrimination coefficient, the effectiveness of the wrong alternatives, the Keodor Richardson equation -20, the binary correlation coefficient equation (Point Paceryl), the chi-square equation and the alpha-Cronbach equation.

Chapter Four

Results

The first hypothesis: the existence of statistically significant differences, thus accepting the alternative hypothesis that states that there are statistically significant differences in favor of the experimental group, since its average ranks are (15,64), and this is greater than the average ranks of the control group, which is (5.90), and Table (2) shows that:

Table (2)

The results of the Mann Whitney test for two independent samples of the two research groups in the dimensional mosaic test

Sig. at (0.05) level	Value of Mann whitney		Sum of the ranks	Mid of the ranks	arithmetic mean	No.	group
	Tabular	Calculation					
Statistically significant	26	4	172	15,64	12,727	11	Empirical
			59	5,90	8,700	10	control

The second hypothesis: the existence of statistically significant differences, thus accepting the alternative hypothesis that states that there are statistically significant differences in favor of the experimental group, since the average of its ranks is (15), which is greater than the average of the ranks of the control group, which is (6,60), and Table (3) shows this:

Table (3)

The results of the Mann Whitney test for two independent samples of the two research groups in the dimensional glass painting test

Sig. at (0.05) level	Value of Mann whitney		Sum of the ranks	Mid of the ranks	arithmetic mean	No.	group
	Tabular	Calculation					
Statistically significant	26	11	165	15	12,545	11	Empirical
			66	6,60	9,600	10	control

Interpretation of results

The researcher believes that the superiority may be attributed to the following reasons:

1. Adoption of the model based on the hotagogia contributed to facing the difficulties or reducing them by giving the learner the opportunity to have a role in choosing the preferred type and methods of learning according to his own speed, saving time, reducing effort and obtaining positive results.

2. The modern educational models have a clear impact on the students (the learners), as the Hotagogian model is one of the main components that have made progress in the educational environment. Although the usual methods are not without advantages, modern methods have become more capable of meeting the needs of learners and progress broader information as for the usual methods; they do not meet the needs of the educational community.

3. The educational model, according to the model of Alhtagogia designed by the researcher, emphasized taking into account the individual differences between the learners and making the learners learn each according to their abilities and at the time that suits them.

Conclusions

In light of the findings of the research, the researcher concluded the following:

1 - Using the model of Alhtagogia in teaching in order to face the difficulties or reduce them in terms of saving time, reducing effort and obtaining positive results.

2- The contribution of the model based on the Hatagogia that was designed by the researcher to give a scientific depth and show technical and mental responses in order to improve the performance skills of the students of the Department of Family Education and Artistic Professions in the fourth stage.

3- The model designed by the researcher, which analyzes the basic skills of glass painting and mosaic art into simpler skills according to the degree of its complexity, helped students to teach them at the time that suits them and without any restrictions during work.

Recommendations:

1- Adopting the model of Alhotagogya as a teaching method in teaching handicrafts for the university level because it raises the academic level and develops some skills such as organization and responsibility.

2- The availability of special art workshops in the departments of family education and artistic professions, including devices and tools, increases the students' motivation and orientation in learning (glass painting and mosaic art).

3- Applying the Alhotagogy model in schools, colleges and educational institutes concerned with teaching and training learners in various study disciplines as a model based on the implementation of skills in integrated steps.

Suggestions:

To complement the research, the researcher suggests conducting a number of the following studies:

1. The effect of self-learning on students' productions in the art of painting on glass and mosaic art.
2. The effect of the Hotgogy model in developing the musical skills of the students of the Institute of Fine Arts.

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