



Students Folk Craft the Educational Importance of Teaching

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Abstract: This article is aimed at teaching schoolchildren the work of folk handicrafts, their spiritual upbringing, inculcation of national values in the universal form, acquaintance with the handicrafts, customs, centuries-old traditions of their people and their profession. It is said to be of great importance in vocational guidance.

Keywords: teaching, student, spirituality, tradition, thinking, development, quality, effectiveness.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev specifically emphasized that "... it is necessary to reduce unemployment among the population and increase the income of people and families." Of course, it is not a secret to anyone that the fulfillment of such a noble task is carried out by creating and increasing jobs. Therefore, creating a job is one of the most complex and serious tasks. One of the ways to solve this in the local conditions is to teach students national handicrafts. Because national crafts in many cases do not require complex equipment and tools, raw materials can be found and prepared locally. Of course, these things can be done at school and in non-school children's institutions[1].

The history of folk crafts is one of the factors that show the mentality of peoples, including the Uzbek people. Therefore, teaching young people, schoolchildren about folk crafts, educates them from the spiritual side, inculcates universal national values, introduces them to the crafts, customs, age-old traditions of their people, and prepares them for the profession. is of great importance in orientation. Therefore, the "Initiative" contests and other similar events, which are regularly held in our republic, have become important factors that show and help to summarize the work being done in this field. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, to hold an international festival on folk crafts every two years in the ancient city of Kokan, which is the cradle of handicrafts, from 2019, became a timely matter[2].

Folk crafts are painting, jewelry, jewelry, wood carving, metal carving, embroidery, tanning, cooking, wood burning, pottery, blacksmithing, carpentry, carpentry, blacksmithing, knife making, It has more than 150 industries, such as hardware, locksmithing, coppersmithing, needlework, and many features of vocational education - practicality, creativity, nationalism, ease of finding and using local raw materials, son and It is characterized by the uniqueness of girls' work, the ability to combine urban and rural school, the absence of complex devices, equipment, tools and machines in most cases, and the simplicity of organizing classes. As a result, the fact that young people who have sufficiently studied this field, who have acquired certain professions, do not remain unemployed, and the competitiveness of the labor market, is of particular note. The art of folk crafts is based on the skills and abilities of enriching the national values and traditions by consistently studying, developing and improving them. Therefore, the Law "On Education" states: "General secondary education is the main link in the continuous state education system, and students receive scientific knowledge, labor and primary it ensures the development of professional skills, business

fundamentals, as well as creative abilities and spiritual qualities", it was noted. Folk crafts help to form young people's thinking, imagination, aesthetic taste, dexterity. After all, these qualities and qualities effectively influence the development of the young generation in all aspects.

In today's conditions, labor and professional training of young people is an important social task, and theorists and practitioners of this field, pedagogic scientists, teachers, trainers, trainers and masters teach young people various aspects of folk crafts, prepare them to acquire professions in these directions. leads to development, promotion, and thereby making a worthy contribution to the treasury of world culture.

National customs, traditions, living conditions of peoples, national characteristics, have passed the complex tests of life for thousands of years, and have risen to the level of a unique system - law of the people. With the honor of independence, wide conditions have been created for the study and implementation of the priceless heritage left by our ancestors[3].

In the present period, in order to improve, nationalize, and raise the educational work to the level corresponding to world standards, it is necessary to pay special attention to our rich national and cultural heritage, national and universal values, and the new requirements of the new era. First of all, this requires the training of highly qualified teachers who can widely use modern educational forms, tools and methods. It should be noted that education cannot be separated from each other. Naturally, it is very important to organize educational activities aimed at certain professions in order to instill in students a sense of love for work. This work is done by setting a personal example of parents or other adults in the family, and later on in the lessons held in educational institutions, including in the classes related to Technology, by studying the traditions of hard work accumulated by the human society will find content.

Folk crafts are one of the most ancient and important types of our material culture and are combined with many areas of fine and applied art. However, visual and practical art, the process of artistic processing of objects, and the originality, ways, and characteristics of folk crafts differ from each other. The educational and educational opportunities of folk crafts in our republic in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Nukus, Khiva, Termiz, Urganch, Namangan, Andijan, Fergana, Chust, Shahrisabz and others are incomparable and in terms of their uniqueness separate from each other[5].

When studying various fields of national crafts, young people will acquire the following knowledge: history, origin, ethnic roots of certain professions, folk masters and their creative activities; the role of handicrafts in national and world culture, distribution of handicrafts, geography, types, their directions; Masters of handicraft schools of Tashkent, Samarkand, Khiva, Bukhara, Termiz, Nukus, Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Rishton, Urgut and their unique ways; historical architectural monuments, their construction, preservation and repair; sources, types, distribution of local tools and raw materials reserves, their influence on the formation and development of craft centers, craftsman dynasties, pamphlets, folk applied and fine art, and the interdependence and connection of crafts, etc.

In mastering the basics of national handicrafts, young people will acquire the following skills and qualifications: selection and processing of various materials; work with craft tools, devices; work with electric and mechanized devices, devices and equipment used in certain fields; preservation, repair and life extension of handicraft works; work with technological and production regulatory documents; implementation of production processes, consumption of products and works made in market economy conditions, etc.

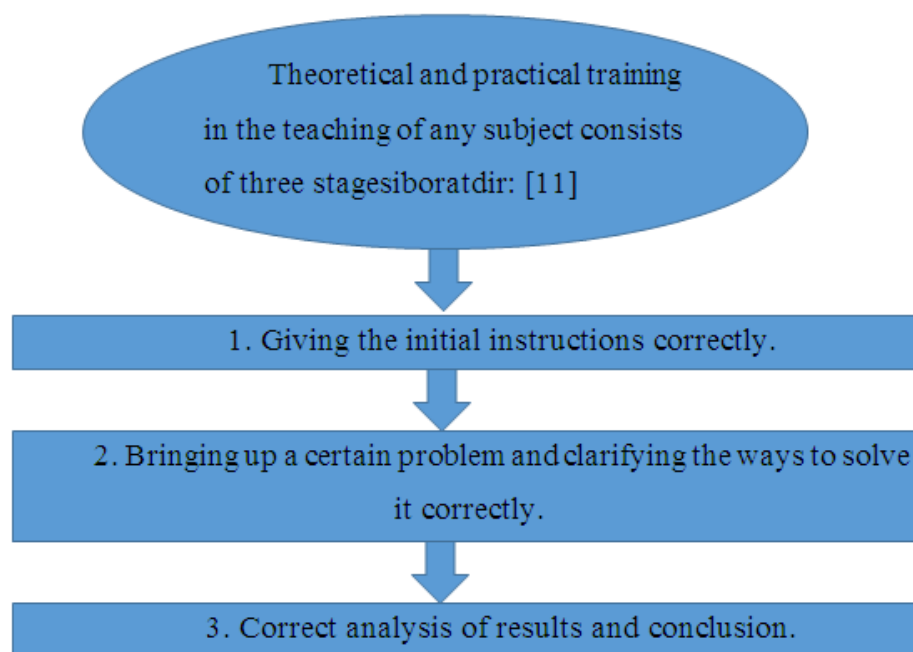
Folk crafts are one of the most ancient and important types of our material culture and are combined with many areas of fine and applied art. At the same time, visual and practical art, the process of artistic processing of objects, and the unique ways and characteristics of folk crafts differ from each other. Therefore, it is appropriate to compare the existing definitions of material spirituality and culture related to these areas.

Fine art is a type of art that includes painting, graphics, sculpture, and photography. Fine art represents real existence in visual images, simulating, summarizing and typifying existing objects in their natural form and place[6].

Applied decorative art is one of the oldest types of fine art, which differs depending on the decorative technique given to the material. It characterizes the culture of the people's life. The artistry of applied decorative art items is related to the practical function of these items. Craftsmanship is a craftsman, a production in which various products are made from raw materials with the help of various simple labor tools, the general name of professions that make such products. Pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, jewelry, building, sculpting, carving, stonework, tanning, knife making, hat making, etc. were gradually separated. So, as can be seen from the above points, the nature, content, structure, and characteristics of folk crafts are unique.

No matter what kind of craft there is in the world, there will certainly be its masters and its students. There are masters of painting, goldsmithing, coppersmithing, knife making, felt making, carpet making, goldsmithing, woodcarving, basket making, blacksmithing, bone carving, blacksmithing, blacksmithing, goldsmithing and other crafts. At a time when great attention is being paid to the development of national handicrafts, teachers are teaching their students their crafts based on our Uzbek national traditions. Folk decorative art enriches the spiritual world of people, shapes their artistic taste, and educates their psyche. That is why Uzbek folk art is one of the most necessary sources for educating people artistically, ethically, universally, forming their scientific worldviews and raising their cultural level[8].

It is known that all existing types of art provide knowledge and educate through the artistic, emotional, and spiritual effects they pass on to their students, listeners, or viewers. Here, the qualities of applied decorative arts are very unique and cannot be replaced by anything else. That is, the fact that such works of art can perform both artistic and practical tasks at the same time is the reason for their widespread use among the people. In the recent past, the most developed Uzbek applied decorative arts were carpentry, painting, wood, stone and bone carving, carving, knife making, jewelry, embroidery, goldsmithing, carpet making, felt making, basket making, etc. The unique performance technologies, real national names, specific terms, schools and styles of these art forms, as well as the services of masters who gained fame in these fields were being forgotten and were in danger of disappearing. Such a situation is currently faced by artists, folk masters, teachers and art lovers, who are responsible for preserving the practical art of decoration, studying and developing it in every way, and teaching the secrets of art to the young generation. sets the tasks of raising the public's aesthetic taste and cultural level to a higher level by preparing and widely promoting works of art. The research carried out in the direction of these goals is to create the most favorable conditions for folk craftsmen and artists, to organize the artistic education of young people, to master the arts, and to conduct them in the correct scientific and methodological direction. it should consist of starting the training of artistic pedagogues, conducting relevant scientific research.



It is known that folk crafts help to form young people's thinking, imagination, aesthetic taste, dexterity. After all, these qualities and qualities effectively influence the development of the young generation in all aspects. Therefore, it is very important to develop and accelerate the teaching of folk crafts to young people based on the requirements of the present time. Today, it is felt in every way that the system of training and education of specialists is closely connected with the demands of the reforms and renewal processes taking place in our life and society. However, we must openly admit that not everyone is able to fully respond to the demands of the present time, because, unfortunately, there are those who still have old-fashioned thinking and do not fully understand the news. This is primarily due to the poor condition of the material base of schools and other educational institutions. Of course, it is impossible not to influence educators and teaching staff with this single example.

Solving the above-mentioned problems and clearly conveying them, drawing correct conclusions also applies to the teaching of folk crafts. Usually, when giving introductory instructions, the subject and its purpose are stated, while connecting with the previous subject, students' preparation for the lesson is ensured. It is explained how to work with lesson exhibits, technological maps, equipment and devices. At the stage of students' independent work, the teacher constantly monitors their behavior and gives necessary advice. Then, at the end of the work, he first shows the achievements of the students, and then the shortcomings and evaluates the work done by the students. Exhibitions of their works are organized to further encourage students[13].

In conclusion, it can be said that today it is very important to direct young people to the profession, to increase their interest in various professions, to respect professions and to form feelings of pride. Because the future fate of our great country is closely related to this issue. Taking this into account, our government has always attached special importance to the development of handicrafts and directing young people to learn trades.

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