



## TEACHING NATIONAL CRAFTS IN SCHOOLS

**Mukumova Feruza Khudoykulovna**  
*Termiz State University*

### ABSTRACT

*This article is dedicated to the development of folk crafts and interesting, effective and full-fledged labor education classes organized in secondary schools.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Folk handicrafts, national, spiritual, cultural heritage, national embroidery, manufacture, national values and traditions.*

### DISCUSSION

Folk handicrafts are the spiritual, material and cultural heritage of each nation, including the Uzbek people, which can serve as a field of origin, formation, historical development, expression of national values. Therefore, the teaching of folk crafts to young people and schoolchildren is of great importance in their spiritual upbringing, acquaintance with the crafts, traditions, centuries-old national values of their people and their professional orientation. Folk handicrafts include more than 150 fields like painting, pottery, jewelry, wood carving, metal carving, embroidery, tanning, cooking, wood burning, handicrafts, stone carving, blacksmithing, knife making, tool making, such as locksmithing, coppersmithing, needlework, and has many features of labor and vocational education – practicality, creativity, nationality, ease of finding and repairing local raw materials, boys and girls are characterized by the specificity of child labor, the ability to combine urban and rural school, in most cases does not require complex devices, equipment, tools and lathes, the simplicity of the organization of classes. As a result, the unemployment of young people who have sufficiently studied the industry, who have acquired certain professions, is particularly noteworthy for the competitiveness of the labor market. Folk crafts are based on the skills and abilities to consistently study, develop and enrich national values and traditions.

Indeed, the Law on “Education” states that “General education is a key link in the system of continuing education, providing students with scientific knowledge, labor and primary vocational training. They will be able to master the basics of business, as well as develop their creative abilities

and spiritual qualities.” Folk crafts help to shape the qualities of young people, such as thinking, imagination, aesthetic taste, dexterity. After all, these qualities and attributes have an effective impact on the comprehensive development of the younger generation.

With this in mind, in recent years in our country are developing several dozen types of folk arts. There is a wide range of preservation, restoration and repair of ancient monuments. In particular, monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand and Tashkent are being restored, folk masters are involved in their restoration, and masters and their students are decorating the monuments.

Despite the fact that there are dozens of folk crafts that are in harmony with the history of the formation of the Uzbek people, in the modern education system there are cases when they are almost never used, which leads to the separation of the education system from national, local, ethnic, historical features in the direction of labor and profession. That is why today one of the most important tasks is to revive our Uzbek national traditions. Whatever profession there is in the world, there will surely be its masters and its disciples. There are masters of painting, pottery, coppersmithing, knife-making, weaving, carpet-weaving, goldsmithing, wood-carving, basket-making, blacksmithing, bone-carving, stonemasonry, blacksmithing, and other crafts. At a time when great attention is paid to the development of national crafts, teachers are teaching their students based on our Uzbek national traditions. Every profession has long been considered sacred and they have been revered. Our ancestors developed specific moral norms, special procedures, customs, manners, rituals,



prayers, national traditions for teachers and students, and strictly adhered to them.

In studying the pedagogical conditions for the use of folk crafts in improving the labor and professional training of secondary school teachers, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

1. In order to educate students in the lessons of labor education on the basis of folk crafts, it is necessary to create a modern scientific and theoretical basis of the field by studying and analyzing the content of the works of thinkers, sages and scientists published in historical sources.

2. In order to educate students of general secondary schools in the lessons of labor education on the basis of folk handicrafts, taking into account the national, local, regional capabilities of folk handicrafts, boys and girls should actively participate, or it is necessary to select the fields of tannery, handicrafts, knife-making, goldsmithing, embroidery, and to develop their teaching aspects.

3. In choosing the content of the curriculum used in general secondary schools, it is necessary to educate students on the basis of folk handicrafts, to study the basics of folk handicrafts and to teach them folk handicrafts on the example of this field.

4. In determining the goals and objectives of education in the educational process of educating students on the basis of folk crafts, of course, it is necessary to use their own unique pedagogical methods and tools. At present, the main direction of all research is to determine the ways and pedagogical conditions for the use of national, spiritual, cultural heritage, values, historical achievements of our people in the system of continuing education, labor and professional pedagogy.

From time immemorial, our ancestors have been passing on their professions from generation to generation, occupying the peaks of discovery and science created by mankind. For example, wood carving, painting, architecture, carving, pottery, knife-making, jewelry, embroidery, goldsmithing, carpet weaving, weaving, basket-making and others. In this regard, each master reflects the specific aspects of the artistic traditions of the place where he lived and created. For example, Khiva folk masters preserved the naturalness of wood in woodcarving, while Bukhara craftsmen quietly painted the patterned objects and painted them with gold and silver colors. Kokand folk masters carved wood in medium depth; Tashkent folk masters made patterns on the surface of the board without floor, through lines, and worked a lot of border patterns. The masters of Margilan dug the ground for carving very deeply. Nowadays, wood carving is widely used not only in architecture, but also in the decoration of household items.

Uzbek national embroidery is one of the most ancient forms of folk handicrafts, which was created as a result of the people's desire to beautify their lives. Embroidery has long been used in the decoration of clothing and accessories, as well as in the manufacture of household ornaments. The art of our embroidery is famous not only in our country, but also abroad. Uzbek handicrafts are made not only in homes in France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, America, India, but also in the Fergana Valley of the Republic, rather, many specimens were collected in museums of applied art and became a permanent exposition.

Andijan artist H. Nazarov, Samarkand embroiderer Usmon Shokirov, Tashkent embroiderer and weaver Khairi Sabirova, two great representatives of embroidery, created new patterns and embroidery techniques for embroidery. H. Sobirova learned the secrets of hand and machine sewing and drawing from her mother Zahira Mirkholikova. From the age of 15, H. Sobirova taught her mother's embroidery profession and contributed to the development of many students.

In Uzbek embroidery, iroqi, ilma, yorma, bosma, xomduzi, chamak, chinda hayod, baxya stitches are widely used.

The masters of embroidery have carefully studied the structure, rules of growth, appearance of flowers, leaves, twigs, buds, birds, etc. in nature, and have styled various elements from them to work on various pattern compositions.

Uzbek embroidery has a lot of plant, geometric and floral patterns, Russian embroidery has a lot of geometric, plant shapes, flowers, birds and fruits, and Kazakh and Kyrgyz embroidery has more animals, elements reminiscent of horns and hooves are depicted.

As a result of the radical reforms being carried out in our country, today, as in all spheres, employment and vocational training, including handicrafts, are gradually developing and improving. In order to rationally use the labor resources of the population in our country, many laws and decrees have been developed on certain types of professions, especially on folk crafts, which have been restored and are being restored today as a national value.

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