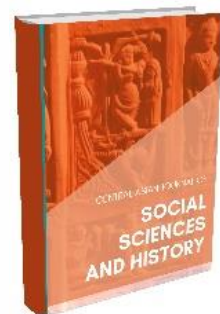




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To give theoretical knowledge on the technology of preparation of folk craft products in 9th grades and teach methods of application to practice

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the artistry of the peoples of Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan, which deals with folk crafts that have been formed and developed over the centuries, passed from ancestors to generations. Comprehensive information about the types of crafts, the period of formation, the stages of development, the art of learning and teaching is presented. On the basis of the scientific and creative approach of the teacher, ideas are explained logically and figuratively.

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Introduction

It is necessary to give the schoolchildren theoretical information on the teaching of the technology of preparation of folk crafts products and begin with the history of the origin of this subject before introducing it into life. At present, our compatriot Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich has developed business plans for the development of small entrepreneurship in the types of folk crafts, the occupation of young people's professions and their recruitment. Young people are provided with loans by our state. A student must be a master of a craft when graduating from school.

Our compatriot Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich noted that we will build our great future together with our brave and family-friendly people.

Craftsmanship in our country has been developed since ancient times, creating various execute items, preparing the necessary equipment in everyday life, through this it has been raised to the level of value to bring people with their own efforts. In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, folk art forms the most amazing and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage. The monuments

found as a result of the excavations of the layers of our land testify that the activity of creation of an item on the basis of artistic processing of a person's work began as early as the Stone Age, and over the centuries it has been continuously continuing until now. The unique ornaments, all kinds of goods, fabrics made of yarn and Silk, ceramic made of muddy, porcelain dishes, items belonging to the art of ceramics, considered our cultural heritage, are all material and cultural heritage of our people. Craftsmanship has become increasingly refined and divided into different specialties. For example, ceramics, carpentry, blacksmithing, Egyptians, binoculars, stone carvings, carving, embroidery, tanning, jewelry, gilding, etc. As a result of a philosophical approach to Fine Arts, the creation of works of art decorations based on conditionality, stylization, symbolism developed. In particular, this is evidenced by the fact that the Duchy, moschinkarry, ornamentation, calligraphy, stone carving, which is now used in our world-famous monuments of architecture, are in perfect harmony with each other. Currently, the directions of products and products (works, services) developed by craftsmen in Uzbekistan have reached 34 units. Now they are producing products for the domestic and foreign market. These products are also significant in their quality, artistic excellence, naturalness and harmonization of our national self, historical traditions. With the aim of export of handicraft products abroad and further development of handicraft activities, 113 exhibitions and fairs were held in 2018 in more than 20 countries of the world (Germany, Sweden, Russia, Italy, England, Korea, Malaysia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Finland, India, France, Greece, Turkmenistan, Iran, USA, Ukraine, Turkey, China, Spain). Our craftsmen of Margilan established the production of banoras and adras from our most ancient fabrics in the forgotten "kudin" method. During the reign of the great Sahibkir Amir Temur, the carpet woven under the sipohs began to be re-woven by the Ferghana craftsmen. 100 years ago, the weaving of silk "Gajari gardzhama" was restored by the Craftsmen of Boysun. Urban development is inextricably linked with the rapid growth in the preparation of handicraft products by order and the production of handicraft products to the market. As a result, the products of craftsmanship became a commodity, they were produced for turnover. With the dictation of the period, new species of craft-mandarianism came into being. Craftsmen also went to specialize in the preparation of various products. Neighborhoods in cities were formed depending on the profession of artisans (for example, at the beginning of the XX century in Tashkent there were miners, Potters, Saddlers, Beechers, Archers, Archers, Archers, Archers, kosibians). At the beginning of the XX century, with the wide introduction of machine-made production, the type, composition and volume of production of handicraft products in 43 titles fell sharply. Although by the end of the XX and beginning of the XXI century it was decided to produce large-scale industrial production, the position of crafting remained. The emergence of Mini technologies allowed the production of products individually and qualitatively in craftsmanship. This can include the production and maintenance of national tops, musical instruments, fine instruments, various souvenir items. Current crafting consists of individual labor activity and family enterprises in the structure of small businesses. In developed countries, individual orders and areas of craftsmanship (sewing, shoemaking, carpet weaving, jewelry, carving, etc.) were preserved, which prepared valuable artistic items. As of the Neolithic period in the territory of Uzbekistan, the first important branch of craftsmanship was the production of ceramic products and textiles. In Uzbekistan, the craftsmanship is deeply specialized,

combining different professions. For example, in the field of skin processing, skiers, shoemakers, handrails, Saddlers, Saddlers, telpaks, plumbers, Archers; in the field of Textiles, burners, jumpers, carpets, shawls and felt makers; in the field of metalworking, there were such professions as blacksmiths, horseshoe makers, locksmiths, jewelers. These marked the network structure of crafting. At present, craftsmen produce the following products for export and domestic market: - zarduzlik items: robe, chopon, Hamlet, kavuş, boots, belt, teapot glue, backpack, dowel, must, ribbon, sheet, dorpech, lash, zardevor, forehead, cradle clamps, curtain, jointless, fast sewn pictures, pillow, used for grass owl decorative items;– embroidery items: soybean, palak, bolinpush, buckthorn, bed linen, larch, scarf, crochet, crib and swing closure, tablecloth, towel, shirt, must, curtain, zardevor, tea pot, women's chopony, waistcoat, skullcap, bed skin, beds, misaligned, pop-up items;– stitched items: jiyak, hand-sewn shoes and for the grass special embroidered belts, ornaments of national style embroidered shirts;– national chopsticks and crows: robe, chopsticks, yaktak, niche, boletus, wedding Crows, robe, national telpaks of Khorezm and Karakalpak, headdresses, dresses made of hand– made fabric, etc.; - items made of floral printed fabrics: tablecloth, hand towel, towel, women's shirt, children's clothing, meter drapes, window curtains, bedspread, Oak, sack, Joiner, etc. All this is considered to be the products produced for export and the domestic market, from within them for export, mainly the most expensive ones are selected. Especially embroidery items (socalled), gilding,



The products produced for the domestic market are exported by our craftsmen and.

Carpet weaving and other craft products are purchased by foreigners with great demand and interest, and these products are sent for export.

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