

# Study of Folk Crafts in The Process of Technology Lessons of Secondary Schools

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## ABSTRACT

Teaching the younger generation to work honestly, to acquire various professions has become a sacred tradition in the history of the entire development of our people, in different periods, and is still one of the most important tasks at the state level.

Folk handicrafts are one of the most ancient and important types of our material culture and are combined with many fields of fine and applied arts. The peculiarities, ways and features of fine and applied arts, the process of artistic processing of objects and folk crafts differ from each other.

Fine art is the most common type of art, encompassing the fields of painting, graphics, sculpture, and photography. Fine art represents the real being in the visual images, generalizing and typifying the existing objects in their own way, their natural form, their place.

Applied decorative art is one of the oldest types of fine arts and differs in the method of processing materials, decorative techniques and characterizes the culture of folk life. The art of applied decorative art items is related to the practical function of these items.

Craftsmanship is the general name of the professions in which the production of various products from raw materials using various simple tools. This field includes pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, building, sculpture, carving, stonemasonry, tannery, knife-making, doppi and others. It is clear from the above definitions that the essence, content, structure, features, peculiarities of folk handicrafts. Despite the fact that the formation of the Uzbek people, there are dozens of folk crafts that are in harmony with history, the use of technology and vocational guidance in the modern education system is almost non-existent, which distinguishes the national, local, ethnic and historical features of the education system.

(The educational potential of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Nukus, Khiva, Termez, Urgench, Namangan, Andijan, Fergana, Kokand, Chust, Shakhrisabz and other centers of folk crafts in the country is unique and differs in terms of originality.)

The Uzbek folk applied decorative art, formed by our ancestors over the centuries, plays an important role in the culture of mankind today. Examples of Uzbek folk arts are world-famous and are housed in art and ethnographic museums in various cities around the world. In recent years, these works of art have played a major role in promoting the name of our people to the world. Undoubtedly, the role of our youth in this front is invaluable. Only if our young people master the arts and crafts on a scientific and practical basis will they be able to successfully fulfill this important task.

As a result of our observations, it became clear that various branches of folk handicrafts (carpet weaving, painting, pottery, wood carving, bone and metal carving, embroidery, the basics of national cooking, national confectionery, saddle making, suzanna sewing, knife making, blacksmithing, carving, weaving, didactic and methodological bases of leather, shoemaking, sewing of skullcaps and coats, national architecture, making chests and cribs, basics of national agriculture, etc. are not systematized. Scientific and pedagogical bases of application of these spheres in schools (general secondary, special, vocational, higher), Methodical ways, means, content, methods are not formed in a fully integrated way. The application of various branches of folk crafts in practice, labor education, upbringing, etc. in the process of teaching the younger generation is not developed as a whole system, not used in public education.

In improving the technology and vocational training of students of general secondary schools, in studying the pedagogical conditions of the use of folk crafts, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

1. In order to educate students in technology classes 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, scientists reflected in historical sources.
2. In order to educate students in technology classes in general secondary schools on the basis of folk handicrafts, taking into account the national, local, regional capabilities of folk handicrafts, it is necessary to select areas in which students actively participate and develop their teaching aspects;
3. In choosing the content of curricula used in modern secondary schools, it is necessary to educate students on the basis of folk crafts, to structure the study of the basics of folk crafts and to teach them folk crafts on the example of this field;

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 continuous education, labor and professional pedagogy.

In short, the opportunities for educating creatively thinking, independent, highly humane, polite, well-mannered people are very high through the teaching of folk crafts.

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