

JAHONNING ILG'OR USULLARINI TADBIQ QILISH ORQALI XALQ HUNARMANDCHILIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Abstract: In this article, the use of the world's advanced, high-tech methods in the improvement, development, and production of folk crafts is studied and applied.

Keywords: folk craft, custom, tradition, labor, craftsmanship

Аннотация: В данной статье изучается и применяется использование передовых, высокотехнологичных методов мира в совершенствовании, развитии и производстве народных промыслов.

Ключевые слова: народный промысел, обычай, традиция, труд, мастерство.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xalq hunarmandchiligini takomillashtirish, rivojlantirishda, ishlab chiqarishda jahonning ilg'or, yuksak bo'lgan texnologiya usullaridan foydalanish o'rganilib, tadbiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xalq hunarmandchiligi, urf-odat, an'ana, mehnat, hunarmandchilik

If a profession becomes a way of life, then a craft becomes an art
Shevelev I.

The development of folk crafts in harmony with our spiritual heritage has been highly skilled in the written and literary heritage of many of our thinkers and sages, and has made an eternal contribution to the cultural treasure of the world. The advantages of education and vocational training, the necessity of living with honest work in hadith, pandnama, narration, story, epic, proverb, ghazal, rubai, masnavi



and other forms created in different socio-economic systems. The thoughts about "are illuminated and encourage humanity to work and profession.

Folk handicrafts were created by human production activities, gradually separated from farming and animal husbandry during the development of society, improved in connection with the development of technology within different socio-historical periods, various specializations (pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, building, stonework, carving, embroidery, tanning, tailoring, weaving, jewelry, goldsmithing, dyeing, shipbuilding, tinsmithing, etc.). Folk crafts developed depending on the availability of natural resources, i.e. textiles where there is cotton and cocoon, pottery where there are quality raw materials, wool and leather in many places, weaving and tanning, accordingly, blacksmithing, woodworking in many places with forests, metal production in places rich in minerals and blacksmithing, shipbuilding and other things developed on the sea and river banks. If we study the folk crafts of the world, crafts also contributed to the development of industry in European cities (weaving machines were improved, the appearance of blast furnaces in Germany in the middle of the 14th century led to serious changes in metallurgy. In the 14th-15th centuries, firearms began to be produced).

In developed countries, only the folk handicraft industries that produce individual orders and expensive art objects, such as tailoring, shoemaking, carpet making, jewelry, carving, etc., have been preserved.

At the beginning of the 20th century, with the widespread introduction of mechanized production, the variety and production volume of folk handicraft products decreased sharply. During the 20th century and by the beginning of the 21st century, large-scale industrial production settled down, but the position of folk crafts remained. In addition, the emergence of mini technology allows the individual and high-quality production of goods in handicrafts. This can include production and service of national headstones, national musical instruments, small equipment, various souvenirs. Today's folk crafts consist of individual labor activities and family enterprises within small businesses.

Today, advanced and high technology methods of the world are used to improve folk crafts and develop production.

For example, we can see in Figure 1-2 that Indian folk crafts express their traditions and values, national customs through artistic design methods in their crafts.





1- picture
Gilam so'zana.



2- picture
Pottery pattern

The American country is an example of folk crafts expressed his style and direction.
Figure 3.



In conclusion, learning and applying the world's advanced, high technology methods in the improvement, development, and production of folk crafts is an important factor. Comparative study of foreign experience requires achieving high goals.

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