

ISSUES OF AWAKENING THE INCENTIVE OF YOUNG PEOPLE TO CRAFTS

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Crafts from muscle have been an integral part of our national values. In our country, in recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of these traditions, worthy stimulation of the work of folk Masters. Suppose a Potter receives an education at a pottery school for 5-6 years. Mastering the style of Needlework decoration on items from his Masters also one day lays the foundation for his own style. The mill, in turn, grows disciples like him. This principle is called the "master-disciple" tradition.

Pottery is one of the national craft professions of the Uzbek people, and the history of this profession goes back several centuries. The pottery profession is being reborn and developed again thanks to our independence. The restoration of historical sources of this profession, its development is one of our main tasks.

Pottery is the most ancient and noble art of the East, which created a miraculous beauty from black clay. This black clay is a symbol of generosity, honesty, goodness.

The soil is the source of the highest appearance of prosperity, fullness, sustenance, beauty, which takes over all the needs of people. Pottery is dealt with by all peoples of the world. Uzbek pottery has a long history, amazing traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Although the ceramic products are simple, its appearance, accuracy of parts, proportions, preservation, artistic placement of patterns, unity and harmony of form and content make Uzbek ceramics known to the world.

Pottery craft is an industry that makes clay bowls, bowls, trays, jugs, trays, dates, tubs, hums, furnaces, objects, toys, building materials, etc., and has a long history. People have known for a very long time about the beginning of the Neolithic period how to prepare various dishes from it that ripen rocky when the special soil warms up too much. They first made clay pots and baked them in a bonfire and heated them. The soil is widespread since it was in all parts of the world, and initially women were engaged in this craft. Pottery began to be practiced by men after Charkhi melod was invented at the beginning of the three millennia before him. Later, clay pots were baked in a special oven as well as in condos. In the Neolithic period, the tag of the dishes was made pointed and pierced to the ground. And in the Eneolithic era, exquisite pottery developed in the countries of the East, as well as in ancient Greece, and began to use sopol in architecture. Look at this, most Potters decorate items in methods inherited from ancestors, mainly with the help of various natural dyes and alkalis. The master potter, on the other hand, draws miniature images with a needle on his items, drops small and fluffy patterns. Indeed, a work of art made by a master potter, a sopol, is considered by an ordinary person to be an ordinary object by hand, but these pieces made of Earth are considered the most ancient

objects of human history. By now, the Rishton pottery school has become multidisciplinary. The direction of many potters is traditional, and now there are also those who work with many disciples and discover new styles.

The definition of the peculiarities of the economic behavior of modern youth in the field of profit is considered. Young people easily adapt to the socio-economic environment. The economic behavior of current youth is determined by economic horizons, values, norms, rules, skills and competencies that determine economic behavior. Economic culture consists of behavioral stereotypes and advantages arising from the needs of economic knowledge, values, needs, economy and affecting it positively and negatively. The feasibility, variability and creativity of economic thinking, freedom and professionalism of economic behavior affecting the level of profit depend on the wealth and activity of economic consciousness. Each person decides for himself what type of economic behavior can be applied to him, which is determined by the attitude towards money. Everyone strives for the greatest income, for the greatest profit. Potter makes the items from Rishton field soil. The process requires complex manual labor. It uses natural dyes obtained from it, burning the grass. Artificial dyes, which are now imported from abroad in the form of powder (poroshock), have increased. Ceramics say that natural products are also used in the preparation of artificial dyes.

Rishton pottery was mostly blue and emerald in color. Alkalis of this color were obtained in exchange for burning copper. By now, 7-8 different colors have entered from foreign countries, to which flounder (coal flash) is added.

Tohirjon Hyderrov from Rishton founded a private Pottery Museum in the Republic in 2017. In it, they make pottery with their disciples. Inside the museum is also a library, where more than 2,000 books are stored. This home museum was visited by tourists from Russia, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea, Central Asia, America, European countries. Tohirjon Hyderrov tried to create a natural atmosphere in the House Museum. In addition to one of the most unique exhibits, Kokand carts on the side are counted here, next to which are ancient Kelis. The master reduced 12 genealogies to ceramic items in 24 years. It included the Temurids, Baburids, Khorezmshahs, Kokand, Bukhara, Khiva Khanate genealogies. Among them, the largest one was the one who lowered the genealogy of the prophets in the Holy Quran, which aroused great interest at the international level. Tohirjon Hyderrov writes instructive proverbs of creators on ceramic products. This process even takes years. As long as Babur alone spent 9 months creating a tray with a reflection.

Here the pieces are made every day, but it takes years to innovate even when making a simple piece. For example, when Babur was making a platter with his reflection, he studied the patterns typical of his era, the color palette, the size of the dresses, the historical rakurs that gave the human psyche. When the Potter gives love and polish to every piece he makes, a work of art is wounded from it. For information, preparations are currently underway for the

work of a feature film called “the ARMO of the Potter”, headed by the famous filmmaker Ibrahim Rasulov, about the activities of the master Tohirjon Hyderov.

In particular, favorable conditions are being created for preserving the traditions of ceramics, which have long been developing as a national value, increasing international prestige, wide promotion, worthy stimulation of the work of the Masters of the people. Products made by Rishton ceramics are distinguished by their design, natural color and richness of pepper-replicated patterns. Excavations carried out by archaeologists, pottery and household items found in the areas of the city of Rishton and the village of Zahidon during the construction of the Great Ferghana canal, as well as, according to information presented in various sources, Rishton was one of the foci of culture even in the centuries BC. In recent years, the Rishton School of ceramics has developed further, the products created by its representatives amaze everyone.

Pottery in Central Asia developed in the XII-XIII centuries. In the 19 century, pottery centers appeared in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Ghijduvan, Panjikent, Rishton. They created their own style of glazing ceramic dishes.

And in Rishton, a special place is occupied by the pottery school created by master potter Tohirjon Hyderov, in giving the ancient craft a unique style and charm. The unconventional way to ceramic objects, that is, the art of embroidering with objects such as needles and bigiz, attracts the attention of many. Because ceramic products made in this method are distinguished by their unique appearance, polish and naturalness. In Fergana, few people will find who do not know, who do not know kulol Tahirjon Hyderov. If you go to Rishton and ask Where is the House of the famous Potter master, then say "Our" Master grandfather"? You will go to our museum-workshop in the village of Jalayir. Now foreigners have also come to this place more often, " he proudly leads. There are rich people who are proud, as if you approach a courtyard surrounded by sadarayhons, a wild rose on the banks of a ditch, the waters of which give rest to the soul, as if you fell into a beautiful place described in fairy tales. When you entered through the embossed door, which says "museum-workshop", you caught your eye on the wonderful exhibits that speak of our history — the Kokand cart and the wheat-burning Keli. This Kokand cart, not restored, was made 250 years ago. This exhibit has been preserved in representatives of the 4th generation of Masters. At the entrance to the museum was also kept a straw-hued house built from guwala. The master said that the temperature in such houses would be moderate even in the scorching heat.

Thanks to the attention of our government to craftsmen today, craftsmen were exempt from taxes and were able to sell their products abroad as well.

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