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TEACHING WOMEN IN NATIONAL CRAFTS IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JIZAKH REGION)

Dildora Bakhromovna Tursunova

Teacher

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

dt2.dilijan@gmail.com

Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: National crafts have been a reflection of the history, traditions, ethnography, lifestyle and culture of each people for centuries. In history, as a result of the development of crafts, peoples founded cities and exchanged cultures with other peoples. In the modern society in which we live, national crafts, which are considered unique examples of the creativity of our ancestors, have a special place. In various regions of the world, in particular, in Denmark, Great Britain, Germany, the USA, Argentina, China, India, Vietnam, experiences have been gained in research on ensuring employment of women by involving them in crafts, and on the scientific study of the laws of development of craft culture. Also, research is being conducted in Japan, Korea, Turkey and Kazakhstan on gender equality, social and political activity of women, approaches to education, changes in social status and cultural thinking. Like such a country, Uzbekistan has been implementing important reforms during the years of independence aimed at developing national crafts, especially popularizing crafts practiced by women.

In the years of Independence, women of Uzbekistan have been actively participating in the wide-ranging reforms being implemented in the socio-economic, political and cultural spheres of society. It should be noted that Uzbek

crafts have developed in different regions of the country under their own unique conditions. Attention is being paid to creating new jobs, ensuring employment and strengthening vocational education through the development of crafts, and the ranks of businesswomen are expanding. Practical work is being carried out to further develop entrepreneurship among women, especially confectionery, sewing, and weaving among women. Currently, the majority of women in Uzbekistan are educated and active by nature. The unique products created by leading women craftsmen in the further development of national crafts are also being exhibited at world markets and international craft festivals. Women artisans from Jizzakh region are also actively participating in this process. This article analyzes the development of women's crafts in Uzbekistan during the years of independence using the example of Jizzakh region.

Introduction. The peoples of Central Asia have historically created a high culture with their national traditions, values, and unique way of life. Uzbek crafts also embody a number of crafts that have been formed historically and improved over the centuries. Crafts that women have been engaged in are also of particular importance. Therefore, during the years of independence, special attention has been paid to the development of women's crafts in Uzbekistan. On the basis of the development of crafts, various areas of national crafts are supported in Uzbekistan. This encourages craftsmen to create products by combining modern technologies and traditional methods. At the same time, crafts are recognized as one of the important areas for economic development. The goal is to export national products through this sector and provide the local market with quality products. In the year of independence, new programs and projects are being implemented in the Jizzakh region, where the tourism industry is developing, aimed at further promoting women's crafts.

Materials and methods. The topic of the role of women in the development of national crafts in Uzbekistan during the years of independence (on the example of the Jizzakh region) reflects the activities of women living in the region in the fields of crafts, and this issue requires research by historians, educators, economists and sociologists. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the process of national and spiritual development, research was carried out aimed at improving the role of women in building the state and society, ensuring their employment through the fields of crafts. The activities of women in various spheres of

public life were also reflected in the research carried out by D. Alimova, N. Azimova, J. Shermukhamedova, R. Aminova and others. [1.] Using the example of specific regions, researchers have studied the socio-political and cultural life of different historical periods and analyzed valuable information about national crafts. [2. 195-p.] In particular, S. Davlatova, studying Uzbek traditional crafts using the example of the southern regions, emphasizes the active participation of women in such areas as embroidery, making national costumes, and doppio'zly. During this period, researchers also achieved significant results in studying the history of the Jizzakh region. The works of researchers A. Pardayev, A. Bababekov, and A. Eshmukhammatov provide historical, ethnographic, and economic information, and also address issues related to the crafts of the region. [3. 54-p.] Also, A. Bobobekov, studying ethnoeconomic processes in the Sangzor-Zamin region, emphasizes that crafts have been an auxiliary sector to agriculture and animal husbandry among the population of the region. [4.] The transition to a market economy in our country has created a need to restore traditional types of crafts and master professions in the transition to small and medium-sized entrepreneurship. [5.]

In this article, methods such as historical comparative analysis, territorial-geographical statistics, oral history, interdisciplinary approach and complex analysis were used to implement the topic under study.

Results and discussion. From the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, women's issues, namely the economic and social protection of women in the republic, increasing their activity in social development and public administration, have become one of the priority areas of state policy. The National Program aimed at increasing the activity of women in all aspects of economic, political and social life in 2022-2026, as well as a comprehensive plan of measures to be implemented in this area in 2022-2023, have been approved and are being consistently implemented. Based on the reforms related to the development of national crafts in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, work is being carried out in the Jizzakh region to develop modern types of crafts such as embroidery, kurakh, sewing national clothes, colorful fabrics with floral prints, goldsmithing, carpet weaving, and other types of crafts, and the activities of Uzbek, Tajik, Kyrgyz and Kazakh women craftsmen in the Bakhmal, Zamin, Dustlik, Mirzachul districts of the region, where crafts are well developed, are mostly women craftsmen working in the regional "Hunarmand" association. [6.] Women make up 46% of the members of the "Hunarmand" association of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is noted that 91,534 new jobs have been created within the framework of the handicraft development program. Of these, 17,565

were master craftsmen and 73,969 were apprentices. Of these, 68% were women and 44% were young people.[7.]

Indeed, the various crafts of the Uzbek people, which have passed through a centuries-old path of development, have their own ancient traditions and occupy a significant place in the economic and social life of Central Asia. For example, carpet weavers created each carpet with a symbolic meaning. For example, the meaning of the unique pattern, mainly represented by small, continuous lines, on carpets. When a drought came in the year or when the population was waiting for rain, women craftsmen made patterns representing raindrops on the carpet. There are more than 2.5 thousand craftsmen in the Jizzakh region. 1 thousand 118 craftsmen work in the regional association "Hunarmand". 566 of them are women. There are 172 craftsmen who have established master-apprentice schools, and their students number more than 527. [8.]

The history of craft traditions formed in Jizzakh region, the study of the history of the activities of the leading craftsmen, the reforms implemented in the craft centers established in cities and districts, the technology of making handicrafts by women artisans, popularizing the practical aspects of the development of crafts, teaching our national values to young people, the uniqueness of their entrepreneurial processes, modern historical features "Tashabbus", "Yil ayoli", "Mustaqil yurt hunarmandlari", "Atlas bayrami" and various festivals and pageants are actively participating. Currently, in order to export handicraft products abroad and further develop the activities of craftsmen, 113 exhibitions and fairs were held in 2018 in more than 20 countries of the world (Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Italy, England, Korea, Malaysia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Finland, India, France, Greece, Turkmenistan, Iran, USA, Ukraine, Turkey, China, Spain). [9.]

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In the development of women's entrepreneurship and ensuring employment in the Jizzakh region, in the early years of independence, the expansion of handicrafts based on home-based, and later, family entrepreneurship, assistance in organizing the activities of women craftsmen on an entrepreneurial basis, creation of jobs, demonstration of their potential, scientific analysis of existing problems in the processes of their socio-legal support in the field, and new opportunities for the development of women's entrepreneurship in the region are being created. Systematic and consistent work is being carried out to develop the handicraft

sector in Uzbekistan, bring it to a new level based on modern requirements, and widely introduce it into the international arena. Through handicraft fairs, exhibitions and festivals, the products of craftsmen are actively exported to domestic and foreign markets, and the volume of international orders is increasing. It is also having a positive effect on the development of tourism in the regions. [10.]

An institutional framework for the development, protection and support of handicraft activities in Uzbekistan has been formed and developed. This can be observed in the activities of the Republican Association of Folk Craftsmen and Artists “Hunarmand”, the Republican Association “Tadbirkor Ayol”, the Republican Association “Usto”, the “Mahalla” Public Fund and their regional branches, which were established to support handicrafts.[11.]

A total of 636 women from 10 districts and urban areas of the region were trained by teachers in 6 areas, including 310 in the area of forming entrepreneurial competencies, 204 in the area of sewing, 23 in the area of handicrafts, 73 in the area of organizing an agricultural farm, i.e. greenhouse farming, and 74 in the area of housekeeping.

Raw materials for handicrafts are mainly obtained from agriculture. The Association of Women in Agriculture of Uzbekistan, with about 150 members, has also been implementing a number of projects in this direction. Training courses for women have also been organized in the villages of Jizzakh region.[12.]

These institutions provide great assistance to craftsmen in supporting the activities of folk crafts masters, providing them with material and technical equipment, and assisting in the sale of manufactured products; in publishing photographs, catalogs, and organizing exhibitions to advertise the products of craftsmen both within the country and abroad; in preserving examples and traditions of folk applied art, and instilling in young people the ability to make artistic products with high skill.

Conclusion. The issue of women's participation in political, socio-economic and cultural life in Uzbekistan has been recognized as one of the priority areas of state policy since the early years of independence. During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the restoration and development of national crafts, and women's activity in this area has especially increased. Research shows that the participation of women in political, socio-economic and cultural life is also the basis of social development. As a result of the active participation of women in historically developed types of crafts and the reforms aimed at further popularizing our national spirituality due to independence, the areas of crafts are rediscovering their appeal. In the case of the Jizzakh region, the historical roots and modern development of crafts are developing inextricably..

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