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The Youth Education In The Traditions Of Fergana Pottery

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ABSTRACT

The territory of the Fergana Valley, known as the pearl of Uzbekistan, is famous for its ancient cities, vast fields, architectural monuments, sweet fruits in beautiful gardens, handicrafts such as Chust knives and doppis, Margilan doppis, Shahrikhan knives, silk atlas, adras, silk, and beqasam.

KEYWORDS

Potter, element, practical decoration, tools, angob, sir, hal, master – apprentice, symmetry

INTRODUCTION

It is known from history that Uzbek folk arts and crafts have a place in the world due to their antiquity, priceless and diversity of its culture. This is evidenced by the fact that every historical monument in the ancient cities, which has preserved its architectural monuments to this day, every piece of applied decorative art is a unique, priceless work of

art created by our ancestors and has a place among the masterpieces of world culture. In particular, we are witnessing the preservation of the material, cultural and spiritual wealth gained over the centuries, especially, the most developed types of Uzbek folk arts and crafts, such as painting, pottery, wood carving, stone

carving, bone carving, carving, knife, jewelry, embroidery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Applied-decorative art, by its name, means the art of decoration used in everyday life. It is associated with the artistic decoration of various objects, streets, squares, educational and natural institutions and material structures. It is also so widely used in human everyday life that it is hard to imagine life without it.

This art is used in the decoration of dishes, clothes, fabrics and various other items. Applied-decorative art is extremely ancient and it originated in connection with the labor activities and needs of the people. Folk applied art originated in ancient times and developed as a folk craft, becoming the oldest developed and living form of art. Applied decorative works of art are created as a product of a more free creative thinking, and it is aimed at adding warmth and interest to the environment.

Pottery, creating a miraculous beauty out of black clay, is the oldest and strong art of the East. black mud is the symbol of generosity, honesty, kindness. The soil is the basis of the art of the highest manifestation of prosperity, abundance, sustenance, beauty, which assumes all the needs of human beings. Uzbek pottery has a long history, great traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Pottery is a field that has a long history of making ceramic tea cups, various bowls, jugs, lagans (larger plates), pots, bowls, tandir (oven), utensils, toys, building materials, metal molds, and so on.

Pottery is, surely, a widespread type of art. Afterwards, later clay pots were baked in

special ovens and kilns. In the VIII-XII centuries, pottery was well developed in Central Asia. From XIV there was a dramatic growth in the development of pottery in Middle Asia. As the demand for water was high in Central Asia, there was a need to produce pottery at a rapid pace. Over the centuries, their shape and decoration have become more refined. In addition to making a variety of pottery, the masters began to decorate them with high taste. Pottery was widely developed among the Tajik and Uzbek peoples in the XIX century in Central Asia and various centers of pottery appeared.

Amir Temur developed our relations by uniting the peoples of Central Asia, not by destroying our national culture, but by bringing together the developed culture, scientific potential, folk and other arts of neighboring countries. Also, he gathered the culture and art of our people including great artists, poets, scholars, craftsmen and built many mosques, madrasas, khanakas, Caravanserais and other huge structures in Samarkand.

It is also a vivid example of the fact that the masters of applied arts of each nation, leaving behind the secrets of technology and preparation of their products to future generations by masters who have created their own schools, as well as being masters of their profession. However, at the same time, our national values and traditions were trampled underfoot, invaluable examples of national folk art and manuscripts written by our great scholars were looted during the former Soviet regime, thus undermining our national traditions and values, which put them in danger of disappearing gradually.

Thanks to independence, our country today has ample opportunities to preserve, appreciate and use the applied decorative arts created as a result of centuries-old creative work of our people, to develop the aesthetic taste of young people and bring them up as highly cultured people.

In the example of this, a number of laws and decisions have been adopted by the government, which are showing their positive effects. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 2017 "On measures to further develop handicrafts, comprehensive support for artisans" opened the door to a wide range of opportunities for family businesses, and people engaged in handicrafts.

We see that the decree targeted implementation of targeted and comprehensive measures to fully preserve and increase the rich cultural heritage and historical traditions of the Uzbekistan's people, the further development of national crafts, folk arts and crafts, comprehensive support for citizens engaged in handicrafts, employment of young people, women and low-income families. Taking into account that ceramics is one of the main links of tourism potential, from 2019 students were admitted to the department of ceramics at the Faculty of Arts of NamSU. This is a vivid example of the fact that our national values and traditions have the opportunity to see the world once again.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The art of pottery is also one of the most developed forms of applied art. Uzbekistan is a place that has preserved the richest heritage of ceramics, as representatives of modern

traditional and non-traditional ceramics (historically formed in the XIX century) in the historical layers of local culture are interested by many.

Crafts centers of each oasis were formed in Uzbekistan from ancient times. Akhsikent's glazed ceramics of the ninth and tenth centuries are elegantly decorated on a white background as an example of beauty.

According to the method of production, pottery is divided into two main types - glazed and unglazed. Unglazed pottery has an ancient history. Glazed pottery was widespread at the end of the VIII and the beginning of the IX centuries in the cities of Movarounnakh. In the IX-XVIII centuries, this style had artistic perfection and high technological quality.

In the Fergana Valley, the main schools and centers of pottery were established, where the traditional blue alkaline glaze was made, but they are distinguished by their unique ornaments and a variety of items. The art of ceramics is widely supported and promoted, creating favorable conditions for its further development.

A number of documents of the Government of the Republic are aimed at the development of our country on the basis of comprehensive world standards. Great attention is paid to the use of our culture, values, examples of national art, wonderful works of art created by our ancestors which are famous all over the world, in the youth education. The literature on the experiences of our ancestors is not enough. In addition, we can see that the rich experience of our ancestors in the behavioural rules in the relationship of master-apprentice are not taught fully at universities, secondary special

vocational education institutions, workshops additional educational institutions, and this generally have a negative effect on the formation of spirituality and etiquette of our young generation. Therefore, the spiritual heritage left by our ancestors must be used correctly and effectively. Then the respect for the spiritual heritage of our ancestors will grow and the love for their country will increase. In short, soil is one of the four elements (fire, earth, water, air) mentioned in the book of the Avesto of our ancient Zoroastrian generations. In fact, God created Adam from dust and gave him life. Therefore, pottery made of soil is also important for humans, animals and plants.

During the period of independence, pottery workshops were reorganized, where master-student schools and educational production centers were established, and courses for masters of folk arts, including potters, have been organized there. With the decorative work of the ancient traditional pottery schools, famous potters began to teach young people the practical technological secrets earnestly. Traditional artistic and production methods of ceramics revived, production of mysterious ceramics started in Fergana valley. Rishtan School of Ceramics has been further developed in recent years in order to develop crafts among young people and coordinate the activities of the school "Master-Apprentice" in order to fully preserve and develop the rich cultural heritage and historical traditions of our country, expand national handicrafts. The masters Ibrokhimjon Komilov, Bobojon Nishonov, Khakimjon Sattorov, Rustamjon Usmonov, Alisher Nazirov, Sharofiddin Yusupov, Tokhirjon Khaydarov and Maksutali Turobov, Vakhobjon Buvayev, the representatives of Gurumsarai pottery school, have been ensuring the continuity of their

schools by amazing many with the art they created.

CONCLUSION

It is gratifying, of course, that thanks to their efforts, they have been able to redevelop their own schools of pottery and create their own masterpieces in the field of folk decorative arts. Fergana pottery schools have a special place among the pottery schools of other cities in their unique style, pattern composition, color, dynamism. In particular, from the representatives of the new generation we can see that the Tashkent school is a combination of the school of ceramics. Because mainly higher education is in the capital's universities, the younger generation is re-recognized in the world community, mastering the wide range of sciences inherent in the generalized school of pottery.

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