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PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT TEXTILES AND ITS HISTORY IN TECHNOLOGY CLASSES

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Abstract

This article provides information on the history and current state of textile art, which is one of the types of folk crafts, in technology classes.

Key words: craft, artistic craft, satin, silk, bekasam, silk fabric, master-apprentice, shop, local fabric.

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Introduction

Today, at the level of state policy, special attention is being paid to the preservation of cultural and spiritual values, restoration of folk art, national craft traditions and support for their development. A clear example of this is the Presidential Decree "On State Measures to Support the Development of Folk Crafts and Applied Arts" adopted in 1997. In this direction, it is important that the state holds a number of exhibitions, expositions, festivals dedicated to certain branches of arts and crafts, and that new museums and master-apprenticeship schools are being established. The role of folk crafts is incomparable in the spiritual development of young people, in awakening a sense of national spirit and pride in them. Folk crafts, which occupy an important position in the history of the material culture of our country, are such a treasure that they reflect valuable information about the life of the people. This field is of great importance in the development of the cultural life of the Uzbek people and in creating its material and spiritual wealth. President Sh. Mirziyoyev said in a meeting with a group of historical scientists that "We know the people not by their name, but by their culture."

It is known that every people, nation has its unique and rich history, the roots of every nation are deeply rooted in the centuries. This situation is especially evident in the crafts of every nation. In the same way, Uzbek folk crafts are our spiritual, material and cultural heritage, which has been able to serve as an area that represents the emergence, formation, historical development and national values of the Uzbek people. However, the various wars of aggression carried out in the territory of our country had a negative impact on the development of folk crafts in certain periods. In particular, during the former Soviet era, we were deprived of human rights such as the ability to speak the truth and learn about our historical culture. Our national pride and national feelings were extinguished, and it is no secret that the images of humanity, such as faith, belief, virtue, manners, and morality, have faded in the psyche of some sections of our people. A country whose people have no national pride can never become a great country. The Greek thinker Lucian, who lived before Christ, has the following words in his work entitled "Honor of the Fatherland": "These words of mine are very old words. But the truth is that a child who does not love his nation and its values cannot love and respect another nation and its values." Although more than two thousand years have passed, these words of Lucian have not lost their value even now. A person can think of various things, can do many things, but the point is whether it is acceptable or not, and whether it can rise to the level of value.

After our republic gained state independence, a wide path was opened for the development of our national culture, especially folk arts and crafts. Painting, engraving, woodcarving, artistic pottery, coppersmithing, and embroidery, which have been flourishing since ancient times, began to grow rapidly. Its national artistic traditions are developing further. Some of the forgotten types of art, such as printing

flowers on fabric, bone and stone carving, jewelry, knife making, and carpet making, have been revived. New types of practical art and folk crafts have appeared, such as porcelain sculpture, leather miniatures, pumpkin carving, basket weaving from artificial threads.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev specifically emphasized that "... it is necessary to reduce unemployment among the population and increase the income of people and families." Of course, it is not a secret to anyone that the fulfillment of such a noble task is carried out by creating and increasing jobs. Therefore, creating a job is one of the most complex and serious tasks. One of the ways to solve this in the local conditions is to teach students national handicrafts. Because national handicrafts in many cases do not require complex equipment and tools, raw materials can be found and prepared locally. Of course, these things can be done at school and in non-school children's institutions.

The beginning of the 20th century was a period of great changes in the economic, social, political and spiritual life of Turkestan peoples. Including, the handicraft network that provides the country's population with basic products clearly reflects this feature. According to the official data of 1897, artisans make up 64% of the population in Namangan, 52% in Kokand, and 50% in Margilon. The textile sector had a special place in this. In particular, in the Fergana Valley, the local cotton thread weaving network has been developing since ancient times, and it was especially developed in the city of Ko'kan. At the beginning of the 20th century, about 500 weavers worked in Kokan. The craftsmen of the city mainly made gray, alacha, grain, and chit woven fabrics, as well as silk, satin, and silk fabrics.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, hundreds of artisans were engaged in weaving silk fabrics in the city of Margilan. During this period, the city of Margilon was the center of production of silk goods in all of Turkestan, and half of the silk growers in Turkestan worked here. Silk and semi-silk fabrics are woven in more than 2,000 shops in the city (Note: "shop" is a loom where local fabrics are woven).

In the 1920s, they were united into 4 artels. In 1963, on the basis of these artels, one of the first large industrial enterprises in our republic - the company "Atlas" - was established, and satin fabrics were mainly produced in a mechanized way. In 1976, the company was transformed into a multi-branch silk production association. In the 70s and 80s of the last century, more than two hundred types of fine satin fabrics were produced here, especially the types of cabbage leaf, chameleon, Jewish copy, namazshomgul, chess, and black eyes were popular. Margilan weavers earnestly taught the secrets of their profession to others and participated in the start-up of shahi weaving enterprises in the cities of Samarkand, Ko'kan, Namangan, Andijan, and in the neighboring city of Tajikistan, Khojand. they were Atlas brought great international fame to ancient Margilon and Margilon craftsmen, weavers, engineers and technologists. Now the textile industry has become a developed sector in our republic, not only state enterprises, but also private enterprises are operating in this sector.

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