

FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ART

The Ferghana Valley has been a center of national crafts since ancient times.

It is crucial that the valley has been a center of science, culture and enlightenment since ancient times. In Rishtan, Marghilan, Shohamardon, Andijan, Asaka, Chust, Pop, Kokand and many other cities in the valley, many directions of national crafts were formed and developed and passed down from generation to generation. Chust has a special place among these cities.

In Chust, handicraft is growing day by day. Chust is a city of industry and crafts since ancient times. For example, Chust boots and Chust knives have been mentioned in many places since ancient times.

Chust knives have been highly valued at exhibitions in India, Turkey, Poland, and Syria.

The important thing is that the famous Chust knife and the Chust skullcap are closely linked to the activities of the Chustic scholar Mevlana Lutfullo.

A tourist arriving in Uzbekistan is often interested in the shape of Uzbek national crafts and the process of making some national handicrafts.

It is known that at present there are several small artisans in Chust. Including Chust knife joint stock company. The company was established in 1970 and started producing home knives and souvenir knives.[1]

Chust knife-makers have worked hard to make knives before the revolution. That is why knives are hard and laborious. Craftsmen worked in dark and damp places for 10 to 14 hours a day.

After the reorganization of the industry in 1966 by the Ministry of Local Industry in the Republic, Chust district was established by the local industrial plant in Chust. This showed its economic effect. At the combine, the knife production was well developed, and one master had to produce 60-80,000 pieces of national knives a year. Thus, the national knife-making industry was developed and polished in Chust.

We are currently focusing on local employment opportunities, especially from school-age students, to opportunities for future employment.[3]

In the process of making knives, the following processes are mainly carried out and the blades of the national knife blade are as follows:

1. Blades of knife blades.

2. Blades of knife blades

3. Blades of household knives.

All blade blades are made of carbon steel. Steels are cut in different sizes and shapes using special rolls.

The following steps are taken when making knife blades:

a) Cutting sheet sheets and cutting of blades into special molds is done by one person on a special machine. The sheets of steel are cut into pieces with scissors and then cut into molds at 100 T press depending on each type of blade;

b) Adjustment of blades is carried out by two persons, namely with the blacksmith and his assistant (these processes of national crafts are explained to tourists from abroad during a guided tour or group tour). During this process, the bladder is heated in the fire, the hammer is stretched, and the bladder is adjusted;

c) Initial sharpening tool.

This tool is powered by a saw mill, with blades giving the Grade 5 smoothness.

d) a soft sharpening tool. This process is carried out on a fine sandy shingle (a sharpening machine), after which the blade blades give a grade 7 smoothness;

d) blower remover. This process is carried out in chamber electric ovens. During blasting operations, blade blades are cooled to 800 ° C and cooled in oil and water.

e) Fabrication of blades. This factor is implemented in the finishing machine. It is made of soft sandstones, and the blades are classed as 8th grade. The Roivel scale is then upgraded to 48-50, reaching the specified hardness level.

g) Ready blades are lubricated, sorted and started to collect: the blades of other types of blades are made in the same way.

Groove (souvenir) knife is made by the following methods:

a) glazing of the blade (on the sharpening machine), gluing the copper to the brush by welding it with copper;

b) handle the blade;

c) preparation of flowers for laying flowers;

d) placing wreaths (dissolving tin);

e) embroidery and flowering (with sawing, blue carving, flower decoration);

e) Inspection of piles with a drilling rig;

j) lacquer painting, stamping and final finishing (blush paper). If the knife and the handle are of the animal king, then use a drill tool to wrap around the eyes of the pie around the circle, using a drill, and apply a mixture

of mercury with tin. These methods are used to produce a knife with a knife.

Knife patterns dating back to the 16th and 21st centuries show that metal composition, knife making techniques and decorations have changed and evolved.[5]

Chust has long been distinguished by its skullcap. Careful examination of skullcaps plays an important role in our self-awareness and identification of nationalities.

Chust in the Republic of Uzbekistan is distinguished by its knife-making, Chust tyubetey, Chust jewelers and its craftsmanship, as these ancient craftsmen, in particular, Chust tattooing techniques have been in the hands of our grandmothers of Chust from the ancient times. It has developed into a profession, developed, polished and flourished to the level

The dishes included in the artifacts, the remnants of the weaving looms, about 10,000 beads made of precious stones and animal bones, and the ancient musical instruments indicate that such areas as ceramics, textiles, and crafts were developed. These historical monuments provide detailed information on the customs of the ancient Fergana population, the state of territorial development, the development of productive forces, the socio-economic and cultural life.

Thus, the development of Namangan region's economy is considered a priority in the development of national handicrafts, and it is possible to achieve positive results through its wide promotion.

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