

Stages and Development of Applied Arts in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: The article analyzes the development of applied arts in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the measures taken by the government to develop the industry and their practical results on the basis of scientific literature.

Keywords: crafts, national values, reforms, applied arts, exhibition, strategy, applied decoration.

In today's world of rapid integration and globalization of the economy, the importance of understanding ethnic and cultural identity and preserving national values is growing. In this context, the historical and ethnographic study of the development trends of the regions in different periods in the context of the processes of political, socio-economic and cultural renewal is important. CACSA, the Association of Craft Support Organizations in Central Asia, is implementing the UNESCO Quality Label for Handicrafts program to create a reliable mechanism for preserving the diverse national and regional characteristics of handicraft production, and to develop innovative approaches to restoring traditions and values.

During the years of independence, our country has developed its ancient and rich history, national identity, unique values and traditions, the development of folk arts, comprehensive support for artisans, the expansion of international cooperation in this area and on this basis. Systematic work is being done to demonstrate to the world the huge potential and opportunities of Uzbekistan in this area [1.65]. Nowadays, handicrafts are becoming more and more important in the daily life of our people. This is evidenced by the fact that every year in our country are held more than a hundred festivals and fairs, trade fairs and other events.

Today, scientific research is being conducted to study the ancient and rich history of the Uzbek people and to present it accurately. The social sciences, including history and ethnology, have also been tasked with identifying new methodological and conceptual approaches to critically re-analyze previously accumulated scientific knowledge [2.3].

In the post-2017 period, the government has adopted a number of resolutions and decrees on the further development of folk arts and other arts within the framework of the development of New Uzbekistan in various fields, which is being implemented throughout the country. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 2017 No. PF-5242 “On measures for further development of handicrafts and comprehensive support of artisans” dated November 17, 2017 No. PP-3393 “On measures to further improve the activities of the Association”, “On measures to hold the International Festival of Crafts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019” Resolution No. PQ-4539 of November 1 “On measures for further development of handicrafts, comprehensive support of craftsmen” is one of them.

Applied and decorative arts have an independent significance, as do theater, cinema, music, and fine arts. As its name implies, it means the decorative art used in practice, that is, in marriage. The art of decorative arts is associated with the decoration of various objects, streets, squares, parks, industrial enterprises, educational institutions, sports and cultural facilities. It also includes clothing

and jewelry. Decorative arts are so widely used in people's lives that it is difficult to imagine life without them[3].

Applied arts are used in tableware, clothing, furniture, interiors, exterior decoration, fabric decoration and various other decorations. The decorative arts are so ancient that they originated in connection with the labor activities and needs of the work, and it is believed that the first examples of this type of art appeared in the Stone Age. Until the Renaissance, it was formed as a home craft, and then as a folk craft. In the cities, decorative items are made in private enterprises. Gradually, among the folk handicrafts, there were also those that were made at a high artistic level. As a result, they became examples of applied art. Not everything that is made for use in life is a work of art. There are certain requirements for them to become household clothes, dishes, and works of applied art. That is, they must be performed at a high artistic level. This includes their structure, shape, colors, material of the decorative composition. If they do not meet these requirements, they will be included in the list of handicrafts. Also, items made with the help of educational machines cannot be works of applied art. Because they do not fully meet the above requirements.

Every nation in the world has its own decorative arts. For example, porcelain making in China, matryoshka toys in Russia. Carpet weaving developed in Turkmenistan, tablecloths and towels in the Baltic States, and ceramics, coppersmithing, porcelain, and embroidery in Uzbekistan. It is noteworthy that in the decorative arts, each nation uses its own material, its own technology, methods of work, decorative flowers and colors in the manufacture of each item.

The main purpose of decorative arts is to beautify the environment in which people live and the objects around them. In this art form, there is a unity of beauty and application (usefulness). She says that things can only be beautiful when they are used in marriage. Some items can be beautiful and artistic, even when they are not decorated. In this case, the shape and material of the product are of great importance. Imagine for a second you were transposed into the karmic driven world of Earl. He attracted a lot of attention. But if you can't use it in practice, you can't make it beautiful. I mean, it can't be beautiful. Form plays an important role in decorative arts. If an item is designed in accordance with its purpose in terms of size, but its shape is not found, it is not considered beautiful or artistic. For example, an earthenware bowl for pilaf cannot be used as a bowl or bucket. Because it does not fit the function of the tray. Eating pilaf by hand from the pot causes some difficulties. Therefore, in the creation of an object of applied and decorative art, the shape of the object must be prepared based on its function.

The right choice of material is very important in the manufacture of decorative arts. For example, it is not advisable to make bowls and bowls out of wood, tables and chairs out of stone, and clothes out of clay or plaster. Because these materials are not suitable for the function of these items. For example, in the preparation of dishes, the master must take into account the addition of food or drink to it. If a craftsman makes a plate, he does not make it out of metal or stone. Because if the tray is made of metal, firstly, it is heavy, and secondly, the filtered food cools down quickly. It also has some problems with washing and cleaning. In applied art, craftsmen use all available materials, depending on the function of the product. These include soil, stone, bone, wood, cloth, plaster, metal, and more. Synthetic materials are also widely used in the pink era.

It's hard to imagine decorative art without color. While some craftsmen work on a piece of material (such as wood) to increase its impact, other craftsmen use dyes to color the items. As mentioned above, the masters in the painting of decorative arts are based on the materials used in their work. They also choose colors depending on for what purpose the items are used, for whom, at what time, and where. For example, when choosing a color for clothes, attention is paid to what gender, what age, when they are worn (holidays, weddings, mourning days, during service, etc.). For example, festive and wedding dresses use cheerful and vibrant colors, while casual clothes use colors that

evoke a sense of calm and serenity. Colors used to decorate hospital interiors cannot be used to decorate schools or educational institutions. Because colors affect people differently. To this end, more and more patients use soothing, light, bright colors in the decoration of hospitals, while in educational and industrial enterprises, colors that excite, refresh and invigorate people are used. Holidays (the reason why clothes are given warm colors are meant to make people happy when they see them. When such colors are used in everyday clothes, they quickly make people tired and annoyed. So, the colors are so powerful that even the prison walls are bright, when painted in light warm colors, it gives people the impression that they have entered the building of a cultural institution, not a prison.

Another important aspect of applied arts is their size. This means that every craftsman who creates an item of applied art must be able to measure it correctly, taking into account the function of the work to be created. In particular, a teapot should not be the size of a jug, a suzanna should not be the size of a napkin, or a box of women's jewelry should not be the size of a box. Otherwise, they will be unusable. Thus, works of applied art require adherence to their function, shape, decoration, material, color, and dimensions. Only then will these things excite, excite and delight people.

Currently, the decorative arts are developing in two directions:

1. Arts and crafts. This includes some enterprises, factories, factories for gold jewelry in Bukhara, carpet weaving in Khiva, ceramics in Rishtan.
2. Folk arts and crafts. The products are mainly made by independent craftsmen [4.20].

In the first case, the number of items in the work of individual masters is very limited, while the production of art objects in large numbers is limited. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. There are such enterprises in the field of furniture, knives, embroidery. Folk applied art exists in every nation and they differ from each other in terms of genres of applied art, material, shape, structure, color, decoration, dimensions used in the manufacture of items, as noted above. does.

Another important feature of folk applied art is the artistic traditions that have been used in the works of folk masters for thousands of years. It all depends on the environment, nature and climate of each nation. Because when a master of applied art creates his work, he takes beauty from the environment, from nature. For example, Uzbek folk artists create images of horses, lambs, peacocks, and masters of the northern regions depict deer and deer. Uzbek masters use gypsum, clay, copper, and northern peoples use wood and animal bones. As mentioned above, the color of the work is also influenced by the climate. Due to the cold climate of the northern regions, the masters there use more cold colors, and the masters of warm, climatic Uzbekistan use more warm colors. In this way, each nation has its own traditions in the arts and crafts.

Refereces

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