

THE PLACE OF EMBROIDERY SCHOOLS IN THE REGIONS AND THEIR TEACHING METHODS

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Abstract: *The art of embroidery is an ancient folk art of Uzbekistan, passed down from generation to generation for centuries. This study analyzes the regional characteristics of embroidery schools, their place in the education system and teaching methods. Embroidery schools formed in different regions of Uzbekistan are distinguished by their unique styles, patterns and techniques. The study examines the specific characteristics of embroidery schools in Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana and other regions, their teaching methods and issues of integration into the modern education system. The goal is to preserve and develop the art of embroidery, increase the importance of regional schools in the process of teaching the younger generation.*

Keywords: *Art of embroidery, regional schools, teaching methods, Bukhara embroidery, Samarkand embroidery, Fergana embroidery, teaching methods, folk art, cultural heritage.*

The Uzbek national art of embroidery is one of the most ancient types of folk applied art, which arose as a result of the people's desire to beautify their lives. Embroidery has long been used to decorate clothes and objects, as well as to make household ornaments.

Each nation has its own most commonly used patterns in the art of embroidery.

Plant, geometric and floral patterns are widely used in Uzbek embroidery. According to ancient traditions, Uzbek girls, who were future brides, made various embroidered items themselves, including handkerchiefs, tea bags, curtains, belts, bags, nimcha, placenamez, flower blankets, kirpich, zardevor, bedspreads, sozana, clothing decorations and headdresses, as well as gifts. At the wedding, the bride presented the groom's relatives with items she had sewn. Before the wedding, a dowry was displayed, which demonstrated the bride's skill and hard work, and the more delicate and beautiful the embroidery, the higher the appreciation. Girls were taught to embroider from a very young age, and after three or four years they began to embroider independently. Embroidery was very widespread in Central Asia, and women were engaged in embroidery in the family. In the past, this embroidery was sewn on white and natural red silk, adras, hissoni, velvet fabrics, and later it was sewn on satin, silk, velvet. In the process of work, they improved their skills, learned from each other and from their elders the experience of generations.

Among the major figures of embroidery, the artist-embroiderer Kh. Nazarov from the "Kyzil Bayroq" atelier in Andijan, the embroiderer Usmon Shokirov from the "Khotin-kizlar Menhati" atelier in Samarkand, and the embroiderer and draftsman Khayri Sobirova from Tashkent created new and various patterns and embroidery methods for embroidered items. Kh. Sobirova learned the secrets of hand and machine embroidery and drawing from her mother Zakhira Mirkholikova. Kh. Sobirova continued her mother's embroidery craft from the age of 15, working for 16 years in the Stalin ateliers "Sharq Guli" and "Ilgor" and contributing to the training of many students.

Nurota embroiderer Fayziyeva Sahodat opa continues to demonstrate her skills by participating in every festival, exhibition and competition held for craftsmen. They have a home-made workshop with 390 employees, and women from the Nuroto district work there. Fayziyeva Saodat opa's exhibition on the theme "The Heritage of Our Ancestors is Eternal" has been organized several times.

•UzA, M. Sulaymonov – Our country is actively preparing for the large-scale celebration of the 2750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand. Various spiritual and educational events, meetings and dialogues are being held in Fergana region ahead of this anniversary. The exhibition of masters of folk applied arts and young craftsmen organized at the Fergana regional museum of local lore was also dedicated to this anniversary. More than 50 participants at the exhibition demonstrated their own examples of national crafts and folk applied arts. Samarkand, one of the most ancient cities of the East, occupies an important place in the history and development of Uzbek national crafts, says Abdulhamid Abdujabbarov, a jeweler from Margilan. In particular, the jewelry school formed here has long been famous throughout the world. I widely use the traditions of this school in my work. The ancient monuments, history and eternal traditions of Samarkand are also reflected in the beautiful examples of applied art created by craftsmen from Fergana, such as embroidery artist Gulnara Isaqova, goldsmith Rano Eshonova, and satin weaver Khairullo Sultanov. The exhibition, which lasted a week, left a great impression on the audience.

•The master-apprentice schools of Altinjon Pirimbetova and Maryam Rozmetova from Urgench are very famous. Dozens of young men and women are learning the secrets of sewing, goldsmithing, and embroidery here. In fact, all of our women are skilled craftsmen, - continues D. Bekjonova. We have also developed special projects for housewives. This helps them to actively interact with society and further improve their economic opportunities. For almost ten years, the "Mansura-nur" enterprise, which our activist herself heads, has been providing women with excellent training in sewing, goldsmithing, embroidery, confectionery, cooking, computer lessons, and English and Russian. Over the past period, more than a thousand girls have taken lessons here, and many of them have managed to start their own businesses. The training center also provides free vocational training to children from low-income families in order to provide

them with social support. So far, more than 200 people have used this support from “Mansura-nur”.

- The cultural and historical values of the existing districts of our country differ from each other in their diversity. Many ethnic groups have their own characteristics. Therefore, education takes into account such characteristics. The customs of all groups are not the same. But at the heart of every culture lies the same basic concepts and goals. The task of teachers is to teach children not a specific direction of historical experience, but the essence that has many historical, cultural traditions, traditional costumes and objects. This allows us to educate a person who will interact with society on the basis of common values, principles of thought and understanding. In the conditions of modern technological development, this allows each person to connect with the historical values given to him.

- Through ethno style, it is possible to easily introduce our modern youth to our historical traditions, national values, and to easily penetrate the hearts of young people. Promoting our ethno costumes, turning them into mass clothing, attracting young people is an important task and has an impact on the educational process.

- Each representative of a nation, according to his views, lifestyle and desires, looks for colors, styles and various patterns, takes them from nature or creates them according to his inner experiences.

- The combination of colors of patterns in modern clothes arouses pleasure in a person, makes him love and cherish this item.

- The birth of patterns in modern clothes began to introduce national crafts in a new way.

- A person never stops at an important conclusion. It is this desire that gives rise to the emergence of unique types of applied art.

- Every artistic item, both national and modern, no matter how skillfully it is sewn, should be pleasing to the person and at the same time be of a standard level.

- The chosen patterns can reveal the character of a person. After all, no matter what nationality he is, it depends on his interest in art.

- In conclusion, embroidery schools play an important role in preserving the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. Each region has its own unique patterns, colors and techniques, which ensures their special place in the educational process. Teaching methods are aimed at combining traditional and modern methods, which gives effective results in introducing the younger generation to the art of embroidery. At the same time, there is a need to strengthen the material and technical base of embroidery schools, improve the skills of teachers and modernize educational programs. In the future, there are prospects for the establishment of specialized educational institutions in the art of embroidery, the development of teaching methodologies based on international experience and the integration of embroidery into industry.

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