

THE ROLE OF THE TOURISM NATIONAL CRAFTS IN BUKHARA REGION

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Abstract: *this article discusses the role of national crafts in tourism in Bukhara region. New types of handicrafts have emerged due to the need for the period. Artisans also specialize in the production of various products. Urban neighborhoods are shaped by craftsmen (for example, in the early 20th century, Tashkent had neighborhoods of potters, saddlers, cradles, schoolchildren, and craftsmen). Some neighborhoods, quarters, cities, and countries have become famous for their handicraft products.*

Keywords: *crafts, hand-made, carving, embroidery, sewing, knitting, jewelry, sawdust, knitting, tourism.*

РОЛЬ ТУРИЗМА НАРОДНЫХ ПРОМЫСЛОВ В БУХАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ Эргашева А.Ф.¹, Кадилова М.М.², Кадилова Ш.Х.³ (Республика Узбекистан)

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Аннотация: *в данной статье рассматривается роль народных промыслов в туризме в Бухарской области. В связи с необходимостью в этот период возникли новые виды ремесел. Ремесленники также специализируются на производстве различных продуктов. Городские кварталы формируются мастерами (например, в начале 20-го века в Ташкенте были районы гончаров, шорников, люлек, школьников и ремесленников). Некоторые районы, кварталы, города и страны прославились своими изделиями ручной работы.*

Ключевые слова: *ремесла, ручная работа, резьба, вышивка, шитье, вязание, ювелирные изделия, опилки, вязание, туризм.*

Craft is a common name for the trades in small and medium-sized small-scale, single-industry and hand-made industries using simple tools. Large industrial production was widespread prior to its inception, and some areas were retained. It still holds a significant place in the national economy of the underdeveloped countries.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 2017 "About measures for further development of crafts and comprehensive support of craftsmen" According to the information on the implementation of complex measures for the creation of sowing facilities in Bukhara region, currently 594 projects worth 17078.0 million soums were implemented, of which 292 were included in the program and 302 are sub-projects.

Craftsmanship emerged as a productive activity of the human being, with the development of society gradually separating from farming and cattle breeding. carving, embroidery, embroidery, sewing, knitting, jewelry, sawdust, knitting, goldsmithing, painting, shipbuilding, etc.).

In the 9th and 10th centuries, large crafts centers appeared in Central Asia. Yarn, carpets (Urgench, Shash), silk (Merv), copper and iron implements, knives (Fergana), silk fabrics, glass products (Bukhara) have intensified. The invasion of the Mongols in the 13th century hampered the development of handicrafts. The birth of the Timurid state had a great positive impact on the development of handicrafts. In Central Asia, all kinds of crafts were preserved until the 1920s. Crafts played a major role in the production relations of cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Kokand, Khiva and Tashkent (for example, in the 1960s, there were 27 types of crafts in Khiva, 556 shops of urban artisans in the city, and 2,528 household businesses in the city in the 80s).).

Handicrafts in Uzbekistan are deeply specialized and bring together diverse professionals. For example, tanneries, boots, hornblowers, saddlebags, saddlebags, wadders, boots, belts; knitters, satinists, carpets, pants and humidifiers; in the metalworking industry there were such professions as blacksmiths, smiths, carpenters, plumbers, jewelers.

Over the past period, Gijduvan ceramics center in Gijduvan district, Craft Center in Vobkent district, Bukhara copper smelting, Gift Center, Bukhara silk, Bukhara silk. carpets ”and“ Kashtaduz ”school in Shafirkan

district. They are currently operating independently. To provide vocational training to unemployed young people in the region, there are 55 Master-Apprentice schools that have trained more than 1,500 unemployed people.

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