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For more information contact: editor@gospodarkainnowacje.pl

STRATEGY OF "FAMILY-NEIGHBORHOOD-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION" COOPERATION IN IMPROVING THE SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Meliboyeva Sarvinoz Salimjonovna

Teacher of KSPI, Primary Education Department

ΑΚΤΙCLΕΙΝΓΟ.	Annotation
Key words: national handicrafts, values, daily life style, inculcation, development of knowledge, skills, skills, competences specific to handicrafts.	The ideas presented in this drawing serve as a methodological basis for improving the social activity of teenage girls in the family, and the pedagogical conditions, factors, characteristics and possibilities of the process of improving the social activity of teenage girls through national handicrafts, and the step-by-step implementation of pedagogical technologies. summarizes the views on achievement.

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When researching the current practical situation in families, it was found that adolescent girls have a stronger attitude towards acquiring modern, innovative professions than choosing national craft professions in order to improve their professional socialization. Keeping these aspects in mind, we considered that it is necessary to deeply inculcate the values of national handicrafts into the daily life of the growing girls, to pay attention to the development of knowledge, skills, skills and competences specific to handicrafts. The aim of increasing the social activity of adolescent girls in families through national handicrafts is to help adolescent girls to choose the right profession, determine their personal life and future, and quickly adapt to any life processes. aimed at showing. However, no serious attention is paid to the issue of pedagogical guidance and professional counseling, such as introducing growing up girls to the world of professions, the fact that the demand for original handicrafts in our republic and abroad is increasing sharply, the modernization of handicrafts, and the issue of professional orientation. The main focus is on young men.

Girls are taught to do household chores and cooking. For this reason, parents should also be able to classify professions, their types, categories, departments and groups, to be able to plan their daughter's occupation of crafts, the influence of professions on personal qualities and qualities, dynasties engaged in family crafts, vocational schools, It is time to arm them with knowledge about higher educational institutions and the system of training specialists in them. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the neighborhood is the lowest and most basic level of the state authority. It goes back to the long history of the Uzbek people and is characterized by its own characteristics and traditions. Today, the attention of the state to the neighborhood has become much stronger. Neighborhoods literally became self-governing bodies, recognized as "people's conscience", "democracy classroom", and normative legal documents aimed at organizing their activities were adopted. All this has changed the function of neighborhoods, the nature of the tasks to be performed. The neighborhood was entrusted with extremely important socio-economic tasks, such as ensuring employment of the population, lifting them out of

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Copyright © 2023 All rights reserved International Journal for Gospodarka i Innowacje This work licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 poverty and attracting them to entrepreneurship, supporting families preserving the traditions of folk crafts, and social activation of unorganized youth. All this has increased the scope and size of the work of neighborhood assemblies, and has greatly changed its character. For this purpose, on March 1, 2022, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-81 "On measures to improve the system of working with families and women, and supporting the neighborhood and religious communities" was adopted. Based on this decree, \Box to provide women with education and professional skills, to help them find a decent job, to support their entrepreneurship, to identify talented young women and to direct their abilities;

- > to increase social and political activity of women, to implement reforms to support them;
- establishing systematic measures to provide housing to women in need of housing, improve their living and working conditions, and increase their income;
- providing socio-legal, psychological assistance to women who have fallen into a serious social situation, providing them with address support through the "Women's Directory";
- the main directions of the state policy in the field of strengthening the educational potential of the family, preserving family values in society, improving the moral and moral environment in families and increasing their level of well-being were defined. [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PF-81 dated 01.03.2022]

Based on these directions, women activists in the neighborhood are responsible for:

- a targeted measure to support women in the family, neighborhood and work communities from a socio-legal point of view, to increase their socio-political activity, to raise their spirituality, to prepare young people for family life, to form a modern model family, to strengthen its spiritual and moral environment and traditional family values implementation of activities;
- cooperates with the assistant district (city) mayor on the issues of developing entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring employment of the population, and reducing poverty on the implementation of women's entrepreneurial ideas, attracting loans, subsidies and other support measures to their activities;
- In close cooperation with "Women's Advisory Councils", training women in need of social protection in entrepreneurship, developing model business plans and assisting them in obtaining loans, carrying out targeted work with women included in the "Women's Book";
- identify women's problems in a timely manner, conduct individual and specific goal-oriented work with women in severe social situations, including women with disabilities, and organize socio-legal, psychological and material support for them increase was determined. In order to ensure the fulfillment of these tasks, based on the socio-economic and geographical characteristics of each region of our country, it is necessary to train women and girls and unorganized youth in the neighborhoods to engage in handicrafts and entrepreneurship activities. In particular, the rich history of national crafts in the Fergana Valley is based on the traditional method of masters, a unique way of mastering skills, and family values. The Fergana Valley is a region with centuries-old traditions of handicrafts such as pottery, metalwork and charming satin weaving. Support and modernization of artisans' traditions in the process of studying handicrafts in the region, It should be emphasized that craftsmen know their centuries-old masters and transmit the values of craftsmanship from generation to generation, and that young people strive to learn certain types of craftsmanship with determination and perseverance.

It is worth noting that each type has unique artistic forms and products. For example, Rishton is a potter's town and the pottery made here is different from the pottery made in other cities of the valley. The unique colors and styles of Margilon satin and adras, as well as Namangan embroidery, distinguish it from other places. The city of Margilon has long been described as the land of silk workers and

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Copyright © 2023 All rights reserved International Journal for Gospodarka i Innowacje This work licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 artisans. Today, in the city of Margilon, there are more than a thousand households with handicrafts is engaged in. The Craft Center operating in the city is also important in the further development of this industry, promotion of our ancient customs and traditions.

In the handicraft center, the production of more than two hundred types of satin and adras weaving, carpeting, tailoring, handicraft products has been launched. About 2,000 women and young people were recruited to the center. The artisan families of the Fergana Valley have developed a sense of pride in their centuries-old traditions, and the passing of a profession from one generation to the next is mainly achieved by teaching knowledge and skills to young people within the same family. I.Sultonov, the winner of international exhibitions and competitions, a skilled master of hand-weaving gaziams, M.Toshtemirova, made of simple metal jewelry in national style, Sh.Yuldashev, porcelain, faience and ceramic items, Z.Akbarov, national costumes, flower-printed gazjams and stitched items -D.Kholmatova, skilled artisans such as J. Hamidov and headwear G. Kholmeliyeva skillfully prepare metal products and continue the dynastic craft traditions. International and domestic exhibitions (Boysun Spring Open Folklore Festival held in Boysun District, Silk and Spices Traditional Festival in Bukhara, International Handicrafts Festival in Kokan, Exhibition and Trade "Gifts of Uzbekistan" in Tashkent, Festival of Flowers in Namangan, Actively participating in the "Made in Uzbekistan" exhibition, the International Status Art Conference, the International Gift Art Festival, they continue the traditions of the craft school and mentor-apprenticeship. In order to preserve the handicrafts of the valley and pass them on to the next generation, to increase the economic power of the families through handicrafts, they demand an increase in the amount of working capital of the artisans and credit privileges in banks, effective ways of finding raw materials and selling products, and establishing international tourist relations in a systematic way. In our research, we studied the position of families in the process of the development of national handicrafts and the production of handicrafts in the city of Kokan. It became known that in most families, crafts are improved mainly as a dynastic tradition, and knowledge related to the field is taught to their children in a hereditary way in families. More than 400 artisans living in Kokan and most of their family members are members of "Artisan" association.

Located on the Great Silk Road, Kokan means "windy city", "beautiful city" and has been a center of culture and enlightenment, arts and crafts since ancient times. Kok has its own school of crafts such as wood carving, knife making, coppersmithing, hat making. Kadirjon Haydarov and the Madgaripov dynasty were famous for their craft in wood carving. - We have been making cribs and decorating them with our family members, - says Akmaljon Isakov. - This profession was inherited from my ancestors, I am the 11th generation of the dynasty of crib makers. Making a crib has its own challenges. Natural dyes and bright colors should be used for making it. Also, it is important to pay attention to the fact that the cradle is light and easy, swings comfortably, and is long-lasting, strong and durable. He also taught the family craft to our daughters and proudly mentioned that they are making bedclothes, beads, blankets and dry pillows. Tolkinjon Polatov is not only engaged in weaving fabrics unique to Kokan, but teaches it not only to his children, but also to young people and girls of the neighborhood who want to learn this craft. There is an opportunity to get acquainted with the process of weaving fabrics such as banoras, bekasam, parposha. With the honor of independence, in the following years, various crafts were revived in the city of Ko'kan, and craft stalls were established. In the 17-hectare National Handicrafts and Tourism Complex on Bogistan Street of the city, trade, service, and 34 artisan stalls were built. In this center, artisans started work based on the mentor-apprentice system in order to teach their craft to the younger generation. We recommended that it is necessary to increase the number of women artisans and to teach adolescent girls the secrets of their trades.

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