

Folk crafts are the result of the labor of the Uzbek people, the product of their conscious activity aimed at understanding artistry, harmony and beauty.

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Annotation: One of the most important tasks of today is to educate well-rounded, goal-oriented and energetic young people who have modern knowledge and skills and who can take responsibility for the country's worthy future. through giving them insights about our national values and customs, traditions, and pedagogical possibilities and prerequisites for career orientation.

Key words: craftsman, folk crafts, professional practical competence, tradition, pedagogical possibilities

Modern conditions and opportunities have been created for young people to learn and acquire a profession. Because one of the most important tasks of today is to educate well-rounded, goal-oriented and active young people who have modern knowledge and skills, who can take responsibility for the worthy future of the country. First of all, let's talk about competence, that is, professional-pedagogical competence [1]. Working on oneself, self-development is important in acquiring professional-pedagogical competence. Self-development tasks are determined by self-analysis and self-evaluation. . Professional competence does not mean the acquisition of specific knowledge and skills by a specialist, but the reduction of integrative knowledge and actions in each independent field. Also, competence requires constant enrichment of professional knowledge, the ability to gather new information, understand important social requirements, search for new information, process it, and keep it in practice [3].

We cannot say that every pedagogue has full professional competence. A pedagogue with professional competence consistently enriches his knowledge, strives for creativity, constantly learns new information, searches for unique knowledge, keeps pace with the times, processes knowledge and effectively uses it in practice. He invents them We know that pedagogical competence is manifested on the basis of the pedagogical process. An educator can effectively use his competence only when the pedagogical process is created correctly. What is the pedagogical process? Let's learn about this concept. Pedagogical process is an activity organized and directed by people (educator and learner) for the purpose of forming necessary knowledge, practical skills and abilities, moral-political, psychological and physical qualities of individuals and groups. Pedagogical process is connected with other social processes Craftsmanship is a type of industry based on individual and manual labor, using national-traditional small goods production, using simple labor tools; the general name of the professions in which such products are made. It was widespread until the emergence of large-scale industrial production, and some areas were preserved even after that. It still occupies an important place in the national economy of less developed countries. Folk handicrafts are the result of the labor of the Uzbek people, the product of their conscious activity aimed at realizing the artistry, harmony and beauty, and in their essence, they embody the material and spiritual wealth of the nation. Accordingly, folk handicrafts are a source of satisfying people's daily household needs and a manifestation of folk artistic thinking. In the last few years, Uzbek folk handicrafts have risen sharply and are on the way to occupying not only the domestic



market, but also the world market. We all know that the most important goal of the reforms being carried out in our country is to create a healthy and well-educated generation with high spiritual and moral qualities. Craftsmanship was created by the production activity of a person, during the development of society, it was gradually separated from agriculture and animal husbandry, it was improved in connection with the development of technology within the framework of different social and historical periods, and it was divided into different specialties.

Craftsmanship was created by the production activity of man, during the development of society, it was gradually separated from agriculture and animal husbandry, it improved in connection with the development of technology within the framework of different social and historical periods, various specialties (pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, construction, stonework, etc.) It was divided into carving, embroidery, tanning, tailoring, weaving, jewelry, embroidery, embroidery, goldsmithing, dyeing, shipbuilding, tinsmithing, etc.). Handicraft depends on the availability of natural resources, weaving in the land where there is cotton, cotton and cocoon, pottery, wool and leather in the land with high-quality raw materials (for example, in Rishton), weaving and tanning, depending on the craft. , forests in many places, woodworking, metal production and blacksmithing in mineral-rich lands, shipbuilding, etc. developed on the sea and river banks. Stages of development of society, in connection with the division of labor Homecraft was the most common type of Craftsmanship in pre-capitalist times. This type of handicraft is an integral part of natural economy. The development of cities is inextricably linked with the rapid growth of the production of Handicraft products to order and the market. As a result, Handicraft products became commodities, commodities were produced for exchange. With the demands of the times, new types of handicrafts were created. Artisans also began to specialize in the production of various products. Neighborhoods in cities were formed depending on the profession of craftsmen (for example, at the beginning of the 20th century in Tashkent there were neighborhoods of tanners, potters, saddlers, cradlers, gunsmiths, and craftsmen). Among all the developed countries of the world, the education and upbringing of the youth of our country, guiding them to acquire professional knowledge and skills, and the problems of organizing child labor are urgent issues. These schools take into account the capabilities and interests of students and provide them with deep, differentiated, career-oriented education for their rapid intellectual development.

We believe that it is necessary to pay attention to a number of factors when teaching children to trade in schools:) Existence of the youth problem in the regions and solutions to the main part of the problems.) The work of pedagogues, mentors, and the role of families in raising children are among the leading factors in the education of young people, in teaching them various professions. So, the process of formation of modern professional knowledge and skills among young people was created on the basis of needs, and it expands and improves with the development of society. Conclusion: As can be seen from this article, professional competence is important not only in pedagogy, but also in other specialties, but in the field of pedagogy, which is our main direction, acquiring professional competence at a high level, through which successful implementation of the pedagogical process, is an urgent issue. . Therefore, every teacher should be able to understand his competences correctly and use them correctly and purposefully in practice.

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