

---

**PRACTICAL SITUATION AND POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVING THE  
SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF GIRLS WHO ARE ADULTS IN THE FAMILY  
THROUGH NATIONAL ARTS**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12070246>

**S. Meliboyeva**

*KSPI teacher*

**Annotation**

*This article provides information on the practical situation and possibilities of improving the social activity of girls growing up in the family with the help of national crafts.*

**Key words**

*Development strategy, culture, value, national art, national craft, laws of market economy*

In the conditions of the market economy, professional qualifications guarantee a person from unemployment and economic stress as a means of social protection. We can see that the system of training qualified specialists is lagging behind the demands of New Uzbekistan and the new era. For this, the opportunity has come to implement structural changes in all aspects of socio-economic life according to advanced and priority directions of the economy. There is a shortage of specialists trained in specific specialties (within a narrow scope). Also, based on the needs of the society and the state order, certain program directions should be developed regarding the training of qualified specialists, the state of providing them with jobs, and how to use the new labor force in the future in the conditions of multi-dimensional economic development. According to the "Development Strategy" of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 and tasks such as protecting families, increasing the number of jobs, creating new jobs, and improving the social activity of girls coming of age in the family through national handicrafts it is becoming necessary to balance supply and demand. Establishing a mechanism for directing our youth to a profession, improving the material and technical base of the vocational education system, adapting it to the needs of the economy, as well as increasing the material and technical capabilities of developing family handicrafts, allocating subsidies from the state, and the work carried out by families engaged in family handicrafts in the process of community work. it should be expanded at the

neighborhood level. As a result, the share of young people, including women, among the unemployed and those looking for work will be drastically reduced. For this, first of all, it is necessary to train the population in national handicrafts and modern professions, to increase their economic and financial literacy, and to arouse enthusiasm for entrepreneurship in people, especially women.

Therefore, based on the laws of the market economy, we can conclude that only a person who is business-minded, resourceful, intelligent, resourceful, hard-working, has a certain profession, and can embody the perfection of multifaceted educated qualities can be a person who meets the requirements of our society.

Great importance is attached to the wide use of culture, value, examples of national art, examples of national crafts created by ancestors and known to the whole world in the education of young people. As the national-spiritual craft heritage of the great ancestors passed down from century to century, from generation to generation, constitutes the masterpieces of world civilization, its importance in personal development is also unlimited.

It is known to all of us that the Uzbek people appreciate the unique professions they left to the younger generation. Uzbekistan has been a center of crafts since ancient times, and we witnessed that special attention is being paid to national handicrafts in some neighborhoods of Tashkent city, in Kokan, Margilon, Rishton cities of Fergana region, Chust of Namangan region, Shahrikhan of Andijan region, Samarkand, Urgut cities of Samarkand region.

In folk pedagogy, work is considered as a means of education, and human education is defined mainly depending on the relationship to work. The most advanced traditions of all nations appeared and improved during the labor process. In order to study the people's life and lifestyle, it is desirable to know their work traditions. Because traditions in the labor process have a great educational potential. Labor traditions prepare young people for social life based on vocational training. Because at the core of family vocational training, moral qualities of a person, professional knowledge, skills and abilities are formed.

Social environment in the family, father's and mother's attitude to the profession, consistency in the process of teaching its traditions to their children are important factors in learning a family profession.

In Uzbek families, it is important for adults to set an example in teaching young people a profession. In this process, the girls in the family were engaged in tailoring (hat making, weaving, carpet weaving), while the boys were taught by their fathers and grandfathers such national handicrafts as pottery, hanch-carving, coppersmithing, and knife making. That is, when teaching national handicrafts to

young people in family conditions, their gender characteristics were taken into account.

In the organization of family crafts, the type of this craft, the connection of craft education with life, its proximity to production, its practical importance, the availability of material and technical support, and the theoretical and practical readiness of the craftsman for this activity are of great importance.

At a time when the innovative economy is developing in our republic, family crafts are important not only for increasing the family income and ensuring their well-being, but also for the development of social activity in adolescent girls. As an important sign of socio-economic relations in the society, family crafts provide an opportunity to ensure socio-economic development and through this, every person can demonstrate his personal abilities, work and professional skills.

In the process of studying the practical situation of our research, it was found that there is a great opportunity to direct adolescent girls related to the dynasty to a certain type of handicraft in the formation of national handicraft values in the family environment. Because the labor traditions in the family, the process of product preparation, handicraft products are created in front of the child's eyes. The presence of those recognized by the father or mother among the relatives in this or that craft profession inspires the follower of the family tree with the prospect of achieving high results in the profession, and guides and encourages the choice of the father's or mother's profession.

Training of girls growing up in the family for necessary professions is carried out mainly in the following cases: 1. Professions that do not require high initial qualifications in general secondary education schools. 2. Acquisition of a professional profession in special vocational schools and technical schools. 3. On the basis of family values, acquiring a certain profession in the tradition of the school of the teacher-apprentice in the family.

Vocational training for students is distinguished from other types of education by a number of its features. Including

□ Every person learning a trade should know the achievements and possibilities of various disciplines; integrativeness; (density of wood, properties of metals, national design, marketer, etc.)

□ Demand for economic efficiency;

□ Uniqueness of vocational training for boys and girls;

□ Level of material and technical provision of educational institutions;

□ The introduction of technologies for the preparation of folk crafts on the basis of national values;

□ The creation of a mechanism for teaching the secrets of national crafts to adolescent girls in families and their social activity in relation to craft learning;

□ Studying the interest, needs, requirements and opportunities of girls growing up in dysfunctional families in need of social protection, etc.

In the process of improving the social activity of girls coming of age in the family by means of national crafts, we tried to study and analyze the current situation regarding the practical solution of these tasks. In carrying out the research work, we studied the annual work plans of educational institutions and neighborhoods in Fergana, Samarkand, Jizzakh regions of our republic, developed programs and training manuals for the training courses of educational institutions. Studying the situation of the problem in practice showed that parents should be based on the following principles in strengthening their relationship with their children, explaining the special role of the neighborhood and family in society, and developing the social activity of girls growing up in the family:

holistic approach - biological and mental, moral and spiritual, ideological and political self-awareness of adolescent girls;

□ differentiated approach - selection of content, forms and methods, means of educational work, taking into account the individuality of the objects in the educational process, in accordance with the main functions of social institutions;

□ individual approach - considering teenage girls as individuals who need social protection and require individual treatment;

□ humanitarian approach - mutual respect between parents, grandparents and close relatives in the family, listening carefully to the opinions of teenage girls, treating them with kindness and consideration, girls knowing their rights and feeling protected and important, creation of a favorable psychological climate in the family;

□ an approach in harmony with nature - to study and educate the individual, personal characteristics of teenage girls, to rely on their interests and needs, to ensure the interrelationship of psychological and pedagogical diagnosis, counseling and correction;

□ educational-educational approach - relying on "Family-neighborhood-educational institution" cooperation in the educational process. The effective implementation of this cooperation is to raise the girls who are growing up in families to be physically and spiritually mature, to strengthen families, to improve the quality and efficiency of education, and to achieve the decision of girls as active social personalities in the society.

Today, the following are the participants in families who direct adolescent girls to vocational training: parents, educational institutions, vocational guidance specialists, subject teachers, class and group leaders, school doctors, psychologists, public organizations, enterprises, local self-government bodies, public news media. In every family, the fact that a girl child who is growing up in the future, in addition to being the owner of a certain type of profession, is also the owner of a craft, earning income by earning a living, is of great importance in determining the economic and social status of this family in the society.

In order to strengthen the educational and educational potential of the family, preserve traditional family values in the society, teach the girls growing up in families about national craft traditions, to learn social activity in them, in cooperation with the neighborhoods of Koshrabot district of Samarkand region, a seminar on the topic "We are loyal to family values" - the organization of the training had a positive effect. The parents who participated in the seminar-training recognized the importance of strengthening family unity, maintaining intergenerational communication, teaching and supporting national craft traditions to girls growing up in families, and developing family values.

In order to find an effective solution to this problem, it is necessary to pay attention to several factors:

- the role of the family in society;
- social and moral status of the family (intellectual, entrepreneur, farmer, senior, junior, etc.);
- level of pedagogical culture of parents;
- the state of the management system in the family.
- the history of the family dynasty, today;
- relations of parents and family members in the family;
- the role of family members in the family;

In order to successfully solve these tasks, it is important to develop the craft on the basis of family values and diligently study its secrets, skills and abilities.

## LITERATURE

1. Tillaboyev S., Zamonov A. O'zbekiston tarixi. 9 sinflar uchun darslik. T. Sharq. 2014. 160. 12 bet
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Hunarmandchilik faoliyati to'g'risida" gi PQ-4539-son Qarori. 28.11.2019.