

## Theoretical and methodological basis of the nature study and characteristics of craft work.



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**Abstract:** *This article examines various controversial views on the increasing importance of craftsmanship today. Due to the wide variety of types of craft activities, it is difficult to give a single, precise and general description of the craft, so the opinions are compared and a detailed explanation of the concept of craftsmanship and the factors influencing it.*

**Keywords:** *crafts, craftsmanship, types of crafts, products, handicrafts, creativity.*

### Introduction

Historically, handicraft activities are one of the key factors in the socio-economic development of society, and craftsmen play a significant role in society as a separate social category. It is precisely the high level of development of craftsmanship that was important in strengthening the socio-economic basis of the society and the development of both domestic and foreign trade and economic relations.

Nowadays Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm, and Ferghana have a unique place among the countries of the world with their historical monuments and products, which are examples of craftsmanship. Various exhibitions are being held in these and other regions of Uzbekistan, both locally and internationally as part of the inherited national crafts. It should be noted that the Association "Hunarmand" of the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the World Craft Council [1]. This organization was founded in Belgium in 1964 as a non-profit organization and supports workshops around the world through seminars, conferences, and exhibitions to preserve and enhance the rich cultural heritage. WCC membership opens up great opportunities for Uzbek artisans to develop international cooperation and exhibitions abroad. [2]

In September of this year, under the auspices of UNESCO, the first International Handicraft Festival was held in Kokand, Uzbekistan, attended by more than 370 skilled artisans, prominent scientists, art historians, media workers from 78 countries. The city of Kokand was the first WCC Commonwealth of Independent States to be awarded the title "City of World Craftsmen". In other words, the city of Kokand has a worthy place on the world crafts map.

The involvement of community members in the cultural field is quite common and takes place at different intensities and between different countries. It depends on the role of the state in society and the economy, as well as the institutional framework and priorities for the implementation of cultural policy [4]. At present, in the age of globalization and high technology, craftsmanship is simply a relic of the past, but the study

of its historical fundamentals, the widespread support of the state and society is one of the pressing issues.

### **Literature review**

Different studies have raised controversial views on the history of handicraft development and its increasing relevance today. Due to the wide variety of types of craft activities, it is difficult to give a unified, accurate and general description and description of craft and crafts [5].

According to Ya. Abalkin, craftsmanship is the production of high quality, often high artistic products by skilled craftsmen with the use of simple machines.

Brockuz refers to craftsmanship as "a production system whereby a manufacturer produces a limited number of products for the local market with the same social class" [8]. Here, the author is limited to a description that is common to other industries, not to mention individual crafts.

In his book "The Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," Adam Smith talks about the role of handicraft in the development of society and its peculiarities and engages in all European craftsmanship and production. He divided the labor to two types: skilled labor which requires special skills and unskilled labor which does not require special skills. It is also believed that the proper distribution of labor, regardless of the type and extent of any craftsmanship, will result in increased labor productivity and the emergence of various new occupations due to this advantage [9].

In his research, S. Battye put forward some points. "Craft is an art, but we need to do more to understand the nature of the subject. Perhaps if we look at history, our thoughts will become clearer. Craft comes from two main sources:

First, public service handicraft;

Secondly, there are relatively little artistic crafts based on the innate, creative desires of mankind.

The basic needs of a person, I want to emphasize the word "basic," are food, clothing, and shelter. However, these basic needs are not enough for either a primitive or civilized society, so there has been a conception of art, crafts, or, more specifically, design and crafts. These aspects cannot be ignored. I want to summarize these points simply: craftsmanship is the ability to practice individual skills" [10].

Also, many foreign researchers have tried to analyze the current trend of craft development. Among them are researchers like Campanaa G., Cimattia B., Melosia F. Many of the industrial companies, although industrialized, have come up with ideas about the need to engage in production to increase the cost and quality of products. need skills. The value of products can increase if hand labor is used to improve the quality and originality of non-standard products. The production of specific products can be so complex that full automation of the process is either technically impossible or cost-effective and can only be done efficiently through the work of well-trained and experienced workers [11].

Although the quantity and quality of handicrafts affect the price of the final product and contribute to its sales, most taxonomies of production systems are unfortunately ignored, so a new taxonomy with the existing craftsmanship in production activities. Several factors should be considered confidential:

- skill and creativity.
- culture, history, and traditions.

- regional proportionality [12].

Richard Sennet believes that crafting skills should be rediscovered not only for historical memory, but also for enhancing its autonomy, communicating with customers, developing social aspects of the craft, and creating high-quality products. In his view, craftsmanship can reverse the stagnation of the emergence of industrialized society, and crafts are powerful, and most importantly, human endeavor to do its job skillfully" [13].

Chris Anderson, director of Wired magazine, argues that the next industrial revolution will be led by a new generation of high-tech craft breweries capable of delivering highly personalized products on a small scale [14].

Stefano Micelli focuses on handicraft as the key to a brighter future for Made in Italy while identifying the rich history and traditions of handicraft as a key element in enhancing the competitiveness of Italian businesses [15].

According to Tatyana Bichek, craftsmanship is the implementation of the production and sale of goods, works, services, hand tools, and tools, which, unlike entrepreneurial activity, can be carried out independently without labor and (or) civil law contracts. [16].

Today, leading examples of craft culture show that there is insufficient reform in the area to attract more resources for the development of handicraft or to open a handicraft school, to re-evaluate the skills of handmade and values such as the willingness to pay for quality should be changed [17].

Also, the state's policy to support crafts varies with the actual definition of crafts. On the one hand, handicraft is part of cultural heritage, and on the other hand, handicraft is viewed as part of the CCI (Cultural and creative industries). In this case, the justification for support is related to public goods, external factors, originality, and historical value, as well as the preservation of handicrafts and their transfer to future generations [18].

In addition to examining the views of foreign scholars on handicraft and its features, we can be sure that the practical and theoretical significance of this topic is widely studied in many studies.

Besides, we can find information about crafts in local scientific literature and research.

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, a national-traditional handicraft industry, is a type of industry that is based on individual and handicraft products; These are the common names of the professions in which these products are made, and are divided into three types, depending on the stages of community development and the division of labor:

- 1) homemade crafts;
- 2) handicraft making products;
- 3) craft production for the market [19].

The encyclopedia has a general approach to the concept of handicrafts, which consists only of small goods and is viewed as an individual activity. However, as a result of the research, not only small but timely, large-scale government needs have been established in the collective, that is, in the production of craftsmanship at the enterprises. We can in winter.

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, a craftsman is considered to be a person of art, a master, a man of skill, a gifted and able person, that is, the profession of producing goods at home or in his shop. - The owner of art; He is a master of his profession. Craftsmanship has been described as the production area of the profession of

craftsmen [20]. As we know, the attitude to the essence of any socially important concept changes over the years, depending on the stages of society's development. This definition does not reveal the full essence of craftsmanship. This is because production cannot be handcrafted by any type of professional and it has its distinctive features.

N. Kadyrov explains that "Craftsmanship activities are activities of individuals who are not legal entities to produce crafts or goods (works, services)" [21] This idea is somewhat controversial, and today there is also a production of goods or services in the crafts sector using advanced technologies that are substituting for manual labor. What is rhinestone?

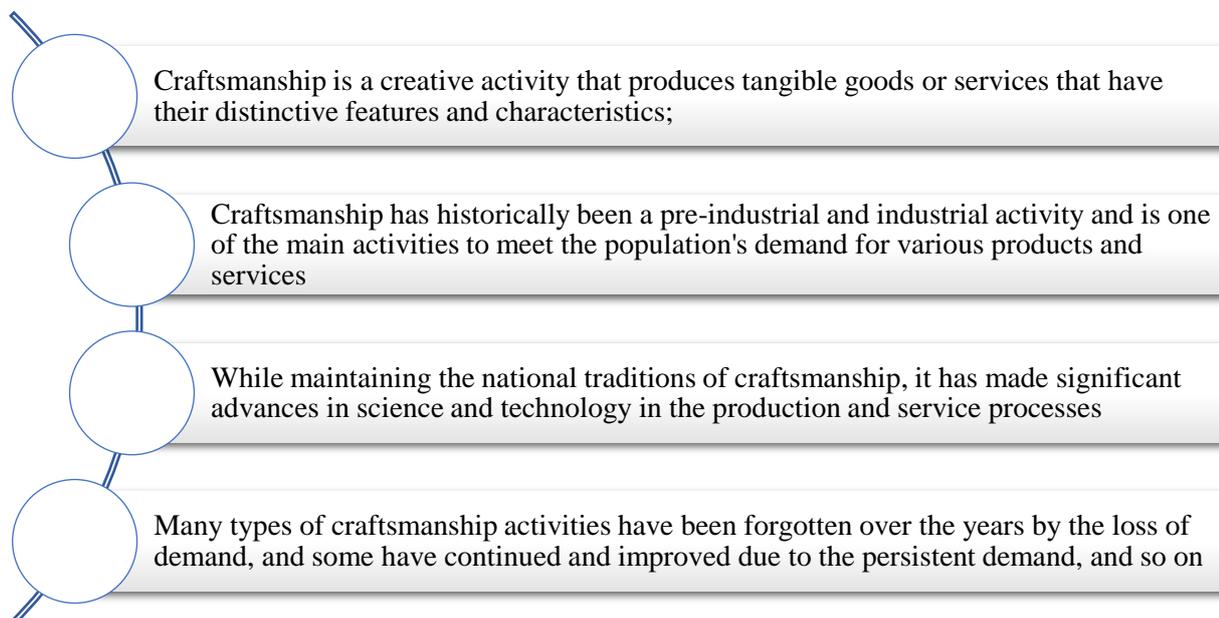
As R. Abdullaeva explained: "Handicraft is a highly skilled work that combines national traditions and individual creativity with constantly developing and new professional orientations and It is a form of high-tech, even innovative, production of forms [22]. The author believes that the unusual demand of buyers who are tired of buying a wide range of consumer goods today and who want to buy original, environmentally friendly products can be met by expanding entrepreneurship in the craft business, and mistaking crafts as an area of entrepreneurship. Because craftsmanship and entrepreneurship are different. For example, an important and essential feature of entrepreneurial activity is a high level of risk and desire to make a profit. In craftsmanship, creative approach and traditionality are at the forefront. True, the craftsman also tries to make a profit by selling his results. However, this income is labor compensation. The profit of the business is mainly the payment for the effective coordination and management of the factors of production and the risk of liability.

### **Methodology**

This article analyzes the ideas put forward by foreign and local scholars on the topic. Methods of analysis and synthesis, scientific abstractions were also used.

### **Result and Analysis**

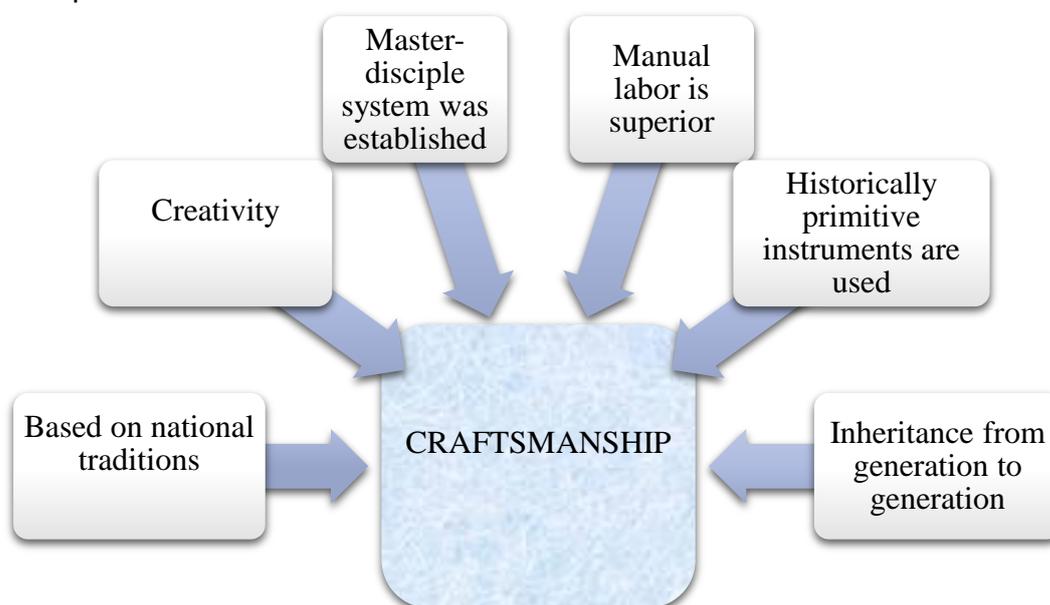
The views expressed in the context of this topic are inextricably linked to the researches of each researcher and the changes in the region and periodicity in which they reside. Based on the present day and its role and features in our country, it is advisable to rely on the following considerations when describing craftsmanship activities:



### Graph 1. Theoretical Approach to Craftsmanship activities

Based on the above considerations, the work of crafts can be described as follows: **Craftsmanship** – is a creative and artistic-national approach, with its distinctive features and features such as traditional, highly organized, individually or in small communities, creative activity in the form of material goods or services that do not have the characteristics of technological and mass industrial production.

Admittedly, in today's modern market economy and industrial society, new technologies are also being used in the crafts industry, so modern artisans are trying to automate their activities. In this way, he looks like an ordinary businessman, but he produces products that meet the national customs and traditions while retaining national symbols. It also has its distinctive features, unlike any other activity of crafts, and requires the adherence to established production principles along with certain priorities in the creation of products and services.



### Graph 1. Characteristics of Craftsmanship activities.

Certainly, theoretical approaches to handicraft activities and their characteristics are closely linked to the socio-economic needs of the population, their role in the development stages of society, religion, national traditions, and living conditions. Crafts, as well as other activities, change over the years, and some of its areas are missing and new types of activities need to be developed. Although today the basic needs of the population are satisfied on the basis of industrial production, the demand for craftsmanship is not exhausted.

With a detailed analysis of the aforementioned ideas and considerations, a closer look at the conditions for the development of handicrafts can be combined into a series of influencing factors, irrespective of time or space.

CRAFTSMANSHIP	•Geographical location
	•Traditions
	•Religion
	•Climate conditions
	•Demographic situation
	•Tax system
	•Legislation
	•Infrastructure
	•International Economic Integration
	•Development of science and technology
	•Urbanization
	•Personnel policy

**Graph 2. Factors influencing the formation and development of crafts.**

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the theoretical and methodological approach to handicraft depends primarily on the peculiarities of its formation and development in different countries. Handicrafts are very lively, unlike any other activity, and have been preserved for centuries in any country with their cultural history. This is important in the socio-economic life of the country. The development of national crafts based on historically established traditions will not only glorify the history and rich heritage of the country but also provide employment for the regions and expand tourism opportunities.

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