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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 07 Volume: 87

Published: 22.07.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESSION OF NATIONAL CRAFTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article provides information on the history of the organization and development of handicrafts in the southern oases of Uzbekistan. The main causes and consequences of the decline of handicrafts as a result of the main shortcomings in the development of the national handicrafts, which developed over the centuries, especially during the Soviet era, especially as a result of artificial barriers to the development of handicrafts of the Uzbek people.

Key words: Termez, Pattakesar, home-based work, national handicrafts, Termez ginnery, Oktash handicraft cooperative, Khojaikon salt mine, Krasny Kojevnik handicraft cooperative, cotton industry complex.

Language: English

Citation: Boronov, A. K. (2020). Development and progression of national crafts in Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (87), 47-49.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-87-12> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.07.87.12>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

Craft production is one of the key factors in the development of a society and is considered as a social class where craftsmen have a special place in society. The equipment created by them is a folk way of life, and rare works of art adorn the palaces of the rulers and attract the attention of other nations. Over the centuries, national handicrafts have improved under the influence of various factors. It should be noted that during the years of independence, national handicrafts, cultural heritage of the people, preservation of traditional national values, care for artisans in Uzbekistan have risen to the level of state policy. Preservation and development of national culture, restoration of traditionalism in production in the field of handicrafts has become a natural process. The holding of the first Republican Fair of Folk Masters and Craftsmen on October 24-25, 1995 in Tashkent in practical cooperation with the UN Permanent Mission to Uzbekistan played an important role in the development of this process. Involvement of families in entrepreneurial activities in the regions, their stable and additional source of income, further development of national crafts, implementation of

women's entrepreneurship initiatives, the implementation of promising ideas and projects of young entrepreneurs and on this basis the basis for employment is being created. The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev dated March 7, 2019 No PP-4231 "On additional measures for the broad involvement of the population in entrepreneurship and the development of family business in the regions" Factors such as further expansion and improvement of production of export-oriented, market-oriented agricultural, industrial and handicraft products with the involvement of socially useful labor are taken into account. One of the main issues we want to study in this article is the history of handicrafts in the southern oases and the main shortcomings in the development of national handicrafts during the Soviet era, and their consequences.

The Uzbek people, with their rich cultural heritage, have long paid great attention to handicrafts. The Avesto, one of the oldest written sources, also covers the history of handicrafts a number of scientific sources and research papers record a great deal of information on the history of the craft and its

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branches, as well as its place and importance in social life. By the time of Soviet rule, however, the development of the national handicrafts, which had flourished over the centuries, had been dealt a severe blow. Neglect of the handicraft industry, treating it only as an example of an exhibition, especially an artificial barrier to the development of handicrafts of the Uzbek people - were the essence of the policy of the Soviet government in this area. This led to the decline of national crafts.

In the conditions of Turkestan there was a problem of resumption of cotton production on the basis of handicrafts. Historically, artisans have served the tastes and customs of the local people, even making products that would be exported without large industrial goods. For example, in 1921, handicraft products (Oriental carpets, Asian vertical atlas, etc.) worth 1923 thousand soums were exported. In Surkhandarya, the movement to attract artisans to handicraft cooperatives began in 1926. In the same year in the city of Termez (Pattakesar) on April 5, 1926 there was a mining and construction named "Kojevnik", "Khurshid", on April 12 "Krasnyi jenshiny Vostoka", on April 27 "Lenin" horse-drawn carriage. May 11, Krasny Stroitel, 1930, Progress, Voskhod, 1934, Kyzyl Tuyachi, November 15, 1939, Ustilpere Rabotka, "Rodina" in 1940, "Pogranichnik" in April 1941, "VKP (b) XVIII Party Conference" construction artel was established on January 18, 1941 and operated in different years. In 1927-1928, industrial enterprises of Surkhandarya region produced goods worth 2,072,000 soums, while small handicraft enterprises produced goods worth 3,884,000 soums.

Of this, 78.9% was accounted for by the handicraft industry. The analysis of these figures showed that the handicraft industry was dominant in Surkhandarya district during these years. During this period, there were specific reasons for focusing on the revival of the small handicraft industry, as these handicraft cooperatives were performing the following most important main tasks:

Due to the lack of large enterprises that produce products necessary for the needs of the people, they are replaced; Assist in reducing the number of unemployed in rural areas;

While satisfying the rural demand for industrial products to a certain extent, it has played an important role in addressing issues such as having a positive impact on agricultural development. It should be noted that in a remote city like Termez, the production of handicrafts had a special place. This is due to the fact that in the 1920s there was a shortage of factory-woven fabrics in Termez, and the population's demand for fabrics produced by weavers increased several times. Local artisans not only satisfy the demand of the population for cotton fabrics, but also flour mills, oil mills, light industry in the food industry. tanners and shoemakers made an important contribution to

meeting their demand for footwear. During the severe economic crisis, shortages of food, clothing, household goods and tools, handicrafts were able to fully meet the needs of the population in these products. During these years, a number of works were carried out at the Termez ginnery. In 1926-1927, the Termez ginnery was equipped with new press machines. In the 1920s, the Termez ginnery produced goods worth 1.9 million soums a year. By 1939, products worth 14,524,000 soums were produced, which in 1939 was 13 times more than in 1920. In Termez, small-scale handicrafts based on manual labor produced a certain amount of products, and there were almost no enterprises operating on electricity. We can learn this from the following information. The streets of Termez were mostly lit at night with kerosene lamps. After the formation of Surkhandarya region on March 6, 1941, its population reached 335,000 people. As a result of the establishment of the region, a new period of growth has begun in the activities of industrial workers, who have a special place in the national economy of the region.

However, the outbreak of World War II, which left a painful mark on the lives of the peoples of the world, also thwarted the plans that had to be carried out by the industrialists of the region. As a result of the call-up of men, who were the main labor force, they were replaced by young men and women who were still poorly qualified. During the same period, some artel leaders also made serious mistakes. In other words, the issue of vocational training for newcomers and work with women was carried out very slowly. As a result, a number of artel and workshops were temporarily closed due to lack of specialists. In 1940, there were 18 handicraft cooperatives, and in 1941 their number dropped to 11.

The respect for the right of a soldier to show courage at the front encouraged everyone working behind the front to work better and more productively. Also, on June 26, 1941, there was a bureau of the former Surkhandarya regional party committee, which discussed the issue "On the reconstruction of industrial and transport facilities in accordance with the war." As a result of the collapse, destruction and evacuation of many large industrial enterprises built in the western regions of the Union during the war, the Nazis took over most of the daily life of the population and the production of products for the front.

As a result, the range of products produced by craft cooperatives has increased and new craft cooperatives have been formed. In 1942, the Oqtosh handicraft cooperative began processing raw materials from the Khojaikon salt deposit. In 1943, a handicraft cooperative called "Krasny Kojevnik" began to operate in Termez. As mentioned above, the range of products produced by handicraft cooperatives has also increased.

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of national crafts in the southern oases of Uzbekistan. The issues of development of national handicrafts on the basis of home-based work have a

special historical and scientific significance. Thus, in this article, a scientific analysis of some issues related to the organization and development of handicrafts in the southern oases.

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