



History Of Crafts And Its Types

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the history of crafts and its types. Based on scientific data, the author studied and analyzed the history of crafts and its specific aspects based on available literature.

Keywords:

Crafts, history, culture, types of crafts

Introduction:

Today, one of the most promising sectors of the national economy is tourism. From the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, tourism has become one of the strategically important sectors of the national economy. In this regard, the development of tourism in the country, its diversification and repair of tourist facilities located in the regions, preservation, ensuring rapid development, creating new jobs, increasing incomes and quality of life, as well as increasing investment attractiveness attention was paid to the consistent implementation of complex measures[1].

Like many production sectors, the craft sector is one of the main sectors of the socio-economic development of society and the state. Since the first years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented a number of reforms in the field of crafts. In particular, on March 24, 1997, signed by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decree "On measures to support the further development of folk arts and crafts from the state" [2] and its practical implementation. gained importance in the field.

Crafts have their own history, just as everything has a history. The history of the craft dates back to the Neolithic period.

Research Methodology:

During the Neolithic period, most of the tribes moved to a sedentary lifestyle and began to build permanent settlements. As a result, thatched buildings began to be built. The construction of Pakhsa buildings paved the way for the formation of settled settlements of clan communities. Sedentary way of life and further improvement of labor tools made it possible for communities to switch to agriculture. The transition to a sedentary lifestyle laid the groundwork for the development of handicrafts, which is the field of making various products. The field of making clay household items and fire-baked dishes-pottery, fiber and wool clothing-weaving, i.e. crafts, is an important discovery of the Neolithic period.

Analysis and results.

The history of handicrafts is directly related to animal husbandry. Because the raw material of handicrafts is related to sheep, goats and goats, which are livestock. A special place is occupied by the trade between the nomadic population engaged in sedentary farming and handicrafts. Nomadic herders took all the necessary products for their lives from the settled peasant population in exchange for their cattle. For example, gauze, metal, shoes, household and other crafts, grain and necessary daily products.

There were markets in Central Asia, especially in the Uzbek country. Neighboring nomadic tribes drove several hundred sheep to the markets, i.e. sold them, which were bought by local residents or merchants. They brought them home and took care of them, made clothes and carpets from their wool.

Later, with the passage of time, as people's thinking and worldview changed, so did changes in the field of handicrafts. In particular, in the 14th and 15th centuries, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Shahrukhiya, Termiz, Shahrisabz, Karshi and many other cities of Movarounnahr became the center of crafts. In the cities, the number of neighborhoods increased, new guzars, market stalls, tims and toqs appeared related to professions. In several cities, there were handicraft quarters, such as jewelry, coppersmithing, cold-making, stone cutters, glassmakers, and tanners.

Various colorful, flowery, elegant and coarse gazmols were woven in the cities from yarn, silk, wool, and hemp fiber. In the Middle Ages, pottery became the most developed branch of crafts. It is divided into several branches, such as kosazoz, khumsoz, and tandirs. The word craftsman has several meanings. For example, the first of these is a craftsman: a builder, a carpenter, etc.: a craftsman who is engaged in the production of a product at home or in his shop, means a craftsman.

The second is a craftsman - an entrepreneur who can do a job easily and quickly; it means a master of his work;

3 types of crafts were formed in connection with the stages of the development of society and the division of labor:

- 1) home crafts;
- 2) crafts that make products to order;
- 3) crafts that prepare products for the market.

Such types of crafts existed in the period of Timur and Timurids. The art of cutting stone, polishing it, and finishing it with carvings and inscriptions is perfected. A huge stone tablet placed to place the Koran in the Bibikhanim Jame Mosque in Samarkand, a jade tombstone in Gori Amir, buildings in Shahizin, Mirzo Ulugbek Madrasah and other places are given silent patterns, engraved verses are written with historical records.

In the 15th century, special attention was paid to glassmaking and woodworking. Skilled carpenters were engaged in wood carving. They are made of decorative doors, fences, columns, railings, couches, chairs.

In addition, the fields of handicrafts such as leather tanning, leather-fur products, leather goods, leather goods, leather goods, leather goods, and shoemaking are also developed.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, silk, yarn, wool, fabrics (atlas, kimkhob, zindonachi, velvet, gray, chit, silks and ready-made items), shawls, turbans and others were produced in the craft centers.

Even in the 18th and 19th centuries, folk art was somewhat freer and closer to life. In the complex historical conditions of the 18th century, practical decorative art developed slowly.

During the period of the Bukhara Emirate, doors, cribs, windows, carts, chests, boats, etc. were made of wood. Baskets are woven from branches. In the 19th century, the weaving of felt, carpets, leather saddles, harnesses, saddles, knife sheaths, and wallets was widely developed and was considered one of the components of Shahrisabz Bukhara Emirate in the 19th century. Trade and crafts developed in the city as before. There were embroidery centers there. "Beks and emirs' palaces were the main consumers who ordered embroidery. That is why the women of Shahrisabz sewed ornaments from small embroidery products to the sozang, ton, as well as horse covers" [3].

By the end of the 1980s, almost many types of national crafts began to be almost destroyed. This process was related to political and economic changes in the society. The future of local craft centers and schools related to the problems of continuity in handicrafts has led to the disappearance of the future. Shahrisabz was a pottery center and a unique center of ceramic toys. The profession disappeared with the passage of the pottery schools. In addition, handicrafts such as carpet weaving, coppersmithing, glassmaking, chit weaving, and embroidery have also begun to be used.

Due to the independence of Uzbekistan, it is considered a great achievement of human

thinking, which has become a national value of the Uzbek people. level, fundamental reforms were implemented in this regard.

On March 24, 1997, according to the decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to support the further development of folk arts and crafts" [4], high-level artistic crafts at home the practical assistance of the local authorities to the folk craftsmen producing the goods was important. "Craftsman" association of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional branches, demonstration of traditional handicrafts at the "Best Craftsman" and "Tashabbus" contests, activities aimed at the restoration of some types of crafts that are disappearing in the regions, master research on the traditions of apprentices, teaching traditional crafts to the next generation is also of great importance. For example, since 1996, the Republican "Initiative" competition has been held, and 12 craftsmen won the "Best Craftsman" category.

Conclusion:

On September 14, 2019, the opening ceremony of the first International Crafts Festival was held in the city of Ko'kan. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev took part in it. At this ceremony, the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev welcomed everyone from the bottom of his heart. Also, "folk applied art, which is an integral part of universal culture, occupies a special place in the life of every nation in the world, in the development of its lifestyle and values. We are telling the truth if we say that the emergence of crafts in the conscious life of mankind is the most important historical step towards civilization" [5], said the head of our state. This festival was held in accordance with the decision of the head of our country in November 2018. Rose Grenlis, president of the World Council of Craftsmen, also spoke at the ceremony. The international crafts festival was held every two years. More than 370 artisans, art critics and journalists from 78 countries participated in this year's conference.

All this is the attention of our country to crafts and practical arts.

Conclusion:

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3. "Art" magazine. -T., 2002. Issue 1. -B.14.
4. Art of Uzbekistan. -T.: "Sharq", 2001. -B.10.
5. President Sh. Mirziyoyev's speech at the opening ceremony of the International Crafts Festival.