

# **TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND NATIONAL VALUES IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN**

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## **Abstract**

This article reflects the formation of craftsmanship specific to the southern regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the types of craftsmanship specific to this territory, the national values formed in the Oasis and continuing to this day. The article also reflected the conditions created by the state for artisans during the years of independence and the issue of public policy.

## **Introduction**

During the development of the society, handicraft was originally a part of farming and livestock, and was divided into weaving, ceramics, blacksmithing, stone carving, jewelry, carpentry, gilding, tanning, carving and other various specialties. therefore, crafting has evolved everywhere on the same level, depending on the availability of natural resources that were initially needed to operate. For example, where there is a quality soil, pottery, wool and leather, textiles and tanning in many places, Shipbuilding in Rivers has developed.

## **Materials and Methods**

In the southern regions of Uzbekistan, all the necessary raw materials for the development of craftsmanship (boating, pottery, blacksmithing, building) are obtained in pure form from the territory itself. This was also caused by the natural geographic environment and changes in society.

In the early years of independence, the restoration of forgotten types of national craftsmanship, due to the needs of the population, the equipment created by the craftsmen earned the attention

of the local population and foreigners of the people's lifestyle, rare works of art. During Soviet rule, a sharp blow to the development of the national art of craftsmanship, developed over the centuries, was inflicted on the art of craftsmanship in an insensitive way, dividing it only by the attitude to it as an example of the kergazma, and in particular putting an artificial barrier to the development of the uzbek people's craftsmanship-a sign of.

This led to the degradation of national craftsmanship and the liquidation of the profession engaged in crafting in the villages, which in its influence led to the abandonment of many rural dwellers of its profession.

Although during the Soviet rule in Uzbekistan there was a serious blow to the sphere of national craftsmanship in the villages, but the uzbek people, possessing a high cultural lifestyle, preserved the foundations of this craft as three cultural heritage.

By the years of independence in Uzbekistan, as in all spheres, changes in the life of the rural population occurred in the spheres of national craftsmanship. Since the early years, serious attention has been paid by the president of the Republic and the government to the development of free and Democratic spheres of National Crafts.

From the first years of independence, taking into account the interests of the population in Uzbekistan, national craftsmanship has increased to the level of cultural heritage of the people, preservation of traditional national values, state policy of caring for artisans. On the basis of reforms in the state program, it has become a natural process to preserve and develop national culture in the villages, to restore traditionalism in the production of crafts.

In the development of this process, on October 24-25, 1995 in Tashkent, in practical cooperation with the permanent office of the UN in Uzbekistan, the first Republican Fair of folk Masters and craftsmen was held. As a continuation of these works, the decrees of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed on March 24, 1997 "On measures to support the further development of folk art and craftsmanship by the state" and on March 31, 1997 "On measures to support the further development of folk art and applied art by the state" were published.

In accordance with this decree, the Republican Association "Hunarmand" ("Executor") was established. The association united the masters and craftsmen of the people working on the basis of national traditions of craftsmanship around themselves. The establishment of the title of "Master of the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on May 1, 1998 in order to encourage the Masters and artisans of the people, the holding of "Tashabbus" ("Initiative") and other contests since 1996 has been one of the main factors in the development of national craftsmanship.

In 1997, the Union of creative production "Usto" of the Republican masters of Applied Art and craftsmen of the people's republic was established. A special organization named "hunarmand", founded in 1998 year in january, was merged into the Republican union. In the best works of masters in the association of folk craftsmen "Hunarmand" the peculiarity of traditional schools of craftsmanship of southern Uzbekistan is evident.

The purpose and objectives of the association "Hunarmand" are to harmonize the activities of people's Masters and craftsmen, to protect their rights and interests, to create facilities for working at home, to provide the necessary raw materials, equipment, to help sell and export the products they produce, to widely promote the products prepared by people's craftsmen in the country and abroad. The association "Hunarmand" and its regional departments have established councils of skilled folk masters, and the products they produce are under constant supervision and are working to restore some of the lost species of the craft.

According to Article 12 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on self-governing bodies of citizens" in southern Uzbekistan, the Council of the Citizens' Assembly is organizing small enterprises, hairdressers, shoe repair and sewing workshops, people's crafts, workshops and other enterprises providing household services to the population, trying to prevent unemployment.

The establishment of the international charity fund "golden heritage" in 1996 and the "initiative" contest, which has been held every year since this year, and the establishment of the Nomination "Best Craftsman" in the Republic, will draw special attention to the National Handicraft competition.

## Results

The training of the craft is important in providing qualified young personnel with developing areas of traditional craftsmanship of the people. In 1995-1996, 140 vocational and 18 National Colleges of art were established in the Republic. Also, in order to preserve and develop traditional types of Arts, 12 educational institutions have been transformed into national colleges of Arts, and training of specialists in 76 directions and 140 specialties has been determined. Specialists in such areas as sewing, carpet weaving, gilding, carving, woodworking, cooking, confectioner and hairdressing are being prepared in vocational colleges in the southern regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In a word, the level of state policy of national craftsmanship, cultural heritage of the people, preservation of traditional national values, care for artisans has increased in Uzbekistan. In the southern oasis of the same sabali, the preservation and development of national culture, the restoration of traditionalism in the production of craftsmanship became a natural process.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the traditional craftsmanship of the inhabitants of the southern regions of Uzbekistan was considered the main production sector until the second half of the XIX century. The production of handicraft products came from the economic need of the local population. The old traditions associated with the production of craft products of the same sabali were preserved until the beginning of the XX century.

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