

PROBLEMS IN THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF CRAFT OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

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Abstract:

This article talks about the history of the study of the history of oasis crafts from the southern regions of Uzbekistan, namely in the Surkhandarya region in the years 1950-1980 in scientific research. Also, according to the geographical determination of Surkhondarya region, the spread of handicrafts across the oasis is explained on the basis of scientific literature.

Keywords: Surkhandarya, Sherabad, cooperation, artel, pottery, Poshkhurd, pitcher, potter, carpet, satin.

Introduction

The socio-economic and cultural development of Uzbekistan in the 1950s-1980s, various forms of cooperation, the state of handicrafts, the processes related to cooperative agriculture and its prospects have been greatly exaggerated, the existing problems, especially the state of handicraft cooperatives, have hardly been commented on. The activities of production artels are mainly covered in the researches conducted by historians of handicrafts. For example, in S. Karimov's candidate's thesis, in the first years of the Soviet era, the experience of the communist party and the government of Uzbekistan was studied in the transformation of the non-proletarian strata of cities and villages, including artisans and craftsmen, into "active builders" of the socialist society by co-operating the economic, socio-political and cultural life of them. and their generalization is aimed [12, B.56].

Analysis of literature on the topic

In the literature devoted to the socio-economic and cultural development of the Surkhandarya region in the years 1950-1980, along with other general issues, one or another aspect of handicrafts is partially covered [14, B.123]. Vladimir Molozhavenko's work "Surkhandarya - zemlya moego brata" contains information related to oasis crafts. For example, Yusuf Kadyrov from Boysun, after returning from the Second World War, together with Mamarahim Kadyrov, Yoldosh Poshshoev, Rakhmon Mamarov, established a craft artel of 4 people, and in this artel, which was the basis for the establishment of the Boysun experimental silk weaving factory, the realities related to men's work, embroidery and issues such as the revival of textiles and features of hat making, carpet making, embroidery, and pottery in the oasis are covered. About Surkhandarya carpet weaving and potters known as "koza" i.e. "Sherabad refrigerator", he writes: "I saw handmade carpets in Sherabad - I stared at them in awe of how they could create such magic with only three colors. And the carpets of Jarkurgan and Shorchchi... They also had their own uniqueness,



which was different from that of Sherabad. But the real jug is found only in Sherabad, and one can even see how it was born in the hands of skilled potters. V. Molojavenko gets acquainted with the work of master potters Hamro and Tolobir Ashurboev, who live in the village of Poshkhurd, Sherabad district, at the Sherabad ceramic factory, and talks about the pottery products they make. Although these data are of a short descriptive nature and have not been systematically analyzed, they are valuable in that they provide information on the activities of craft artels, craft shops and master craftsmen established under early industrial enterprises [15, B.45].

Research Methodology

The article is covered on the basis of generally accepted historical methods – historicity, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, impartiality, and the scientific study of the history of handicrafts of Surkhandarya region in 1950-1980 has been researched.

Analysis and Results

Among the important professions of the peoples of Central Asia, textile and related crafts, raw material products, work tools, types of products, forms, decorations, production processes are mentioned in the works of a number of scientists who have conducted scientific research on this subject, in addition to the literature related to the Soviet era. , valuable feedback on social relations, craft unions [19, B.158]. In the Soviet era, some researches have studied issues related to traditional handicrafts, but the policy implemented in the field of industry, folk handicrafts, its nature, purpose and historical significance have been misinterpreted without finding an objective assessment in the literature. In the 60s of the 20th century, a number of researchers shed light on the types of applied decorative arts, such as architectural decoration, wood carving, decoration of national musical instruments, pottery, artistic gazing, artistic carving, goldsmithing, and jewelry [18, B.358]. Especially since this period, the production of crafts in the direction of applied decorative art began to develop in the country. You can also see works written in the style of Southern regions essay. In the 1970s, as an urgent problem of retreating traditions and introducing new things to art, great importance was attached to the study of the types of applied decorative art, and it is noteworthy that it was created on the basis of ethnographic data, written sources and museum collections. In particular, in her research, Valentina Moshkova covers the history of carpet weaving of the peoples of Central Asia, carpet products, weaving techniques, weaving looms, dyeing technology, carpet decorations and specific local features of their weaving. After graduating from the Central Asian Oriental Institute in 1925, the author was working in the system of trade cooperation and became familiar with the carpet weaving of folk crafts. For 25 years, he studied the carpet weaving of the peoples of Central Asia in depth and consistently, showing the home weaving of carpets in Central Asia in the middle of the 19th century, comparing and analyzing carpet centers and describing more than 900 examples of carpet products. "Kovry Sredney Azii v kontse XIX - nachale XX vv" by V.G. Moshkova. after his death, i.e. during preparation for publication in 1970 (the materials of the expedition of 1929-1945. Edited, completed and prepared for publication by A. S. Morozova, candidate of historical sciences), the information illuminating the history of carpet weaving in the Central Asian republics of the Soviet era was "enough in the author's archive because it is not" the history of carpet making of this period is not given. Also, the chapter "Carpet Trade" was excluded, which requires further research.



Although researches, works, articles, press materials related to the historiography of the Soviet period are the basis for studying as a separate type of source, they were written and evaluated under the influence of the prevailing ideology of that time. Also, the studied problem is approached from the point of view of classism, and more attention is paid to its political direction. By the 80s of the 20th century, information about the history of crafts was observed only in archaeological research [13, B.268], from the end of the 1980s, the history of the national policy of the Soviet state began to be researched from a new perspective. It was during this period that the first craft articles, scientific notices, and pamphlets focused more on pottery (ceramic production). Also, during this period, firstly, the handicrafts of the urban residents were studied in the works related to ethnography, and later, efforts were made to study the handicrafts of the rural residents. It is also important that such studies focus on issues such as handicrafts in villages, religious ceremonies, the administrative structure of handicraft workshops and the establishment of apprenticeship institutes. In the years of independence, the researches on the traditional crafts of Uzbeks in the work of local experts were studied in the historical section on the example of certain regions. In the research of A. Tokhtaev, the initial changes in the national craft system in Uzbekistan in 1917-1941, the "nationalization" policy of the authoritarian system and the establishment of the craft union, the emergence of industrial-type craft artels and the "socialist" methods of labor organization, the state of the traditional national craftsman training method highlighted [20, B.67]. Ethnologist S.T. Davlatova studied the historical processes of traditional crafts of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the characteristics of the traditional crafts of the residents of the regions, the attitude of the economic policy of the Soviet state to crafts, the processes of the organization of artels were studied in detail, the impact of non-traditional crafts and the policy of "reconstruction" on crafts, reforms and changes related to the restoration of traditional crafts, important information is presented in the study of the characteristics of the development of crafts of residents of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases [9, B.96]. It was created on the basis of historical, impartial approaches after the independence of Uzbekistan, and occupies a special place in the history of the material and spiritual culture of the Uzbek people. In them, a number of issues related to the history of Uzbek folk crafts, in particular, crafts of the Surkhandarya region, have been organized ethnographic [22, B.78] and art history studies [16, B.145], the analysis of the sources collected as a result of the research, and the opinions on the topic covered in scientific research have been summarized. Researcher Z.Kh. Nosirova studied the traditional embroidery of the southern regions of Uzbekistan in the direction of art studies, and highlighted the centers of traditional embroidery, the role and characteristics of embroidered items in everyday life, the process of their restoration and problems. Z.Kh Nosirova indirectly participated in the process of organizing the collection of embroidery items of the Museum of Applied Art of Boysun and in the process of restoring the copy of the famous white wide carpet. Academician A. Hakimov and E. "Baysun" co-authored by Gul. The book "Atlas khudojestvennyx remyosel" is important [23,24]. Especially in the treatises written by local local historians N. Normatov, M. Boykulov and M. Toranazarov on the history of oasis villages, neighborhoods [17, B.43], the issues of revival of national and cultural values are highlighted.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that, in our opinion, it is not correct to completely reject the multifaceted and diverse literature created during the Soviet era. Because, despite their obvious



flaws and being based on communist beliefs, they contain a large number of valuable historical documents and sources, which are valuable to some extent in understanding historical realities and partially feeling the spirit of that time. The merit of the authors of the Soviet era is that they created works based on evidentiary materials collected from one place to another as live witnesses of historical events. It can be seen that there is no in-depth historical analysis at the moment, although it is stated that one or the other approach has been used in the studies that have been carried out. Therefore, according to the analysis of the historiography of the studied topic, it is possible to conclude that no special scientific research has been created in this regard.

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