

National Traditions Of Handicraft In Namangan Region

Mahmudova Manzura Zhuraevna

Candidate of Science (Ph.D.), Associate Professor, NamGU Department of Geography

Muminov Muhammadzoli

Candidate of Science (Ph.D.), Associate Professor, Department of Methodology of Accurate and Natural Sciences, RCRPDPEE Namangan Region

Kuldasheva Mahmuda Nurmatjonovna

Lecturer of the Department of Methodology of Accurate and Natural Sciences of RCRPDPEE of Namangan region

Annotation: *This article deals with the issues of national craftsmanship, national traditions of the Uzbek people, as well as samples of national craftsmanship of Namangan province.*

Key words: *handicraft, tradition, ethnical image, archeological heritage, national handicraft.*

Uzbekistan's independence has increased attention to national cultural values. All the necessary conditions have been created for the study of the history of national crafts and the development of national traditions. The Uzbek people have long been engaged in irrigated farming and national crafts. It has been repeatedly noted that economic reforms being carried out in our country are based on national values, which are aimed at preserving and enriching historical traditions, along with restoration and development.

The history of ethnic origin of the Uzbek people is very complicated and covers a long period of time. Our talented and hardworking ancestors created a high culture in the period of antiquity, in the Middle Ages they experienced the period of Eastern renaissance. The ethnic image of the Uzbek people was formed on the basis of ancient

civilization during the reign of the great Khorezmshakhs and Timurids, as well as in the works of great scientists such as A. Farabi, Ahmad al-Fergani, M. Khorezmi, A. Beruni, Ibn Sina and Al Bukhari.

On the basis of such a process there appeared a peculiar material and spiritual culture, which still retains its national qualities.

Uzbekistan is part of the historical and ethnographic region of Central Asia in Kazakhstan. It is based not only on general natural and geographical conditions, but also on traditional economy, spiritual culture and religious unity that has survived to this day.

Archaeological excavations carried out in Uzbekistan have shown that crafts and trade were developed 2000 years ago. During this period, urban culture emerged and, based on the division of labor, was separated as an independent profession. If we look back into the distant past, we will see that the craft in the cities and villages of the Ferghana Valley has been developing since ancient times.

National objects created by potters have survived to this day and amaze people with their figures and the beauty of the fresco.

Craftsmanship among Uzbeks is considered to be one of the oldest and most important national professions. Special attention is paid to folk artists of traditional fine arts, such as copper embossing, jewelry, pottery, wood carving, marble, embroidery, which are of interest not only to ethnographers, but at the same time attract the attention of many art historians. During archeological excavations it became known that fine jewelry art was engaged in in the XIV century. jewelry business was developed in Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, etc. In the jewelry art were used such methods as low tide, embossing, carving and others.

Scientific research in the field of the Ferghana dialect, devoted to professional vocabulary, can serve as the main source for the study of the Uzbek craft from an ethnic point of view.

One of the oldest traditional occupations is agriculture. Studying the activities of dekhkan (agricultural) farms, social and economic relations, traditions and agriculture will help to get an idea of their development stages. The national originality of peoples is especially evident in the way of building houses, household appliances, clothes and national dishes. That is why material culture is always in the center of attention of ethnographers.

Namangan is one of the centers and cities of the republic, which emerged on the basis of national craftsmanship and incorporates historical and national traditions. Its main difference is that it is very rich in historical and archeological monuments.

Historical buildings such as Ahsikent, Ahsi, Munchoktepa, Buvannamozor, Muchtepa, Kaivonot, Eilaton, having scientific value as archaeological monuments, give information about the distant past. Izdrevna in Namangan region is very well developed national craft, as Namangan is located in the northern part of the Fergana Valley and through its territory passed the Great Silk Road, in particular: Papa, Chust, Turakurgan, Kasansai - there were many craftsmen in such types of crafts as embroidery, sewing skullcaps, making knives, blacksmithing, shoe repair, pottery, jewelry, yarn, wood carving, which are considered to be among the oldest. During archeological excavations carried out on the territory of historical sites of the region, pottery was found, which is evidence that this type of craft has its own history and at the present time has been preserved in small quantities?

Careful study of archeological heritage of Namangan shows that it is peculiarly distributed among regions. For example, studies conducted in Munchoktepa, Pontifical district showed that weaving as a separate kind of craft was widely

developed there. Remains of clothing made of two types of material [silk, cotton] were found.

It should be noted that more silk items were found. Even two women's dresses remained intact. The attractiveness of these dresses can be envied by the now known seamstresses. Even the most famous museums of the world would like to show such finds in their exhibitions. Remains of weaving machines testify to the fact that once there were centralized weaving workshops here. Most of the finds are beads, the number of which is about 10 thousand pieces. These masterfully made beads were made of gemstones and animal bones. Some of them were painted with different flowers. Female combs, perfume boxes, and hair ornaments were also found.

Also were found a musical instrument couch [Svirel], fragments of arrow and bow, knife handles. The papal findings opened new pages in the history of crafts, such as silk growing, cotton growing and weaving in Turkestan. These findings indicate that Namangan once had a highly skilled workforce up to a high level.

Studies of Chustoy culture, especially its territories such as Warzyk, Gava, Karakurgan, show that the craft has been developing here since ancient times. In Chusta, local copper mining is well developed. Bright evidence of this is a lot of metal products, knives, bows, braids, arrowheads, jewelry bracelets, earrings, metal products, skullcap mirrors and others found in these monuments. Earthenware found in the monuments of Bouvannamozar relating to Chustoy culture is also evidence of the development of pottery. The figures of earthenware were diverse: tawak [a large plate], a jug, pots, cauldrons, etc. In our country and in foreign countries, Chust is famous for its knife, skullcap, tuna [bathrobe] and Charsushi, patterns-chestnut.

The history of Chusta skullcap has 3.5 thousand years ago. Skullcaps were embroidered mainly by women and later finished products were sold or given to

ordinary people or famous persons of that time. Great commander A.Temur was also presented with a skullcap, sewn together in a form. Traders of the Great Silk Road also represented the national craft of Chust.



Due to the fact that there were a lot of reeds on the banks of the Syrdarya River, they were used to make different kitchen products of the baskets. Craftsmen, making durable items, also paid special attention to external art, which is still preserved and passed down from generation to generation. As cattle breeding was practiced in the foothills, the work on leather and wool processing was developed. Leather shoes, bedspreads for saddles are a vivid evidence of it. The population has long been

engaged in blacksmithing, shoemaking, sewing gold, weaving baskets, woodcarving, construction, weaving.

Namangan city has long been popular all over the world for weaving silk materials. At present, there are 147 satin weavers, 74 shoemakers, potters, and porcelain dishes makers who conduct their business activities.

Along with the development of the ancient craft, many types of small businesses are developing with the introduction of new modern technologies, using local raw materials. They develop the production of such products as porcelain dishes, jewelry, forging, sewing and other products.

National craft is a wealth, art and priceless works, that have been preserved for centuries for future generations. The national craft is a means of showing the mentality and originality of the people making them world famous. Crafts are formed on the basis of nature and specialty of the people of this area. Craftsmen have one priceless quality - they do not create monotonous objects of their specialty and always strive for innovation.

Namangan is a paradise place with a number of sai, mountains and gardens that have a convenient geographical environment. Based on this atmosphere, the local population has established its own culture of craftsmanship and traditional art, has defined its directions. This was also influenced by folk customs and traditions, rites and beliefs.

Continuation of traditions of national craft of their preservation and transfer to the future generation is the duty of every person.

Constant study of archeological monuments located in Namangan region opens new pages in the field of rich historical past, development of productive forces, social-economic and cultural life of the population.

Craftsmanship has such a historical past that the creative Uzbek people always preserve unusual types of crafts, enrich national traditions and pass them on from generation to generation.

In our country, more and more attention is paid to the development of private entrepreneurship in the field of craftsmanship from year to year. As a result, our entrepreneurs import foreign technologies, install them in places where there are raw material bases and thus contribute to the economy of our country, the number of such entrepreneurs is increasing.

With the formation of the association "Hunarmand" founded by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures of state support for the further development of folk art and craftsmanship" dated March 31, 1997 in the field of craftsmanship a great deal of work has been done, in this association more than 3 thousand artisans have been working and continue their national traditions. On the basis of attention and conditions which are created in our republic to craftsmen - the craft develops and thanks to their work the various products embody national traditions that conducts to restration of value of pottery are created.

The tradition of "Ustoz-Shogird" ["Teacher-pupil"] continues in craftsmanship, which enables the young generation to learn the secrets of professions left to us by our ancestors and, on this basis, to create and improve products embodying national traditions, and thus restore the values of the craft. All necessary conditions are being created in our republic for this purpose. Numerous young people in the schools of "Ustoz-Shogird " ["Teacher-pupil] become carriers of various types of crafts. The need of our people for handicrafts is very great. Silk products, household utensils, clothes, jewelry, which reflect our national traditions and cultural values are prizes not only in our country, but also abroad.

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