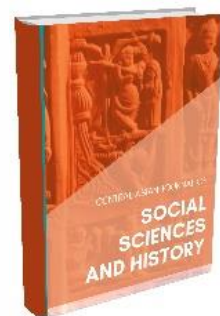




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### The Role of Crafts and Local Workshops of the Surkhan Region in the Economy (Trade Relations)

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#### Abstract:

Based on the materials of the Bukhara archive “Koshbegi” and the works of local historians, the question of the role of crafts and local workshops in the economy (trade relations) in the Surkhan region has not been studied in connection with a holistic, comprehensive analysis and analysis of sources. Political, socio-economic, cultural-historical and handicraft sector of the Surkhan region in the second half of the 18th - early 20th centuries, as well as land and waterways connecting internal and external trade routes, as well as monuments along the river indicating the addresses of residents. It is proposed to create perfect historical and geographical maps and include them in educational literature as material that illuminates the content of the relevant periods or topics.

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#### Introduction

As a result of the development of trade relations through caravan routes, river and sea waterways, which have existed since ancient times, the economic and craft activities of the inhabitants of the Eastern Bukhara regions, the role of local workshops in the economy, and the state of trade with the countries of the East learning is important in the history of our country.

Revealing the political, socio-economic and economic relations of the Surkhan oasis in the second half of the 18th century - the beginning of the 20th century, on the basis of historical-chronological consistency, allows to enrich the history of our country with new information. As the President noted: "Surkhandarya region is of special importance in the development of our country with its economic potential, important geographical location, and natural opportunities" [1.B.279].

## Materials and Methods.

Today, the role of history is incomparable in educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism. Also, the interest in knowing the history of the local country is increasing day by day. As an example, we can cite research on the history of regions. Studying the role of crafts and local workshops in the economy of the Bukhara Emirate in the Surkhan oasis through the archival materials of the Bukhara Koshbegi is an important research direction of our history. At the same time, the issue of the role of handicrafts and local workshops in the economy of Surkhan oasis is an unexplored direction. Analytical study of the trade relations between the Bekliks of the Surkhan Oasis, which is part of the Bukhara Emirate, with the neighboring regions, archival materials and historical sources of the Bukhara Koshbegi is rare in the literature, therefore, the study of the trade system around the Bekliks of the oasis is rare. is important. Information about the state of handicrafts in the bekliks of Eastern Bukhara, the role of local workshops in the economy, as well as the internal and external trade relations conducted by the Russians who lived in the researched period in a number of funds of the National Archives of Uzbekistan we find it in the works of scientists, tourists, military men, local historians, statistical collections, periodical press materials, as well as in the researches of scientists of the Soviet and independence eras. In the period of independence in our country, this topic was discussed by R.Qilichev [9.B.11-15], R.Khalikova, E.Qabulov, F.Ochildiyev [6.B.121-122], G.A.Azamova is also covered in the researches of scientists such as F. Kasimov.

## Results and discussion.

Handicrafts have long been an important branch of the economic life of the people of Surkhan oasis. The development of crafts in the Bekliks of Eastern Bukhara was quite different from other regions. This was influenced by the natural-geographical location of the oasis, as well as socio-political and economic factors. The Surkhan oasis can be divided into the following regions according to the level of handicrafts:

1. In mountainous regions, cities and densely populated villages, specialization in crafts has increased.
2. Among the people who lived in the upper and middle reaches of the rivers, household crafts are well established.
3. Among the population living in the steppe and vast steppe regions, the forms of household production, i.e., production of products for each household, have developed. Crafts were more developed in the upper and middle reaches of the rivers Surkhandarya and Sherabad, where more marketable products were produced, depending on the demand of the population. In the steppe and steppe regions of the oasis, the forms of production specific to household crafts are more developed [6.B.121-122].

Based on the information of Colonel Galkin, F. Ochildiyev, the main occupation of the residents of oasis cities was the preparation of food and craft products necessary for their daily needs. He writes that such types of handicrafts as processing of cotton, silk, and leather products, metal and pottery vessels, saddles and harnesses, shoes, fabric dyeing and flower printing, cast iron and iron processing, coppersmithing, jewelry, and millwork are well developed [6. B.122].

Handicraft is a type of industry based on individual and manual labor, with the help of simple tools.

Craftsmanship has been created since ancient times by human production activities, and during the development of society, it was gradually separated from farming and animal husbandry through the

division of labor. As we know, the Surkhan oasis was a part of the Bukhara Emirate, and one of the oldest cities of the Emirate, ancient Boysun, was built in the 18th - 19th centuries and in the 20th century.

Until the 1950s, the craft was widely developed. Pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, building, stone carving, homemaking, embroidery, tanning, tailoring, weaving, jewelry, embroidering, tinsmithing and other crafts developed.

Craftsmanship developed depending on the availability of natural raw materials. Even in the Middle Ages, handicrafts flourished in the present Boisun district, especially in the villages.

Jewelry. As in the countries of the East, the art of goldsmithing has been developing and improving year by year in Central Asia.

Goldsmithing is considered a closed profession, and this craft is mainly taught to the master's own child or the closest relative. City goldsmiths, like other craftsmen, had their own shops and pirs. They considered Hazrat Yusuf to be their pir.

During the time of Amir Muzaffar Khan, there was one goldsmith's workshop in Bukhara Arch, and another goldsmith's workshop was established here during the period of Abdulahad Khan [9.B.11-12].

Also, handicrafts developed in the large villages of Eastern Bukhara, and each craftsman had his own teacher, piri, who first worshiped God and then piri, asked God for blessings, sustenance, and blessings for their professions, and gave alms. For example, the artisans of the Sherabad district worshiped Sayyid Amir Kulol, the master of potters, Ali, the master of tanners, Hazrat Gabriel, the master of tanners, Babai Shavqi Poradoz, the master of tailors, Hazrat Bahauddin, the painter who designs clothes and fabrics, worshipping Naqshbands and dedicating them to the ghosts of these masters - "those who hold "ghost pir" ceremonies [7.B.70].

One of the branches of metal processing in Sherabad region, jewelry is widely developed. In jewelry workshops, beautiful jewelry for women is made of silver, copper, gold, and cases for amulets decorated with various colored stones are made. Jewelry is distinguished by such names as "zebi sina", "gold leaf", "aqiq", "armpit amulet", "zarkokil", "halqai Muhammadi", "halqai sepoya", "halqai beshoyak", "bibishah". . Craftsmen who have the profession of jewelry show their skills in making various items and have a special reputation among the people. Rich officials prepared special rings for talented masters and wore them on their hands, the most interesting thing is that they put a special seal on the rings and wrote their names on them. For example, the name Sherabad beg, qazi, shaykh, heiress is written in addition to the name. There is a separate list of masters who make seals, and the masters who work in this field took responsibility and attention to every job. Their working tools consisted of a scale, bush, furnace, sandon, hammer, firecracker, scissors, ombir, shikanja, dahandom, zirdam, ombiri damashtez, plaster, muhrakalam. At the beginning of the 18th-20th centuries, even artificial stones were brought from India, Iran and Egypt, mixed with gold and silver, and precious stones were prepared [8.B.67].

Hats and cloaks, which are the national pride of the Uzbek people, have been honored by our people for centuries. There are many types of doppi, depending on the place where they were made, there were such types as Gilam doppi, Chakma type doppi, Kyzil gul, Piltadozi in Boysun, Sherabad and Denov districts.

Hat embroiderers sewed hats using velvet, satin, silk, silk, gold threads. Before the revolution, Bukhara caps were distinguished from caps from other regions by their sewing of colorful fabrics [9.B.15].

Three types of crafts have been 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. Home crafts were among the most common types of crafts.

All kinds of handicrafts in Bukhara, especially in Boysun region

It was preserved until the 20s of the 20th century. Craftsmanship in boysun itself

About 30 species were developed. There were 53 shops of artisans in the closed tim (market) in Boisun city. In the field of leather processing, tanners, shoemakers, makhsidos, shoemakers, saddle-harnessers, saddlers, furriers, belters, weavers, satiners, carpet makers, rice and felters, shoemakers, coppersmiths in the textile sector, there were locksmiths, jewelers [8.B.295].

By the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Sherabad, Denov, Termiz, Boysun, Yurchi and other cities became the craft centers of the emirate. All branches of crafts were well developed in these cities. In the production of handicraft products, each city was distinguished by its own products. For example, the city of Bukhara was famous for its gazlams woven from cotton and other products, and the city of Denov was famous for its gazlams woven from silk [6.B.122].

In the city markets, which are considered the center of Bekliklar, there are special stalls for artisans, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, blacksmiths and other sellers. Also, the artisans themselves sold handicrafts in the workshop shops. Merchants with written permission from the representative of the special Political Agency of the Russian government in Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate could open shops in local markets [3.B.107].

Land transit and local trade routes in the territory of the emirate were also active during this period. Products such as tea, sugar, and rice were imported from the regions of India, Afghanistan, and Iran through the Amudarya canals. The kechuvs related to the territory of the Amudarya emirate are Charjoi, Kelif, Karakamar, Chochkaguzar, Shorob, Pattakesarlar, and among them, the Karakamar and Chochkaguzar kechuvs are considered serqatnov [5.B.168-169].

In N.A. Mayev's Essays of Hisar Country (From Karshi to Darband), the freight road between Karshi and Guzor passes through the smooth, smooth part of the steppe, cotton from Sherabad, flax and steam from Denov, Yurchi, Dushanbe. Doy, it is mentioned that he stopped the caravans of camels and horses bringing salt from Poshkhurt [5.B.67].

In the construction of local ships of this period, mainly hard and water-resistant trees were used. In particular, willow (koratol and aqtol), poplar ("patta"), torangil - wild forest poplar, alder, mulberry, juniper, jiida, gujum trees were the main raw materials in shipbuilding [12.B.17-24] (۱۷، ۲۴- ورق ها).

The eastern and southern regions of the emirate are interconnected with the central cities through the Iron Gate, Boysun, Denov, Hisori-Shodmon and Karatog.

## Conclusion.

In the cities of the Bukhara Emirate, goldsmithing, metalworking, shoemaking, tanning, pottery, hat making and other industries have developed in accordance with the needs of the times and the population. We can see the development of the same industries in the Surkhan oasis, which we are studying by region. Handicrafts and agricultural products produced in the eastern regions of Bukhara are popular not only within the emirate, but also in neighboring countries, and many products are exported abroad by merchants. But as a result of relying on the ancient ways of doing business, not involving new techniques and technologies in production by discovering them or bringing them from abroad, the backwardness of social and political life, the change of rulers from time to time, and the increase in the amount of taxes. the resulting internal disputes seriously damaged trade and craft relations. However, as a result of the creative potential, selflessness, enthusiasm, and hard work of the people of the oasis, the economic life of the emirate has started to a certain extent and has had an impact on the development of social and economic life.

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12. List 22, case 832, sheets 17, 24);