



## Craft Centers in Surkhan Oasis

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**Abstract:** In this article, one of our ancient traditions in the Surkhan oasis is the field of folk crafts. It will be reported that the important works carried out for a long time in the development of folk crafts played an important role in the development of this field.

**Keywords:** crafts, goldsmithing, embroidery, carpet weaving, professional skills.

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### 1. Introduction

As one of our ancient traditions in the Surkhan oasis, it should be noted that this is definitely a field of folk crafts. Important works on the development of folk handicrafts, which have been carried out for a long time, are considered to have played an important role in the development of this field.

During the years of independence, a number of laws, decrees and decisions aimed at the further development and support of handicrafts were adopted. "On state registration of business entities", "On measures to develop and expand family entrepreneurship and handicrafts", "Organization and state registration of business entities" on measures to further improve the transfer procedure", on making additions and amendments to the Regulation "On the procedure for the export and import of cultural assets", "Family on entrepreneurship", such as "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" are among these legal documents [1].

In the years of independence, the "Craftsman" association was established in Uzbekistan with the aim of developing various directions of national applied art and enriching it with new traditions. On May 5, 2008, the Association was re-registered as a non-governmental non-profit republican organization with the Charter of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan number P-265. In 2009, the "Hunarmand" association of Uzbekistan became a member of the World "Hunarmandlar" association.

Departments and departments of the association were established in all regions and districts of Uzbekistan. 13 departments and 153 departments operate across the country.

The association has been tirelessly searching for various directions of folk art in different regions of the Republic. "Hunarmand" Union has accepted masters of their work who have perfectly mastered a field of folk art in Uzbekistan. According to the above-mentioned Decree, craftsmen were exempted from fixed taxes and customs payments. During 1997-2008, the "Hunarmand" association operated as part of the "Musavvir" Scientific Production

Center. Currently, the Republican "Hunarmand" Association is a member of the National Association of Non-Governmental and Non-Profit Organizations [2.43–44].

In the Surkhandarya region, the Handicraft Center is carrying out important work in order to further support master craftsmen and entrepreneurs in our region. In particular, by this association, in seven areas of handicrafts, i.e., furniture production, national dress production, metal products production, production of flower-printed gauzy and stitched products, porcelain, earthenware and ceramic products, jewelry made of precious metal, wood products of various sizes and shapes are produced by master craftsmen working in the directions of preparation of prepared folk handicraft products [3].

**Materials and methods.** Another type of ancient craft industry of residents of Surkhan oasis is "Making flower-printed carpets and crocheted articles". In particular, the number of master craftsmen working in this field today is 25 in the city of Termiz, 15 in the district of Termiz, 25 in the district of Muzrabot, 20 in Jarqorgon, 25 in Angor, 30 in Kumqorgon, Shurchi. -26, Boysun-15, Denov-10, Altinsoy-18, Sariosiyo-15, Sherabad-25, Uzun-2, Bandikhln-10, Kyziriq-20, making a total of 281 [4,384] people.

The profession of carpet weaving, the field of artistic crafts. It has been common among the people of Surkhan since ancient times. It is made only from plant fiber (cotton, flax, jute) and wool (sheep, goat, camel hair). For carpet weaving, sheared wool is washed and cleaned, combed with iron combs, and yarn is spun from the combed wool. Threads are dyed with various natural dyes. Therefore, the color of the carpet does not change and does not lose its quality. Currently, it is also woven from artificial fibers. The carpet is woven on horizontal (horizontal) and vertical (vertical) looms. In Boysun, Denov, Angor, Kumkurgan districts, where carpet-making is developed, weaving looms have been improved and several weavers sitting next to each other and weaving at the same time. A master carpet weaver weaves a pattern based on memory or a copy. Depending on the method of weaving, there are different types of carpets with and without feathers. Carpet weaving is mainly done by women, and they remember the patterns (flowers) (Islamic, gyrih, animal shapes, images of various objects, clan marks, etc.). Tiger and camel prints, apple blossom, grape rust, camel neck, shield, plants are represented in the decorations, especially the image of an animal horn is widespread. The firmness of the texture, the central area surrounded by a patterned border (except for striped patterns) are characteristic of Surkhandarya carpets, the clarity and beauty of the pattern and the harmony of colors increase their artistic value. The main color is red and its 2-3 types, blue, black, white, yellow are secondary colors. An expressive image is created by the skillful use of colors. Color and attractiveness can be achieved by painting parts of the same pattern in different ways. Residents of Surkhan oasis have mastered handicrafts such as making good use of livestock wool products. In the oasis, "ormak" was widely used to weave cloth from wool [5.214]. Felt, carpet, as well as khorjin, bag, chakmon, chalvir (trousers) and different types of rope threads are made from wool. They sewed head and foot clothes from cattle skin. It existed not only in the Surkhan oasis or in Central Asia, but also in Transcaucasia and other regions. In order to dye the threads, the threads are first washed, then boiled in alkaline water and rinsed in running water to remove dirt and oil. When coloring fabrics, the inhabitants of the oasis dyed black, red, and yellow colors at home, and green color was dyed in the markets by special dyers, i.e. nihilchirs. The black color is made from pomegranate and walnut peels, the yellow color is made from the yellow pox plant, and the red color is made from the dried root of the royan

plant. The natural colors of the threads are also preserved. In particular, malla-colored clothes are made from gozok and camel wool. In the weaving shop, the threads drawn for the basis of woven fabrics are called "weaving", and the thread that is passed across them is called "arqoq".

The clothes of the residents of the oasis are made from ancient fabrics that have been handed down from generation to generation - olacha, boz, xonatlas, kalami, banaras, silk, bekasam, adras, and other fabrics. Gray is one of the types of fabric that has existed in almost all regions of the Surkhan oasis and has been used in social life. Gray is an ancient fabric, found in the works of M. Kashgari, A. Navoi. More men's clothes are made in the oasis. Almost all the villages of the oasis had weaving shops. The most used fabric for women's clothing in the oasis under study is olacha.

Olacha fabric is discussed in the works of foreign tourists who came to our country and other authors. Olacha fabric is widely developed in Denov, Vakhshivor, Sangardak, Mirshodi, Yurchi regions of Surkhan oasis. There are types of olacha, such as red, hawarang, and green, and ola, that is, striped, has small and narrow roads. Bekasam was used by the residents of the oasis to make cloaks, vests and blankets. Banoras fabric is yellow, green and other colors like bekasam, and it is similar to bekasam in terms of durability and elasticity. It differs only in its barely visible dark stripes. In the oasis, cloaks are made from this fabric for men, and outerwear and other clothes are made for women. The dressing culture of the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis has also gained importance in its own way. Women's and children's clothes, hats, tablecloths, blankets and blankets are made of velvet. Adras fabric is as ancient as velvet fabric and is widely used in the social and household life of the people of Uzbekistan. Its flowers are blue, red, yellow and pink. Adras women make dresses, skirts, robes, and wear them mainly on holidays and weddings. In the development of the handicraft sector, important works are certainly being carried out in the field of carpet weaving.

In the age-old values of the Uzbek people, the carpet that covers the threshold is considered to have its own important social significance. In particular, the carpets that are considered sacred are the baby's first blanket, the one that is spread under the feet of the new bride, the sacred place where one prays - the last place of the person, the one who observes the last path, and the covering is considered sacred. . If you ask the mothers and grandmothers of the master artisans who diligently mastered the hadith of carpet and carpet making, the carpet is a wonderful doctor: it creates calmness and also cures nervousness [6]. Today, a number of works are being carried out in our country to develop the field of household and folk crafts. There are many types of carpets and weaving methods. Today's range of products is dizzying. However, sheep wool rugs are still popular. When you hear someone laying a carpet under the bride's feet, saying, "Let my bride be as gentle as a sheep, without tongue and jaw," you will involuntarily enjoy the fact that Uzbek traditions have not been forgotten.

**Results and discussion.** Today, in the Surkhondaryo region, cooperation relations with neighboring countries are being further expanded in the field of carpet weaving, that is, carpet weaving. It is no coincidence that master craftsmen and a number of their students demonstrated carpets in the pavilion allocated for Sherobod district at the business forum of Afghan businessmen of Uzbekistan and attracted the attention of those who visited the forum. The carpets offered by the craftsman are based on market demands.

The offer to take pictures on the carpet and give it as a gift aroused special interest among the participants due to the softness of the carpets. Craftsmen say that the ratio of colors and the length and length of the thread are important in carpet weaving. The main buyers of our products are mostly foreigners. It can be understood that it takes 25-30 days to weave a carpet measuring one square meter. The value of the product created as a result of such efforts is special. Carpets are one of the main decorations of the house. However, in addition to decorative functions, the carpet has many useful properties. Carpets, whose original purpose was to protect from the cold, became today's symbol of prosperity and wealth. In the East, it was customary to cover the whole house with carpets, because since ancient times, the standard of living of an Eastern family was determined by the number of carpets. According to the artisans, there are special secrets of carpet making, and these traditions have been handed down from generation to generation for a long time [7.66].

The carpet gives comfort and warmth to the interior of the house, and an expensive and high-quality product can even become a family heirloom. Carpets effectively provide thermal insulation and prevent excessive noise in the room. In addition, carpet traps dust. It also helps to optimally distribute space [8.288-292]. While we are talking about the role of carpets in the decoration of the interior of the room, today hand-woven Uzbek carpets are not used as a blanket, but as a souvenir, a reminder of a trip to the East, and an antique product that is a hymn of authenticity. In particular, flower artisans in the oasis have already sold the products of their work to foreign buyers. The preferential loans allocated to the organizations and artisans specializing in hand-weaving carpet weaving within the "Uzbekipaksanoat" association also make a significant contribution to the increase in the quality and productivity of their work. According to the information available up to the present day, according to the information of hand-made flower artisans, he has been glorified as a teacher by teaching carpet-making lessons to about 200 women [9.227-230]. At the first stage of carpet making, they intend to create a cluster that includes machines from wool selection to thread spinning, and they are doing great work in this regard [10.275].

**Conclusion.** In the oasis of Surkhan, the population has been engaged in handicrafts that are unique in their social life processes. In this case, the handicraft products were considered to be tools, household goods, and handicraft products necessary in the daily social life of the population, which played an important role in mutual trade relations.

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