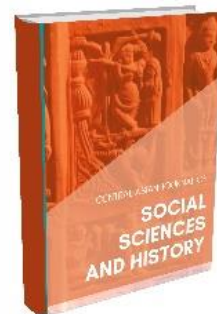




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Development of the Craft Industry in the City of Karshi at the Beginning of the 19th-20th Centuries

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Abstract:

Historical sources indicate that crafts and entrepreneurship occupied a special place in the socio-economic life of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. The article analyzes the development of crafts in the Karshi region from a scientific point of view.

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Introduction

Karshi, the center of the Kashkadarya region, is considered one of the cities with a high level of craftsmanship, architecture and urban planning culture of Uzbekistan in the past and at the same time has a brilliant future.

In the 19th century, the city's population increased significantly. A. Birnis, who arrived in Karshi alone in 1832, indicated that the population of this place was 10 thousand people, and H. Vamberi said that the population of Karshi in the middle of the 19th century was 25 thousand people, most of whom were Uzbeks, as well as Tajiks, Indians, Afghans. He noted that they also lived there[1]. At the beginning of the 20th century, the city's population reached 60,000 people. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were more than 20 quarters (guzars) in the city of Karshi, the population of which was mainly organized into guzar quarters.

It is known that handicraft production is concentrated mainly in the city, and those types of crafts for which the raw materials are grown in villages are also distributed in the form of products in the homes

of the population. In particular, weaving is considered the main industry in the city of Karshi and the large settled villages around it. Weaving included such types of production as spinning, weaving, and tailoring.

Kalava threads were spun from cotton, wool and silk. A special device “khalaji” was used to separate cotton yarn from seeds. The cotton fiber, separated from the seeds, is spun on a wheel and made into kalawa. Spinning yarn from wool was also considered one of the ancient occupations of the inhabitants of the oasis. The raw material for this exercise was local sheep, goat and camel wool. Wool is spun by women on handlooms. Woolen products are woven by hand on a loom (loom). Spinning silk was a more complex process than spinning cotton and wool, requiring predominantly male labor with the participation of women.

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The main product produced by weavers in the city of Karshi and surrounding large villages is olacha fabric. Resistance weavers are unrivaled in Central Asia in weaving semi-silk fabrics. Olacha is considered a simple fabric woven from cotton, silk and semi-silk threads and decorated with a variety of colored borders. The largest center is the city of Karshi. Weaving Olach is considered the main occupation of craftsmen living in the Upper Zagza region of Karshi. Along with olachi, turban weaving was also developed in the Zagza district. [2].

Mulla Okhun, who lived in Karshi in the mid-19th century and was known as Okhun Olacha, was considered the largest among the owners of about 25 large weaving workshops here. He had 60 artisans working under him, using more than 40 looms.

From historical sources it is known that adras fabric was woven in the Maksumovot microdistrict of the city of Karshi. There was also the production of chalk and flowers. Karshi fabrics, such as olacha, turban, adras, chit, boz, were considered the most purchased products not only from local residents and surrounding cattle breeders, but also from merchants of Baysun, Hissar, Guzor, Sariosia.

The process from fabric to winterization, from spinning to production of finished fabric is done by hand. For this purpose, hand tools and tools were used, such as urchu, charkh, khalaj, copa. [3] Shirts, capes, tablecloths, shawls, chakmon (men's outerwear) from woolen fabrics are made and sold here from fabrics such as boz, adras, chit, olacha. Especially from holly.

It is known that the wool of sheep, goats and camels, bred by the pastoral population around Karshi, led to the high development of another type of weaving - carpet weaving. Carpets and rugs of the “Arabi”, “Nakshina”, “Julkhurs”, “Nafis”, “silk” types are woven in the villages of Kamashi, Dzhenov, Kasbi, Polati, Mangit, Maimanak, Faizabad in the Karshi region. types such as gajari, terma, naprach (i.e. a rectangular two-layered carpet made of straw within the layers so that it stands upright, and a chest carpet in which items such as clothing are placed) are distinguished by their elaborate taste. Decorated and painted with

Apart from carpets and shawls, woolen carpets and bags, khurjun, horse harness, boghoma (a four-cornered idol designed for wrapping clothes), jiyak, chakmon, sources note that such things as gardens for black house(s) and bags for Various household items were made with colorful patterns and artistic decoration. [4]. The women of the villages of Djenov and Kasbi also knew how to make festive headdresses “gizza” and “kospa”; in addition, felts with and without flowers from wool of different colors were very popular in the Karshi region.

RESULTS

In the city of Karshi and on its territory, leatherwork was considered a widely developed type of craft. For this purpose, the oasis had a sufficient supply of raw materials. In the middle of the 19th century, there were 5 hide-making enterprises in the city of Karshi, which could produce 3,000 pieces of hides during the autumn months.

Mamatova, an 80-year-old living at 28 Nizomi Street, in the old part of Karshi, said that in Karshi there was a special tanners' quarter, where artisans lived, mainly engaged in the production of leather and leather products (this still exists). There is an area named after him). [5] Tanners knew how to make different types of leather. There are "leather", "mesh" made of sheep skin, "karaki" or "buzi" made of goat skin, "bulgari" made of ox skin, "sagri" made of horse and donkey skin and "kemukht" of green color. the skin is prepared.

Resistance tanners used local plants to tan leather. For example, when preparing goat and sheep skins, juice obtained from the root of the kermak plant was used, and the skin of black sheep was treated with barley flour and salt. Shoes and fur were made from sheep and goat skins.

Norkulova Bekmirza and Torayev Amir, living in the village of Polati, say that tanners living in this village dipped sheep skin in boiled water mixed with apricot root and ginger plant, and dyed it red. Men's trousers and "chakaki" boots are made from it.

Shoemakers of the Resistance made boots of the "Turkmani" type with high heels, with a pointed toe and turned up. Kichik momo Yoldoseva, who lives in the village of Mangit, said that it was rarely used in the manufacture of musical instruments such as dumbira, circle and drum, which were made in the oasis.

The pastoral population living around Karshi also skillfully made nets, bread bags, belts, skins, and telpaks. The production of leather and leather products is also developed in the Charmgar region of Karshi.

We know that the Arabs who lived around Karshi played an important role in supplying the famous black goat skin to the markets of the Emirates.

In addition to the Arabs in the oasis, the Karako are made up of Uzbek clans such as Karluk, Naiman, Saray, Katagon, Mangit, Mesit, Olchin, Kovchin, Yabu, China, Uch-urug, Uz, Pomug and the Mubarak Turkmen. leather. The skin of a newborn 5-6-day-old lamb is very expensive and is considered the highest quality in Karakol. In the Karshi oasis, its grainier, Karpak varieties are also grown.

When it comes to leather and leather goods, we think it's okay to pay attention to one thing. The surroundings of Karshi are considered favorable for hunting, and the activity of Karshi artisans is considered to be the processing of skins and fur of wild animals, such as hunted foxes, black wolves, and sukukkans.

In the sources, the name of the city of Karshi is listed among the developed centers of copper making in Central Asia, and the copper olacha made by Karshi craftsmen was very famous. From copper utensils, rich in artistic carvings, household utensils, dishes, cigars, saddle decorations, uzangs, obdastas, teapots, water jugs, bowls, trays, inkwells, buckets, etc. were made. In the manufacture of copper products, including copper utensils have no equal. Karshi coppersmiths often used yellow

copper imported from Russia as a raw material. [6]. Copper products from Karshi with carved ornaments, silver jewelry or precious stones made of turquoise and crystal competed with copper products from Kokan, Bukhara and Shakhrisabz.

Karshi jewelry made of copper and silver, imported from Russia and Iran, was distinguished by its beauty and elegance. Jewelers were masters of making cases for amulets, saddles and harnesses for horses, decorated with silver and turquoise, as well as yugans made of silver, copper, sometimes gold and precious stones. Jewelers sometimes applied a colored shiny coating to jewelry and made less beautiful and cheaper pieces.

CONCLUSION

The gemstones used in the jewelry are imported from Badakhshan, India. Due to the fact that Karshi is on the way to the above-mentioned countries, products decorated with lapis lazuli, agate, turquoise, and sapphire were more common here and relatively cheaper than in other places in Central Asia.

In the “5 Initiatives” project, put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, special attention was paid to teaching our youth the secrets of their professions and providing them with permanent work. Exemplary work in this regard is being carried out in the Kadhkadarya region. Today, the youth of Karshi work effectively in the field of crafts based on the master-apprentice tradition and are leaders among the youth of our country. In short, we believe that the youth of New Uzbekistan will become a worthy heir to the colorful craft traditions passed down from our ancestors and will make an incomparable contribution to the development of the economy of the Motherland.

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