



ATTENTION TO POTTERY DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN ANDIJAN REGION

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Annotation: Information about the stages of development of pottery in Central Asia and the places of its development. Pottery schools, especially the Rishtan pottery tradition, are decorative in nature.

Keywords: Rishtan, Pottery, pottery tradition, crafts, museum, wheel, ceramics, color.

Introduction

In Uzbekistan, a lot of work is being done on the development and popularization of applied arts from all sides. This is reflected in the draft statement signed by the President at the ongoing work. In particular, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 20, 2017 No. 1003 "On the establishment of the State Museum of the History of Decorative and Applied Art of Uzbekistan" on the development of applied art. It was created in Tashkent on the basis of the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan.

The Main Activities of the Museum:

- Preservation of unique schools of arts and crafts and folk crafts that have survived to this day, as well as preservation, international popularization, scientific study and transfer of works of arts and crafts to future generations;
- Real coverage of the history of applied arts and folk crafts and the rich cultural heritage of our people, its role in the history of mankind;
- Organization of museum exhibitions aimed at promoting the achievements of our country in the field of culture, art and other fields;
- Preservation, study, enrichment, exposure, familiarization and popularization in the world community of museum items and museum collections that are the cultural heritage of our people; • fostering and strengthening the feeling of respect, pride and dignity of citizens for universal human



values, especially among the younger generation, by exhibiting unique exhibits; • Conduct scientific research on museum objects and museum collections and publish their results.

The museum also has a number of masterpieces in the field of applied ceramics. Today in the Andijan region, as in all regions of the country, there are museums of applied art.

In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 975 of December 11, 2017 on the approval of the Program of Measures for the Further Improvement and Development of the Activities of State Museums for 2017-2027, the existing Asaki, Bulakbashi, Shakhrikhan, Ulugnor, Jalal-Abad, Kurgan museums of the Ontepa and Izbaskan regions, and the exhibits, collections, material and technical base of all museum collections were transferred to the Andijan Regional Museum of History and Culture, which was reorganized in 2017. Today, the museum, to the best of its ability, serves to introduce the history of Andijan ceramics.

The museum has a large number of pottery found in the Andijan region. All pottery is broken down by period and presented to museum visitors. Among the exhibits are the works of master potters of the 19th-20th centuries BC. The exhibits are located in the Department of Applied Arts on the second floor of the museum.



The first set of glazed exhibits contains the remains of a set of decorative vessels of the 2nd-1st millennia, found in the Jalal-Abad district of the Andijan region under number 2. Ceramic jugs of the same period with numbers 4 and 5, ceramic patni with number 6, part of a ceramic vase. In the technology of processing ceramics of this period, the surface of the ceramics is decorated with red engobe. It is not difficult to understand that ceramics are well processed until they become flat. During this period, ceramics were made symmetrically. Many valuable discoveries have been made in this area. In addition to these glazed dishes, the later collection of exhibits includes ceramics of the second and



first millennia and other ceramics found in the Jalal-Abad district of the Andijan region. The ceramic pot is marked with serial number 2. Among the rare finds well preserved to this day is a ceramic vase. The narrow-necked khum and ceramic palms from the collection also provide information about pottery from this period. Pottery was made using special utensils typical of this period. During this period, handicrafts were well developed in Dalvarzintepe.





In the museum fund, items obtained as a result of research conducted at different addresses of the Andijan region are placed in a unique way, depending on the period and place of their discovery. Among the finds at the Shortepa site in the Asaka district of the Andijan region, valuable ceramics were found. These items are also from the museum fund. It is noteworthy that these pottery dates back to the 6th-7th centuries. The outer surface of the dish is wavy and decorated with special embossing. The collection includes handmade ceramics.

It is not difficult to understand that the faucet and handle for special liquids were made by a master potter of that time. During this time, ceramics were not only beautiful, but also convenient to use.

Among the ceramics of the museum, all visitors have always been attracted by the unique collection of pottery found in different places of the Andijan region. Among them is a zoomorphic animalistic vessel. Ceramics resembles decorative utensils for pouring liquids, i.e. guilt. The ceramic has a narrow neck and a simple datta. On the other side of the pottery, the head of an animal is carved. The collection also includes a performance created using the technology of scratching pottery with a hard object.



In the center of the collection is a clay pot with an intricate pattern. The handles are broken on both ends of the hummus. The khumcha is embroidered with a red engobe, and there is a horizontal Islamic pattern in the tightening part of the khumcha. In the center of the bottom hummus is a pattern that shrinks to match the shape of the pottery. These two patterns end with lines. There is no pattern on the inside of the dish. The outside is polished. This is one of the best preserved pottery to this day, enriching the exhibits of the museum.

Another distinguishing feature of the collection is that among the ceramics, special symbols and prayers are engraved on the surface of the product. Among these pottery was found dishes found in Zavroktepe, Andijan region, Andijan region. This pottery dates back to the 5th-7th centuries. Another jar, found in the Andijan region, has a Uighur inscription scratched into it. Researchers at the Andijan Regional



Museum of History and Culture noted that the inscription was written in Uighur and read: "Avoid sickness and disease."

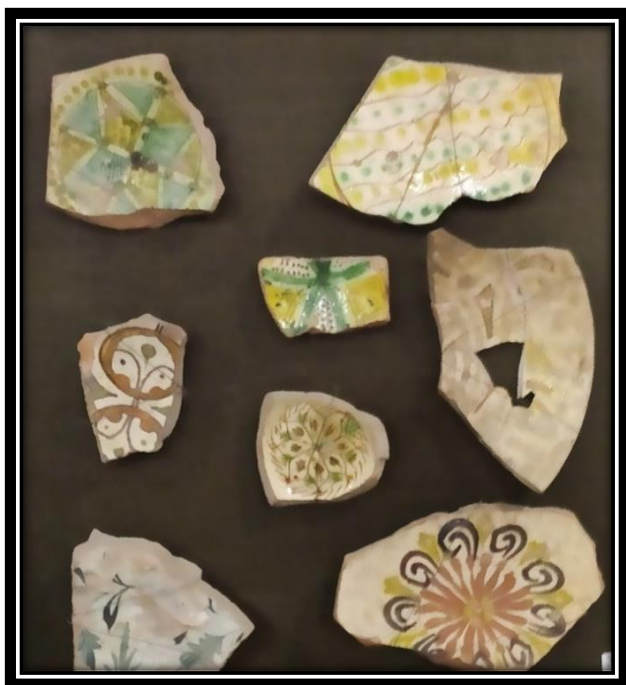


A set of special dishes found in the Kurgantepa district of the Andijan region. Mercury vessels with an elongated neck, decorated on the outside with a relief pattern, date back to the 11th-12th centuries. The manufacturing technology of special ceramics is also different from other ceramics. The composition of ceramics also has a complex structure. The bottom of this dish is pointed and decorated with notches and relief patterns. If you look closely at the dishes, you can see that everyone's mouths are broken or



closed. Potters of this period complicated the manufacturing technology, focusing not only on household items, but also on the quality of the product.

In the Andijan region, similar special containers were found at different points. Andijan region potters created construction decorations and products for water and canals. An example of this is the water pipes found in the village of Govuskan ota, Pakhtaabad district, Andijan region. These aqueducts date back to the 11th-12th centuries. Water pipelines made by potters served to supply water to the inner regions of cities and villages, and in some places to bring water out.



Ceramic objects of the 10th-11th centuries found in the Andijan region testify that pottery developed in the 10th-11th-12th centuries along the Ferghana Valley, like other types of applied art. Ceramic processing technologies include glazing technology. The beauty and elegance of ceramics are increasing. The pottery mentioned above is typical of this period and is decorated with stylized images of animals and birds instead of flowers and patterns. Flat bowls and similar ceramics are patterned compositions that have their own essence.



There are many master potters in the Andijan region. Their creations are in the museum fund. A special place in the traditions of the Andijan regional pottery school is occupied by ceramics made by potters of the 19th-20th centuries. They look different because they are examples of different masters. But the common denominator is the main background of all used patterns and products, which has a golden-yellow-white background, which is the color of the Andijan region pottery school.

Studying Andijan pottery, I learned a lot of interesting things. At the exhibition of the monument "Koshtepa-2" in the Museum of History and Culture of Andijan, the researchers presented a lot of new information to the public. There is a lot of pottery on display, including undecorated scratches. The exhibition, organized jointly with the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, was presented throughout the country. The Koshtepa-2 monument is located in the Karasuv massif of the Kurgantepa district of the Andijan region.

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Exhibitions of pottery in Andijan region are held in many places. Exhibition of pottery from the results of a study conducted at the Mingtepa monument in the Markhamat district of the Andijan region. Among the exhibits of the architectural monument "Kala" in Andijan, you can find pottery. The Babur Museum also hosts exhibitions of ceramics.

All organized exhibitions and works of potters in the museum fund will give the younger generation the necessary information about the traditions of Andijan ceramics. It serves as a primary resource for developing students' knowledge and skills in the visual and applied arts. Along with all regions of the country, significant work is being done in the Andijan region to develop ceramics, along with other types of applied art.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2021 PQ-5033 on measures to accelerate the development and support of pottery also defined a number of measures for the development of pottery.

Preservation of the ancient traditions of pottery in our country as a national value, increasing its international prestige, its wide promotion in every family, community, institution and organization, worthy encouragement of the work of craftsmen, the general population, especially young people. In order to create favorable conditions for the production high-quality ceramic products to the domestic and foreign markets by attracting:

Below are the main directions for the further development of traditional and modern ceramics:

Creation of the necessary raw material base in the field of pottery, allocation of land and premises for potters, connection to engineering and communication networks, provision of tools and equipment, allocation of loans on favorable terms;

creation of specialized centers and galleries in the field to restore and develop pottery traditions in the regions, expand the production of ceramic products;

comprehensive support for artisans involved in ceramics (hereinafter referred to as potters), wide involvement of young people in production by radically improving the activities of workshop schools and creating new jobs on this basis;

implement projects to promote the ceramic tradition as a symbol of national pride in every family, household, district, office and organization based on the experience of leading industry representatives.

In-depth scientific study of ceramics with the involvement of masters of traditional ceramics, art historians, archaeologists, establishing cooperation with international ceramic guilds, sharing experience and developing high-quality products that meet international standards. Traditional ceramics was created under the Union of Masters.

According to the resolution, the pottery centers that are planned to be built in the Andijan region in 2021-2022 in the areas of pottery development will be located at the following address: Farovonlik street, 7, Altinkul district of Andijan region, Soglom avlod street, Pakhtaabad district.

100 square meters have been allocated from the World Market in Andijan as a major center for the trade in ceramics. The market has a pottery department. In the ceramics market, many products of the pottery school are sold to the population of the Andijan region and neighboring regions and republics.



No. PP-5033 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2021 on the organization of trade in ceramics on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Complex gallery. This decree also indicates the objects included in the tourist route. The house-workshop of Mirzabakhrom Abduvakhobov in Andijan, Andijan region, is included.

As it was noted at the opening ceremony of the center, the purpose of the "Handicraft Centers" is to inform tourists about our national crafts, to popularize them, and to teach young people the craft. The center is located close to the tourist areas and is designed to be easy for visitors to find. In addition, such centers serve to preserve folk crafts, develop and preserve our national crafts for future generations, and teach young people the secrets of this craft from master craftsmen.

Three or four years ago, there were 17 craft development centers in the country, and by the end of 2020 their number will increase to 31. In April 2021, the work of pottery centers in the Rishtan district of the Fergana region, the Yangiaryk district of the Khorezm region and the city of Termez of the Surkhandarya region was completed. In total, it is planned to complete the construction of 54 craft development centers in the country in 2021-2022.

The Shakhrikhan crafts center, created in the Kara Korpa mahalla of the Shakhrikhan district, is located on an area of 1.3 hectares worth 11 billion soums. There he is engaged in the manufacture of knives, pottery and national costumes, needlework, doppies sewing, shepherd sewing, woodcarving. In addition, 34 craft workshops and 250 kiosks were set up, creating 320 jobs.

In the Andijan region, a lot of work is being done to develop crafts, including ceramics. In particular, for the implementation of solutions for the development of crafts and applied arts, new jobs and loans for artisans are provided. 17

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