

Traditions of National Ceramics in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

This article discusses the traditional Rishtan school of ceramics. In particular, they talked about the creative center of the International Ceramics Center in Rishtan and creative activity of master potter Alisher Nazirov. In addition, conditions have been created in our country to preserve the ancient traditions of ceramics, which are being developed as a national value, to increase its authority at the international level, and to popularize it.

Keywords: Rishtan, pottery, traditional, school, circle, blue, crafts, Alisher Nazirov.

Introduction. It is known that pottery is one of the oldest crafts in human history. In the past, household items were made by hand from special clay and dried and heated in a fire. According to historical sources, women were engaged in pottery at first, and after the appearance of the pottery wheel, men did this work. Archaeological findings found in various historical places of Central Asia indicate the development of pottery in the region in the 9th-12th centuries (1).

➤ **Analysis of literature on the topic.** The history of Uzbek pottery and development problems of traditional crafts are studied in the researches of G.A.Puguchenkova, L.I.Rempel, E.V.Rtveladze, A.A.Hakimov, K.B.Akilova, E.Gyul, S.Sh.Alieva and others.

In the ancient East, the production of fine ceramics and the use of ceramics in architecture were widely developed. The Great Silk Road connecting the East and the West was also of great importance in the development of the ceramic direction of applied art. Since the Middle Ages, pottery has developed widely in almost all regions of Central Asia. Especially in the territory of Uzbekistan, hummocks, jugs and other household items of various sizes found in archaeological excavations testify to the flourishing of pottery.

Representatives of the traditional and non-traditional pottery art, historically formed in Uzbekistan in the 19th century, are interested in the historical layers of the local culture. Craft centers of each oase have been formed in Uzbekistan since ancient times. According to the production method, pottery is divided into two main types, which are glazed and unglazed pottery. At the end of the 8th century - the beginning of the 9th century, glazed pottery was widespread in the cities of Movarounnahr. In the IX-XVIII centuries, this style had artistic perfection and high technological quality.

➤ **Research methodology.** In the second half of the 17th century - the beginning of the 19th century, local pottery schools with their own bright characteristics appeared in the territory of Uzbekistan. These are:

1. Samarkand-Bukhara school: with centers in Tashkent, Samarkand, Urgut, Bukhara, G'ijduvan, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Kattakorgan, Denov;

2. Fergana school: with Rishton and Gurumsaray centers;
3. Khorezm school: Khanka, Madir village, Kattabog, Chimboy with centers (2).

At present, each center produces flat (bowls, plates), tall, i.e. upwardly oriented (jugs, khums) types of pottery and household items, keeping their local characteristics.

➤ **Analysis and results.** To fully preserve and increase the rich cultural heritage and historical traditions of the peoples of Uzbekistan, to further develop national handicrafts, folk artistic and applied arts, to implement targeted and comprehensive measures for the comprehensive support of citizens engaged in handicraft activities, on this basis, the population, especially young people, in order to ensure the employment of women and low-income families, by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 2017 "On measures for the further development of handicrafts and comprehensive support of craftsmen" No. PF-5242 Decree was adopted (3).

To preserve the traditions of pottery, which has been developing as a national value in our country since ancient times, to increase its international prestige, to promote it widely in every family, community, office and organization, to adequately encourage the work of folk masters, to attract a wide range of people, especially young people, to produce high-quality pottery products. In order to create favorable conditions for domestic and foreign markets, the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2021 "On Measures for Rapid Development and Support of Pottery" No. PQ-5033 was adopted (4).

On August 23, 2021, in order to preserve, restore and develop pottery traditions that have been developing since ancient times in our country, to promote them internationally, to expand the production of pottery products and increase their export, to provide comprehensive support to master potters, and to improve the activities of master-apprentice schools Decision PQ-5229 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On holding the International Pottery Forum and exhibition-trade of pottery products" was adopted (5). According to the decision, starting from 2022, every two years, the International Pottery Forum and exhibition-trade of pottery products, as well as an international scientific-practical conference on the topic "Preservation of traditional pottery and its development: problems and solutions" will be organized as part of it.

Ceramic objects of the Middle Ages can be found in Chust and Dalvarzin monuments of the Fergana Valley (6). Rishton district, located along the route of the ancient Silk Road, has always been famous for its pottery and was the center of its production in Central Asia. Traditional Rishton patterns give a unique and unique look to simple items. Alkaline and a combination of charming blue-white-green colors are used for patterns. National pottery traditions are passed down from generation to generation and continue to develop rapidly. The fact that the International Pottery Center was opened in Rishton district is proof of our opinion. In connection with this important event, the book-album "Pottery of Rishton" was prepared by the "Cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in world collections" project. His presentation took place within the cultural heritage week and the V International Congress "Cultural heritage of Uzbekistan - the foundation of a new renaissance".

The center, which includes a museum and exhibition galleries, is located on an area of 1.1 hectares and includes 20 separate complexes (7). Today, pottery products are exported to countries such as the United Arab Emirates, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

The local artistic features of Rishton pottery are often characterized by the decorative patterns of the products. The repertoire of his decorative complex was distinguished from other pottery schools by the richness of colors and patterns. Also, all the pattern systems used in practical art are

expressed in Rishton pottery. Decorative patterns in Rishton pottery consist of geometrical and plant-like, symbolic signs, object images, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic themes. At the same time, images of specific objects are depicted, ranging from teapots, jugs, musical instruments to weapons and knives.

During his visit to the International Pottery Center, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan visited the workshop of the People's Master of Uzbekistan Alisher Nazirov. He looked at the ceramics exhibited (8). Nazirov Alisher, a member of the "Hunarmand" association in the field of folk crafts made of porcelain, earthenware and ceramics, is one of the well-known masters who have made a great contribution to the development of national and traditional pottery. For the first time in the republic, Rishton uses the style of decorating traditional artistic ceramics with the principles of form in his work. So far, more than 10,000 author's works have been created by the craftsman. At the same time, "Alkaline Secret", which is one of the forgotten art directions, is improving the basics of its widespread use in the present era.

A. Nazirov's works are always exhibited in a number of art exhibitions held abroad and in our Republic, and are considered worthy of high places. The patterns decorated with blue-turquoise colors are reflected in his works such as "Chor Gul", "Pomegranate", "Parizog", "Sitara" combined with the method of porcelain. On his initiative, in 1997, a museum was established in the apartment where he lives, and an art workshop was created. and in the direction of traditional pottery, he creates his works in the style of painting with a brush.

Alisher Nazirov has a worthy place among the master potters of the Republic in the work of carefully preserving the great and ancient history of our nation and rare copies of folk art from generation to generation. Also, unique products such as "Sarshuyak", "Guldon", "Mevadon", "Dastshu", "Shokosa", "Dugusha", "Murgoba" created on the basis of national crafts play an important role in the creative process of the master (9).

A delegation of well-known potters from Rishton visited Italy on November 24-30, 2021, visited the cities of Deruta and Gualdo-Tadino, famous for their ancient traditions in the field of Italian pottery, and signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

Deruta is a large city in the Umbria region, located in the center of Italy. It is world-famous for its ceramics and mosaic art, and holds an important place in the history of Italian national ceramic traditions. In the 16th century, the famous "Rafael" plates were produced here. One of the oldest museums in Italy is located in the city - Museum of Ceramic Art. It has more than 5 thousand exhibits of different periods and styles (10).

Also, the delegation visited the local workshops and the pottery museum in order to get acquainted with the working methods of Deruta potters and the tools used by them. Preliminary agreements were reached between Rishton and Deruta potters to establish a regular exchange of experience and cooperation in the organization of trade in Rishton ceramics and ceramics.

➤ **Conclusions and suggestions.** Today, representatives of the Rishton pottery school, such as Alisher Nazirov, Sharofiddin Yusupov, Muzaffar Saidov, Gofurjon Bobojanov, Ganijon Eliboev, Ismailjon Komilov, Bakhtior Nzirov, No'monjon Dehkanov, Husanboy Esonov, Ikram Qambarov, Hayotjon Rahimov, Bunyod Yunusov, Ravshan Tajiddinov, Tahirjon Haydarov, are representatives of the national craftsmanship. They continue their traditions and introduce their culture to the world. They participate in many prestigious exhibitions and festivals held in our country and abroad and are recognized by art lovers. The works of art created by them are located in many museums of the world.

In short, today in our country the art of ceramic art is supported in every way and favorable conditions are created for its further development.

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