

Continuation of the Andijan Main Traditions

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Annotation: It was noted that one of the most important tasks is to get acquainted with the meaning of the Andijan pottery traditions, their compositional solutions in color and shape, the physiological and psychological strength of pottery traditions. The history of the Andijan pottery traditions, their connection with other pottery schools, scientific research, the study of pottery. The study of the theory of selected colors and psyche in the art of Andijan ceramics was taken as an object.

Keywords: Ceramics, color, black clay, applied arts, color science, factor, crafts, porcelain, potter's wheel.

It is known that the Andijan region, like other ancient regions of Uzbekistan, is one of the cities with a very ancient and rich history.

When we talk about the Andijan region, first of all we see the image of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, a descendant of the Temurids. The reason is that in the work of Boburn Mirzo "Boburnom" we have a detailed picture of the general history of Andijan. Indeed, Andijan has a very long history. It is worth noting that, despite many ups and downs over the centuries, it healed, and famous and famous people appear from the distant past to the present day. In all spheres, be it education or art, they, of course, reached great heights, and also made a great and worthy contribution to the interests of the country and the well-being of the people.

It should be noted that in Andijan there are many achievements in the field of crafts, fine and decorative arts, and in a sense, thanks to the art of presenting our country to the world, many of our contemporaries serve pilots. flag of our country in foreign countries.

Many creative people make a huge contribution, especially in the field of crafts. The emergence of pottery, embroidery, knife-making and a number of other applied arts reveals the national values, customs, traditions and history of Andijan, as well as the efforts of artists and craftsmen trying to connect it with time.



Ceramics occupies a special place in the applied arts of the East. Black clay is a symbol of generosity, honesty, kindness. The earth is the foundation of the art of the highest manifestation of prosperity, abundance, support and beauty, which takes upon itself all the needs of humanity. Pottery is practiced by all peoples of the world. They differ from each other in their characteristics. Uzbek ceramics has a long history, wonderful traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Despite the simplicity of ceramics, accuracy of details of its appearance, preservation of proportions, decoration of patterns, unity of form and content, harmony introduced the world of Uzbek potters.

Pottery is a simple craft of earthen bowls, bowls, plates, jugs, bowls, bowls, jugs, ovens, etc. with a long history. Since the time of the primitive communal

system, people have known that special soil is cooked like a stone when overheated and that various utensils are made from it. Soil is widespread because it is found all over the world and was originally a craft that women were involved in. The potter's wheel was invented at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC.

Since the Neolithic, the bottoms of vessels have been made with a pointed end and stuck into the ground. During the Eneolithic period, fine ceramics were developed in the countries of the East and in Ancient Greece, and ceramics began to be used in architecture.

In the VIII-XII centuries, pottery was well developed in Central Asia. This is evidenced by the pottery found in Afrosiab and other parts of Central Asia. At that time, the culture of Central Asia was developing rapidly. It was the time of a new upsurge. Many scientists and thinkers have matured and made a great contribution to world development. Among them are Alisher Navoi, Firdavsi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Rudaki. World famous architectural monuments have been erected. The mausoleum of Ismail Somoni in Bukhara was set on fire in the 13th century as a result of the Mongol invasion of Bukhara, Samarkand, Urgench, Merv and Balkh. As a result, the development of pottery was hampered. Since the 14th century, ceramics in Central Asia has developed rapidly. Amir Temur made a great contribution to the development of folk art. He brought skilled craftsmen from the occupied territories and opened special rastas and workshops for them. As a result, a number of examples of applied art were born. But, unfortunately, after the death of Amir Temur, many works of art disappeared while his successors fought for the throne.

In the 19th century, the production of inexpensive porcelain and the import of porcelain from Russia slowed down the production of ceramics in Central Asia. But the widespread use of cheap ceramics in architecture did not prevent the development of ceramics.

In the 19th century, pottery was widely developed among the Uzbek and Tajik peoples in Central Asia, and centers of pottery art appeared in Gijduvan, Penjikent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz. They have created their own unique methods of glazing ceramics. They

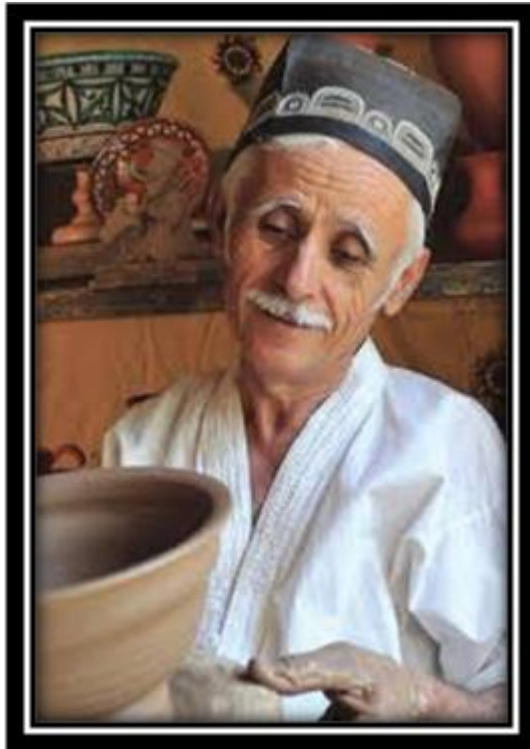
are especially renowned for the quality, beauty, elegance and expressiveness of their ceramics. In 1930, experimental ceramic workshops were opened in Tashkent and ceramic workshops in Samarkand. In 1932, a training workshop was organized in Tashkent, where masters of folk art and pottery were trained. Famous potters taught the young people the secrets of pottery. These are Uzak Shermatov and Kholmat Yunusov from Rishtan, Muhammad Siddiq and Usmon Umarov from Gijduvan, Turob Miraliev from Tashkent, Rustam Egamberdiev and Karim Khazratkulov from Shakhrisabz. Many pottery workshops and artels were founded. In the 1940s, Namuna in Gijduvan and Yangi Hayot in Rishtan were popular not only in Uzbekistan, but all over the world. People's Artist of Uzbekistan Mukhiddin Karimov works especially fruitfully in the realization of ceramics. To this day, their followers continue to sculpt pottery.

Pottery is one of the oldest types of folk applied art - one of the most widespread crafts not only in the countries of Central Asia, but throughout the world. The shape, structure, color and pattern of ornaments, as well as the attractive appearance of artistic ceramics, develop in accordance with the economic, political and cultural ideals that exist at the heart of each historical period. The artistic coils created in each of the major ceramics centers differ from each other in that they have the unique characteristics of the place. Uzbekistan is one of the regions that have made a great contribution to the development of the ancient world civilization. Many material and cultural monuments have been discovered in this country, which reflect the general path of human development, a long history, rich history, high culture and art.

To date, 4,147 archaeological sites have been registered in the country. More than 500 central and local museums in the country store thousands of artifacts that are our invaluable cultural heritage, revealed as a result of excavations.

Preservation, restoration and enrichment of the spiritual world of our people, as well as its use in the development of local and international tourism is one of the most important and urgent tasks. To accomplish

these tasks, it is necessary to train personnel in the field and introduce modern methods of storage and repair, which is one of the conditions created in our country.



Modern potters, relying on the rich creative experience accumulated over the centuries, with high skill successfully continue the traditional art of ceramics in accordance with the spirit of modernity.

One of these active teachers is the potter Mirzabakhrom Abdubvahobov, whose creative activity flourished in the Andijan region. With his

wonderful work, he brought a certain sense of novelty to the pottery school and with great skill he successfully created in accordance with the spirit of modernity. In fact, he is a representative of 14 generations of the Rakhmonov dynasty of master potters, who formed the Andijan school of traditional Uzbek national pottery and made a significant contribution to its development and prosperity.

Mirzabakhrom Abdubvahobov followed in the footsteps of his ancestors and, loving his profession, diligently studied its secrets. He began his career forty years ago with the creation of pottery at the Andijan cultural and household goods factory. Later Mirzabakhrom Abdubvahobov worked at the Rassom Artistic Ceramics Workshop in Andijan, and since 1978 - at the Usto Association of Craftsmen of Folk Applied Arts of Uzbekistan. The orientation towards crafts in our country has been strong since the first years of independence, and in 1997, in each region, the "Craftsmen" associations were established. Kulol Mirzabakhrom Abdubvahobov is also one of the most active members of the Association of Craftsmen, and to this day actively participates in various competitions and exhibitions. The potter, with his knowledge and rich experience accumulated by this time, restored the unique ancient forms, enriching and improving the existing ones. In particular, he managed to bring to artistic perfection dozens of unique patterns, such as "Belbog", "Pilla", "Koshbodom", "Koshnaicha", "Chorbarg".

The unique collection of the artist's works was first presented at the exhibition of Central Asian and Kazakh ceramics in Kokand in 1974 and attracted the attention of exhibitors and spectators. Mirzabakhrom Abdubvahobov with his works took part in various exhibitions at many exhibitions of the former Soviet Union, won prizes and became the owner of diplomas and certificates. The work of Mirzabakhrom Abdubvahobov was exhibited in Germany, Japan, Spain, India, Austria and many other countries as a vivid example of the national art of the Uzbek people, which has developed over the years and opened up new facets.

His artistic and charming works "Independence", "Navruz", "The Great Silk Road" won the high respect of our President and were awarded prizes.

Awarded with a diploma for the first place at the Republican exhibition "Teacher and student", dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

Also, the works of the master potter in different places are kept in the expositions of the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Museum of Folk Arts, the Museum of History and Art of Uzbekistan in Samarkand.

As you know, the head of our state has put forward 5 important initiatives to organize work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres on the basis of the new system.



After all, special attention is paid to the influence of the so-called "pop culture" on youth, which is becoming more prevalent today in connection with the globalization process, along with its pros and cons. One of the most troubling aspects of "popular culture" today is that it seeks to capture the consciousness and thinking of people, separate them from their age-old system of spiritual values and spread them. At the same time, "folk culture" is characterized by the penetration of completely alien moral and ethical vices, as well as views and immoral works that contradict ideas, historical and cultural traditions, oriental customs and ethics. Peoples of the East, today it poses a great danger for national cultures, for understanding national identity.

However, 30% of the population is between the ages of 14 and 30. Modern conditions and opportunities for education and profession are being created for them. At the same time, it is important to organize meaningful leisure activities for young people. The more mature the youth is spiritually, the stronger will be their immunity to various vices.

This is the first initiative, aimed at increasing the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other forms of art, the discovery of their talents.

Today, the focus is also on the issue of increasing the number of highly educated personnel in the field of music and art.

At the same time, at the Faculty of Art History of Andijan State University, the specialties of Painting (bench) and Applied Arts (artistic ceramics) were established. Currently, master potter Mirzabakhrom Abduvahobov teaches art ceramics to his students ...

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