



Research Article

REVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL URGUT POTTERY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the distinctive features of the Urgut pottery school, which are based on their inherent conditions for the preparation of pottery products. In addition, we are talking about the practical activities of the hereditary potter from Urgut Numon Oblokulov.

KEYWORDS

Pottery school, folk craftsmen, kosa, shokosa, tog'ora, xum, xumcha, xurmacha, lagan, oftoba, guldon, piyola, samovar, gultuvaks.

INTRODUCTION

Urgut has long been considered one of the centers of traditional pottery, and the process of making products, which has been formed and developed in its pottery for centuries, is based on manual

labor, like other pottery schools. It should be said that in the oasis pottery school, folk craftsmen such as Tokson potter, Khidir potter, Obloqu potter created a dynasty of potters, and the

pottery made by them had a unique appearance [1].

However, due to the lack of attention paid to national crafts during the Soviet era, all branches of traditional crafts, especially the Urgut Pottery School, are in crisis. Also, the price of porcelain and earthenware, which are considered products of industrial enterprises, is cheap and produced in large quantities, so the continuity of pottery based on manual labor, which does not bring much profit, was questioned in Urgut school.

In the years of independence, the traditional pottery school was revived in Urgut as the attention to national crafts rose to the level of state policy. In this regard, on March 24, 1997, signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to support the further development of folk arts and crafts by the state”, and on March 31, 1997, “Measures to support the further development of folk arts and crafts by the state on the event” decrees were announced [2].

RESULTS

In order to encourage folk craftsmen and artisans, the honorary title “People’s craftsman of the Republic of Uzbekistan” [3] was established on

May 1, 1998, as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 1, 2008 “On additional measures to encourage the development of folk arts and crafts and practical arts”. The announcement of the decree was one of the important factors in the further development of national crafts.

On November 17, 2017, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev “On further development of handicrafts and comprehensive support measures for craftsmen” serves as an important program in this regard. With the document, the following were defined as the main directions of further development of national handicrafts, folk art and practical art in the republic:

First of all, all-round support for citizens and families engaged in handicraft activities, especially for craftsmen who have started their activities from scratch, to improve and increase the efficiency of “Master-Apprentice” schools, and to create new jobs on this basis;

secondly, to assist handicraft entities in passing state registration, to allocate land and buildings to them, to connect them to engineering and communication networks, to provide them with

tools, equipment, raw materials and materials, and to implement effective measures to provide them with preferential loans;

thirdly, to establish craft development centers in cities and districts with widely developed folk crafts and creative traditions, to restore and further develop unique types of crafts, to form a market infrastructure for the supply of craft products to consumers;

fourth, to promote the export of handicraft products, to promote the presentation of national handicraft products at exhibitions and fairs held in foreign countries.

Urgut potters make kosa, shokosa, tog'ora, xum, xumcha, xurmacha, lagan, oftoba, guldon, piyola, samovar, gultuvaks. The shape of ceramic dishes is the same, and they differ only in size.

Glazing in pottery is a complex process, and master potters from Urgut use iron, copper oxide, cobalt, lead, white stone (flint) to glaze pottery. However, representatives of the Urgut Pottery School also market unglazed ceramic products like other regional pottery. For example, suvkoza, humcha. It should be mentioned that Urgut potters do not use alkali in making pottery.

Representatives of the Urgut Pottery School make various products mainly from local raw materials. The healthy soil is in Urgut, and the soil is brought from Chophonota. Limestone (flint) is brought from the village of Beshbulok. Paints used in pottery are obtained from natural plants. Limestone, lead, wheat flour are always added in the preparation of all colors. Only for each color, a specific additive is mixed, for example, green-copper, brown-iron, red-red soil. Urgut pottery is mainly characterized by the use of green and yellow colors.

The whole of Central Asia, including the Urgut potters, used different types of ornaments to decorate their vessels. Among them, leaves, plants, flowers, ivy, domes are reflected in pottery, and ornaments have a certain meaning. For example, dome - success, achieving certain achievements, geometric circles - the duration of life. But it can be said that representatives of the Urgut pottery school do not draw animal images.

In Urgut pottery, along with local features, the advanced traditions of various pottery schools of Uzbekistan are reflected, especially the influence of the Bukhara pottery school is strongly felt. Because cultural relations between economic regions are well developed. However, in recent

years, there are many similarities between Urgut and Denov ceramics.

It should be mentioned that today the most famous potter No'mon Oblokhlov and his sons are working in Urgut. He is the eighth generation of the potter dynasty[4] and learned from his father Mahkam Oblokhlov. At the age of 5-6, he helped his father's work and began to thoroughly study the secrets of pottery. At first, he made small bowls and plates, but later he made large and complex vessels. No'mon Oblokhlov successfully continued his work as a potter and in 1978 received the "Master-Apprentice" certificate. His independent practice dates back to the early 1980s. In 1983, during the decade of Uzbekistan days in Moscow, the young potter Nomon Oblokhlov organized a master class, making various dishes on the traditional pottery wheel. He also took an active part in events organized for artists of practical art in the cities of Tashkent, Samakand, Fergana, Khiva and Bukhara and won various nominations [5].

In the years of independence, his activity developed further, he showed the unique aspects of the Urgut pottery school at the national and international forums and festivals, proving that the potter is a worthy successor of the Oblokhlov

family. In 1995, he became the owner of a certificate and a grant of 1000 US dollars at an event organized by the United Nations in Tashkent. In addition, by the "Hunarmand" association, he took part in Navruz, Independence holidays and "Tashabbus" competition, won the 3rd place in the Republican stage in 2005, and the 2nd place in 2009, improving his capabilities materially and spiritually [6].

CONCLUSION

In his pottery workshop, along with the traditional wheel, there is a modern wheel imported from France, which shows that the potter is keeping pace with the times. The potter's workshop is located in his yard, where there are two kilns and two wheels. xumcha, xurmacha, lagan, tog'ora, oftoba, guldon, kosa, shokosa, piyola, samovar, gultovaks are made here. The finished products are delivered mainly to the local market, as well as to other customers - museums, exhibition halls, foreign guests, and people interested in ceramics. No'man Oblokhlov and his sons continue the traditions of the Urgut Pottery School on a mentor-student basis (appendix).

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