

HANDICRAFT AND ITS TYPES IN THE KOKAN KHANATE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the types of handicrafts, their names, production processes, handicraft neighborhoods, the conditions created for them in domestic and foreign markets, the sale, price and quality of these products. In addition, there is information about large trade centers, trade relations of craftsmen with foreign countries, and large merchants of the khanate.

Keywords: silk, embroidery, crafting, jewelry, coppersmithing, carpentry, blacksmithing, textile, tanning, pottery, paper production, Kokan, Margilan, Andijan, Oratepa, Khojand, Tashkent, Chust, China, India, Afghanistan, Russia, Said Kozim, Mir Soliboy, Mirza Khoja, Isa Qazi, Mulla Salih, Mamasoliboy, Kamilboy.

It is known from history that handicrafts are of great importance in the creation of the city. The city of Kokan is located at the crossroads of important caravan routes. There was plenty of drinking water and firewood in these lands. Many caravans passed through this place. Craftsmen: farriers, blacksmiths, carriage makers, masters who repair saddles and harnesses and horse tools, bakers and other tradesmen settled here to provide service to the caravans. Their address gradually expanded and became a city. Handicrafts developed in the khanate and some of them reached the level of art.

Craftsmanship developed rapidly, especially after Kokan became the capital of the Khanate. The analysis of historical data and documents shows that in the 19th century there were more than 250 types of occupations related to production in the city. More than 40 neighborhoods were named after professions, because most of the craftsmen lived in separate neighborhoods [1]. At the time of the first census of 1897, artisans made up the majority of the population in large cities. In particular, 64% of the population of Namangan, 52% of Kokan, 54% of Chust, 50% of Margilon, 45% of Andijan, and 29% of the population of Tashkent and Samarkand consisted of self-employed households [2].

In the 19th century, weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, carpentry and other types of handicrafts developed. Craftsmanship is well developed in cities and some villages of the khanate such as Kokan, Tashkent, Margilosh, Osh, Khojand, Turkestan [3].

Silk fabrics made by Kokan craftsmen were distinguished by their durability, beauty and cheapness. Therefore, these fabrics are popular and have customers even in European countries[4].

The main productive force in the textile industry was women. They "spun cotton and silk, and made various kinds of gauze from them, making shirts and other clothes for the family and the market[3]. Men were mainly engaged in pottery and tanning. In the cities, especially in Kokon, there were many craftsmen who made leather and Asian dishes (teapots, pots, plates) very well. There are also silversmiths. They skillfully made tools for saddles and other items[5].

Political stability, economic development, and natural laws also influenced the lifestyle of the population. In addition, the involvement of Kokan khans in the construction of water facilities and the attachment of nomads to the newly acquired lands was also the reason[7].

Cities such as Kokan, Margilon, Andijan, Namangan, Osh, Chust, Rishton were considered major centers of handicraft[6]. In the development of handicrafts, the city of Ko'kan played an important role. In 1876, there were 1 brick kiln, 276 silk weaving and 428 thread gauze weaving looms, 67 tannery enterprises, 5 mills, 5 objuvoz and other crafts shops operating in Kokon[8]. Craftsmanship was one of the main sources of income for the settled population of the Khanate, i.e. the townspeople. Most of those in this profession lived in isolated neighborhoods. Scholars and people who were in these cities at that time noted in their memoirs that Kokan, Margilon, Andijan, Khojand, Oratepa, Tashkent, Torakorgan and Chust were the cities that flourished with handicrafts and trade [6]. Coppersmithing, jewelry, blacksmithing, carving, weapon making, pottery, paper production, weaving, hat making, embroidery (goldsmithing), carpentry and dozens of other tradesmen were active in these cities [10].

The gunsmiths were not that skilled. Wood was rarely used: the products made from it were of slightly lower quality. Gunpowder production in Kok is in the hands of private individuals, and 6.5 pounds of it was sold for 3 coins[9].

In the second half of the 19th century, the population of the Khanate was engaged in traditional crafts. The main part of the produced products was sold in domestic markets, and a part was sold in neighboring countries and in Russian fairs and markets[10]. In foreign trade, Ferghanas mainly trade with China (Eastern Turkestan), India, Khojand; Oratepa people had trade relations with the Emirate of Bukhara, Afghanistan and Russia, and Tashkent and its oasis with Kazakhstan and Russia, and with the cities of Bukhara and Khiva on the banks of the Syrdarya [12].

The silk fabrics produced in the city of Margilan were of special importance in the development of the handicrafts of the Kokan Khanate. Especially in Margilon, fabrics with abr (Persian-bulut, cloud-like) patterns were distinguished by their light, elegant and clear colors[15]. In addition, fabrics such as bekasam, banoras, silk, nimshoi, satin, adras are also woven from silk. Craftsmanship in Kok was rich in content and colorful. These are: coppersmithing, jewelry, engraving, military weapons production, ceramics and glassware, papermaking, artistic textiles, hat making, embroidery, bridge building, blacksmithing, etc. [5]. There was a large number of them, in addition to these, there was underground wealth that was mined in the Khanate. But their production was so simple and few that they could not satisfy the need[5].

One of the main occupations of the population of the Khanate was sericulture, and silk and silk fabrics were one of the main products of the country's foreign trade. At the end of the 60s of the 19th century, about 900 households were engaged in silk production in Ko'kan and Margilan, and each family had 1 to 3 looms[11].

Embroidery is one of the oldest types of practical art, and the masterpieces of art, such as embroidered sozana, sheets, palaks, flower blankets, and hats, are famous all over the world [12].

The highest grade of leather is produced in Kokand and Bukhara. On the other hand, Chust knives and daggers were very popular[13].

There were large merchants in the Khanate who established trade relations with neighboring countries. Among them, Said Kozim established trade relations with Troitsk and Orenburg, Mir Soliboy, Mirza Khoja, Isa Qazi, Mulla Salih with Central Asia, China and Russia, Abshan Khan with Irbit, Mamasoliboy with Kokan, Kashghar, Perovsk, Komilboy with Petropavlovsk and Irbit[14].

Main trade centers in Central Asia: Bukhara, Karshi, New Urganch, Kokan, Namangan. Alacha is considered to be the fastest selling product. In Khiva, it was made from cotton and silk fabric, and in Kokan and Bukhara, it was made only from cotton[15].

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