



Geography, History and International Crafts Festival of Kokand City

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Annotation: In this article, the geography and history of the city of Kokand, the international craft festival held for the first time in the Central Asian region, scientific and Scientific and popular information is given.

Keywords: geography, history, population of Kokand city, handicrafts festival, local and national handicrafts, international handicrafts, tourism, place of national handicrafts in the world.

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The city of Kokand is located in the western part of the Fergana Valley, at an altitude of 405 m above sea level, in the cone-shaped expansion of the Sokh River. Historically, it was an important political, economic, and social center of the Fergana Valley. The first settlement of Kokand city appeared in the 2nd century BC. There is very little information about the political history of the city of Kokand until the 18th century, as it was a small settlement. In 1709, the Khanate of Kokand was established. In 1711, the present city of Kokand was founded on the site of the Eskikurgan fortress. In 1732, during the Abdurahimbi khanate, this city was called Kokand and became the capital of the khanate. The city of Kokand was formed as a city at the junction of the Great Silk Road. The development of trade and handicrafts played a major role in its formation due to the caravan route. In its time, it played the role of one of the development centers of the valley (Akhsikent, Kosonsoy), and therefore it was the center of the Kokand Khanate.

The people of Kokand are famous for their fine art, famous craft school and literary environment, enlightenment and high spirituality. The first written information about its history can be found in the writings of the Chinese traveler Zhang Xiang, who came here in the beginning of the 2nd century BC. He wrote about the presence of the Davan state in the valley, the center of this state, a magnificent city. Archaeologists found that one of the big places of the Davan state was on the site of the city of Kokand. In recent years, as a result of the excavations carried out by archaeologists in the city of Kokand and nearby areas, cultural layers related to the distant history have been found under the city.

All this shows that the age of the city is not less than 2 thousand years. Scholars have different opinions about the origin of the city's name. It appears in the works of Istakhri and IbnHavqal in the form of "Havokand" (Ho'kand), meaning "beautiful", "pleasant" or "city of the wind". In the following centuries, the term "HoqandiLatif" was also used. In addition to that, the name Kokand is expressed as "Guyshan" or "Khokhan" in ancient Chinese manuscripts. The first historical manuscript sources about the study of the Fergana Valley date back to 2 BC. It belongs to the pen of Ch Jan-Xian, a Chinese traveler who lived in BC, and he described the Fergana Valley as "the Valley of the Pass". The centers of development of the Fergana Valley changed in historical periods. Initially, the center of the valley was Koson, later there were settlements such as Ahsikent, Andijan, Kokand.

The current city of Kokand is the largest settlement after the city of Fergana in the Fergana region, its area is 40 km². The population of Kokand city is more than 263 thousand people (2022), 6.7% of the population of the region live in this city. 3.9 million people (2022) live in Fergana region. 96% of the population of Kokand are Uzbeks, the rest are Koreans, Russians, Tatars, Tajiks, Kyrgyz. The city of Kokand is politically and administratively formed from 68 avenues, and borders Uchkoprik, Dangara, Furkat, Uzbekistan districts of Fergana region. 18% of the region's industrial output should be shared by the city of Kokand.

There are 4 universities, 42 general education schools, a museum, a theater, a pre-school educational institution, 3 cultural and recreational parks, a railway station, a bus station in the city of Kokand.

Handicrafts, handicrafts are the production of national-traditional small goods, a type of industry based on individual and manual labor with the help of simple labor tools; the general name of the professions in which such products are made. It was widespread before the emergence of large-scale industrial production, and some areas were formed later. It still occupies an important place in the national economy of less developed countries.

Craftsmanship was created by the production activity of man, during the development of society, it was gradually separated from agriculture and animal husbandry. It was divided into embroidery, tanning, sewing, weaving, jewelry, goldsmithing, tailoring, tailoring, dyeing, shipbuilding, tinsmithing, etc.). Crafts are formed depending on the availability of natural resources, for example; cotton and cocoon growing, textiles in developed areas, pottery in areas with high-quality clay raw materials, wool and leather in many places, textile and tannery, accordingly, blacksmithing, woodworking in many areas of forests, metal production and blacksmithing in mineral-rich areas, shipbuilding on sea and river banks, etc. developed. In connection with the stages of development of the society and the division of labor, 3 types of crafts have been formed: 1) home crafts; 2) crafts that make products to order 3) crafts that make products for the market. Home crafts were the most common type of crafts in the pre-industrial era. This type of handicraft is an integral part of natural economy. The development of cities is inextricably linked with the rapid growth of the production of handicrafts to order and the production of handicrafts for the market. As a result, craft products became commodities, produced for commodity exchange. Due to the demands of the times, new types of handicrafts were created.

At the beginning of the 20th century, with the widespread introduction of mechanized production, the variety and production volume of handicraft products decreased sharply. Throughout the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, although large-scale industrial production settled down, the position of handicrafts remained. The production of ceramics and textiles, which are considered the first important branches of handicrafts, appeared in the territory of Uzbekistan in the Neolithic period (Kaltaminor culture in the Khorezm oasis, Sopollitepa in Surkhondarya, etc.). From the 2nd century BC, the Great Silk Road became important in the trade of handicraft products.

In the Middle Ages, products produced in Eastern countries (steel in the Arab Caliphate, silk, porcelain, paper in Central Asia and India) were appreciated in the European markets. In India, elegant cotton fabric was created, in China silk fabric looms were created, and in China and Central Asia, the technology of making glass was improved.

In the 9th-10th centuries, large craft centers appeared in Central Asia. Yarn, carpets (Urganch, Shosh), silk (Marv), copper and iron weapons and armor, knife making (Fergana), silk fabrics, and glass products (Bukhara) flourished. In the 13th century, the Mongol invasion hit the craft development. The emergence of the Timurid state had a very positive effect on the development of handicrafts.

In Central Asia, all types of crafts were preserved until the 20s of the 20th century, that is, until the era of the Soviets. Handicrafts played a major role in the production relations of cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Koqan, Khiva, and Tashkent (in the 1960s, 27 types of handicrafts developed in Khiva, there were 556 craftsman shops in the city bazaars, and in the 80s, 2528 households engaged in handicrafts in the city).

The craft industry in Uzbekistan is highly specialized and unites various professionals. For example, in the field of leather processing, tanners, shoemakers, shoe makers, saddlers, harness makers, saddlers, furriers, belters, in the textile field, weavers, satiners, carpet makers, and felters. There were professions such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, coppersmiths, locksmiths, and jewelers in the field of metalworking. These defined the network structure of the craft.

As in the Muslim workshops in the East, in Uzbekistan, women were engaged in needlework and embroidery while sitting at home. In the social structure of crafts there were social categories such as master, apprentice and apprentice. The internal procedures and rules of the craft were determined by the "Pamphlets" as its charter. Each profession has its own guide, i.e. "Piri" and "Risalai", and the traditions and customs passed from generation to generation are followed. For example, before starting work, the master remembers his elder and asks him for help, and gives blessings to his student.

After Central Asia became a Russian colony, although handicraft lost its former position in the face of competition from metropolitan industry, many branches of it survived, as it produced goods that satisfied national needs, such as clothing, tableware, various household items, small created work tools and delivered them to the local market. Imported raw materials, materials, and small equipment played an important role in ensuring the viability of handicrafts. For example, tanners began to produce thin leather called "Amirkon" using leather dye imported from the USA. In this regard, amirkon boots, mahsi and kovush appeared. With the introduction of Zinger sewing machines from Germany, tailoring became widespread.

In the 20s of the 20th century, with the establishment of the power of the Soviets, the main part of the artisans was first attracted to the artels, and then to the factories, factories, and artistic products enterprises. Raw materials, materials, and equipment were supplied to them by the state, and the created products were sold through shops and press cooperation. Talented craftsmen were accepted into creative organizations, applied decorative arts were developed (for example, in the 1930s, an educational production combine was established in Tashkent, where young craftsmen received training, in 1968, a school workshop for carvers was established in Bukhara, in 1978, a school workshop for wood carving was established in Kok).

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a new era began in the development of handicrafts, folk handicrafts were revived under market rules. As a result of the first privatization of local industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan, small state-owned enterprises were transformed into private enterprises of craftsmen, new handicraft enterprises were opened. Crafts began to work not only for the

domestic market, but also for export. The organizational form of handicrafts also changed: it was developing in the form of a small family enterprise, individual labor activity. On October 24-25, 1995, the 1st Republic Fair of Folk Craftsmen and Craftsmen of Uzbekistan was held in practical cooperation with the UN Permanent Mission in Uzbekistan. In 1997, the "Usta" creative production association of the masters of folk arts and crafts of the republic was established. The decree of the first President of our Republic on March 31, 1997 "On measures to support the further development of folk arts and crafts by means of the state" and other measures were of great importance in the revival and further development of crafts in Uzbekistan, and in the revival of some of its forgotten types. Craftsmen first entered the Chamber of Goods Manufacturers of Uzbekistan, then the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They were merged into the special organization "Hunarmand" Republican Association. Craftsmen participate in the "Tashabbus" national competition of entrepreneurs, craftsmen and farms held annually in Uzbekistan. During 1996-2005, 10 artisans were recognized as winners of the "Initiative" competition for their achievements in folk crafts.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Hold the International Crafts Festival" dated October 3, 2019 PF No. 5841 and "On Holding the International Crafts Festival" dated October 1, 2018 -in order to ensure the implementation of the decision of President No. 3991 of November, the Cabinet of Ministers decides:

1. In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF 5841 of October 3, 2019, the International Crafts Festival (hereinafter referred to as the Festival) is held every two years in September in the city of Koqan, and within the framework of the Festival "Crafts and People It is accepted for information that a scientific-practical conference (hereinafter referred to as the Conference) will be held on the topic "prospects of development of applied art".

The Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Tourism Development, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the "Hunarmand" association, the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and the Fergana regional government organize an International Handicrafts Festival in the city of Kokand every two years.

It is also planned to organize events such as "Kokand breads", "Khokandi latif artisans", "Adras fabrics and national hat making", "Kokan dishes and sweets", "Fruits and sugarcane crops". In order to introduce the festival at the international level, historical monuments and directions in the city are included in the "Google Maps" map program. At the same time, important and interesting information about the International Handicrafts Festival, handicrafts, and historical monuments of Ko'kan city was posted on "Wikipedia" recently.

On September 10-15, 2019, under the auspices of UNESCO, for the first time in the Central Asian region, the International Crafts Festival was held in the city of Ko'kan, and the World Craftsmen Organization gave this city the status of "City of World Craftsmen".

191 foreign artisans and thousands of local artisans from 83 countries of the world in 29 fields of handicrafts took part in this international festival and expand more rapidly in the city of Kokand. Some destroyed networks have been restored.

This International crafts man ship festival President to the decision according to each two in one time transfer need was, but in 2021 because of international pandemy this festival was postponed

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