

FORMATION OF CARPET INDUSTRY

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Since ancient times, Central Asia has been one of the centers of handicrafts, and it was distinguished from other historical regions by the areas of carpet weaving, embroidery and similar handicrafts. Archaeological, ethnographic and written sources provide us with valuable information about specific craft schools.

In the Middle Ages, products made by local artisans were widely sold not only to city residents, but also to residents of neighboring areas, and close trade relations were established with them. It is known from the sources that there were many shops, stalls and markets in the city. Most of the shops were simultaneously considered as workshops and had the opportunity to make, prepare and sell handicrafts. Also, a number of products, including gazlama, carpet making, were sold outside the territory of Uzbekistan.

When we talk about the textile art of the East, the image of glorious colors, wonderful textures, interesting patterns and amazing beauty comes to our eyes¹. Textile art in general, carpet making in particular, has fascinated mankind for thousands of years. An important decoration of the interior design of the house, the carpet has been an integral part of human civilization for centuries. This textile wonder has evolved from simple woven covers to intricate designs, offering comfort, warmth and aesthetic appeal. With its rich history, diverse production techniques and cultural significance, the carpet remains an enduring element of interior design. Its evolution from ancient handwoven rugs to modern industrial floor coverings demonstrates the innovation and flexibility of this textile wonder.

The carpet industry dates back to ancient civilizations such as Persia, Egypt and China. It was originally woven by hand using natural fibers such as wool and silk. These early carpets provided protection against the cold. Over time, carpet weaving techniques spread across regions, each culture leaving its own mark on the art form. For example, the Persian rug became famous for its intricate patterns and vibrant colors that denoted wealth and social status. There is no exact information about when carpet weaving appeared among the peoples of Central Asia. However, in the archaeological excavations carried out in the Khorezm region of Central Asia, in the north-eastern regions of Altai and Mongolia, examples of pile carpets were found in settlements dating back to centuries BC².

¹ Michael Franses "An Early Anatolian Animal Carpet and Related Examples"/ p 245

² Мошкова В.Г. Ковры народов Средней Азии конца XIX - начала XX вв. [Часть 1]. Ташкент, 1970. Стр 11.

The carpet has been important in culture in different periods and served as a symbol of status, cultural heritage and artistic expression. In Middle Eastern culture, carpets are often woven with intricate patterns that depict or tell stories of historical events. In the West, carpets have been used to decorate living spaces and offices, signifying comfort and luxury. In addition, carpets were also used as a means of social and political expression in the late 20th century. They conveyed political messages through their designs. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, carpet weaving was classified as one of the most stable directions³.

Central Asian carpets are famous for their intricate designs and bright colors⁴. It is considered one of the main decorations of the house⁵. They are usually made using high quality wool from local sheep and then dyed using natural dyes made from plants and minerals. Carpets are woven using traditional techniques, often by artisans passed down from generation to generation. Carpet weaving was created mainly in desert regions⁶.

Patterns on Central Asian carpets often feature geometric patterns, plant patterns, and symbols that represent various aspects of Central Asian culture and heritage. These carpets are valued not only for their aesthetic beauty, but also for their durability and ability to withstand harsh weather conditions. In Central Asia, carpets are included in the bride's dowry. In addition, it was given as a gift, which was considered the highest sign of honor⁷.

Central Asian carpets have a rich history and cultural significance. They were used for a variety of purposes, including decorative items, floor coverings, and even dowries. Today, they are widespread all over the world.

If you are interested in buying a Central Asian rug, you should do your research to ensure its authenticity and quality.

Central Asian rugs, also known as Turkmen rugs, are a type of traditional hand-woven textile originating from the Central Asian region, specifically Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Afghanistan. Uzbek carpets have their place and position in this place.

Uzbek carpets are a traditional type of textile art of Uzbekistan. These rugs are known for their intricate designs, vibrant colors and high quality craftsmanship. Uzbekistan has a long history of carpet weaving, and the style and patterns have been passed down from generation to generation. As an object of scientific research, the Uzbek carpet has been little studied. Until now, there is no clear information about the genesis and semantics of the Uzbek carpet among experts⁸.

Uzbek carpets are usually made using a vertical loom and woven using silk or wool. The designs often feature geometric patterns, floral patterns, and intricate patterns. The colors used in Uzbek carpets are usually bold and bright, with a mixture of red, blue, yellow and green.

³ Е.Г. Царева Ковроделие арабов южных районов узбекистана. Конец XIX — начало XXI в. (по коллекциям МАЭ и РЭМ). Стр 274.

⁴ Г.Д. Джанабаева Искусство народов Центральной Азии / Монография. Редактор М. С. Розанова. – Вашингтон: Программа изучения Центральной Азии, Университет Джорджа Вашингтона, 2019. – 27 с.

⁵ А. А. Bogolyubov, *Carpets of Central Asia*, ed. J. M. A. Thompson, Ramsdell, Eng., 1973.

⁶ Ф.В. Гогель Ковры //М.: 1950. С. 18.

⁷ Г.Д. Джанабаева Искусство народов Центральной Азии / Монография. Редактор М. С. Розанова. – Вашингтон: Программа изучения Центральной Азии, Университет Джорджа Вашингтона, 2019. – 28 с.

⁸ Эльмира Гюль КОВРЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА ИСТОРИЯ, ЭСТЕТИКА, СЕМАНТИКА// Ташкент 2019. С. 6.

One of the most popular types of Uzbek carpets is the Bukhara carpet, and Bukhara carpets are known for their symmetrical designs and rich colors. In addition to Bukhara, Kashkadarya region was also a large area of carpet production⁹. Denov carpets are not left behind by Karshi carpets¹⁰.

Uzbek carpets are valued not only for their artistic value, but also for their durability. They are often used as decorative items in homes, offices and hotels, and are also exported to other countries for sale. In addition, carpets are also given as wedding gifts¹¹.

In general, Uzbek carpets are a beautiful expression of Uzbekistan's rich cultural heritage and craftsmanship.

The beginning of industrialization in the 18th century revolutionized carpet production. Machine-based looms facilitated mass production, making carpets affordable for everyone. Later, carpets began to be made from synthetic materials such as nylon and polyester. Carpets of this type are distinguished by their durability. The introduction of tufting machines further increased efficiency, making it possible to create looped or cut carpets. Today, advanced computer-aided design (CAD) technology is entering the industry, allowing precision and customization in carpet production.

In 1960, the first large carpet factory was built in the Tajik SSR in order to meet the demand of Central Asian peoples for carpets¹². But before that, in 1926, the "Carpet Association" (Kover Soyuz) operated as an experiment in Ashgabat¹³.

Although carpet has many advantages, its production causes a lot of damage to the environment. The extraction of raw materials, such as oil for synthetic fibers or deforestation for natural fibers, leads to environmental degradation. In addition, the energy-intensive manufacturing processes and chemical treatments used in carpet production can have negative environmental consequences. However, efforts are now being made to develop sustainable alternatives such as recycled materials and environmentally friendly production techniques to minimize the environmental impact of carpet production.

Today, carpet is classified according to its versatility, insulating properties and aesthetic appeal. It provides human comfort, reduces noise levels, and offers a wide design look that matches a variety of interior styles. In addition, the carpet is a heat insulator, which reduces energy consumption by maintaining room temperature. With the advent of sustainable manufacturing practices and the use of environmentally friendly materials, carpets are becoming more environmentally friendly, and their importance is increasing in an era of growing environmental awareness.

In addition, technological advances have also led to the development of innovative carpet materials and features. For example, thanks to advances in fiber and cleaning technology, stain-resistant and anti-microbial carpets are now common. In addition, technologies such as 3D printing have opened up new possibilities for creating complex carpet patterns and designs.

In general, the integration of technology in both the creation and functionality of carpets has significantly increased their capabilities and improved the user experience. This is important for the development of the carpet.

⁹ Е.Г. Царева Ковроделие арабов южных районов узбекистана. Конец XIX — начало XXI в. (по коллекциям МАЭ и РЭМ). Стр 277

¹⁰ Семенов А.А. Ковры русского Туркестана // Этнографическое обозрение. СПб., 1911. Кн. 88– 89. С. 40–43.

¹¹ Е.Г. Царева Ковроделие арабов южных районов узбекистана. Конец XIX — начало XXI в. (по коллекциям МАЭ и РЭМ). Стр 281.

¹² Мошкова В.Г. Ковры народов Средней Азии конца XIX - начала XX вв. [Часть 1]. Ташкент, 1970. Стр 7.

¹³ Б.Х. Кармышева К ИСТОРИИ ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ В 1930-1960-е ГОДЫ. ВЫПУСКНИКИ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОГО ВОСТОЧНОГО ИНСТИТУТА// С. 107.

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