



## REVIEW ARTICLE

### RISHTAN POTTERY SCHOOL

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#### ABSTRACT

Ceramics is a field that has a long history of making clay bowls, bowls, plates, pots, bowls, bowls, bowls, pots, pans, toys, building materials and more. The pottery was developed in Central Asia in the XII-XIII centuries. The rishtan school, one of the oldest Fergana Valley cities, is one of the largest centers of glazed ceramics in Central Asia. Rishtan ceramics and miniatures are widely recognized among the peoples of the world and are considered one of the most ancient cities of the Ferghana valley. The article examines the popularity of Rishtan craftsmen, their products made in national style, and works of art that are unique to any region.

#### Keywords:

Ceramics, Miniature, Red Clay, Caravan Ways, Pottery, Ceramics School, Craftsman, Master, National Style, Natural Color, Pepper Note, Pattern, Plaster, Porcelain, Han Duck, Decor, Workshop, Product, Shop, Traditional, Artistic, Technological Methods, International Exhibitions, Fairs, Talent, Tourism Potential.

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## INTRODUCTION

Pottery is a field that has a long history of making from clay cups, bowls, plates, pots, dates, pans, toys, building materials and useful interesting, necessary things. From the very beginning of the Neolithic, people have known how to prepare various dishes from special stone soils that they can be hardened by heat. First, they made clay trays and baked them in a bonfire. Soil was so common in all parts of the world that women were initially engaged in it. After the pottery was invented at the beginning of the millennium BC, men began to work with ceramics. Later clay pots were cooked in a special oven and humdrum. During the Neolithic, the bottles were triangular and stuck to the ground. During the Eneolithic period, in Eastern countries and ancient Greece, pottery was developed and began to use ceramics in architecture. In Central Asia, ceramics developed during the 12th and 13th centuries. In the 19th century ceramic centers were established in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Gijduvan, Panjikent and Rishtan. They have created their own way of painting ceramic bottles. The ceramics of Rishtan, Khorezm, Shakhrisabz, Samarkand and Bukhara were made in pottery(1). Rishtan ceramics and miniatures have won great popularity among the nations of the world. Rishtan - one of the oldest cities of the Fergana Valley, founded on the Great Silk Road, has been one of the most beautiful glazed ceramic centers in Central Asia since ancient times. According to the name of the city, the soil

of the potter has a red clay-red color and is derived from the ancient Sogdian word "Rush", "Rush" - "red earth". Located at the crossroads of the Chinese and Indian caravan routes on the one hand, China and India on the other, Rishtan grew rapidly and became a major stopping point for trade on the Great Silk Road. There are mahallas Dahbed, Chinnigaron, Kuzagaron and Kulolon. In the fourteenth century many potters emigrated to Samarkand to take part in the great construction projects of Amir Temur and his descendants, and when the Timurids' collapse collapsed, the Rishtan School of Ceramics was in disrepair. From the eighteenth century, Rishtan (Rushdon, Roshidon) was gradually restored, and by the end of the 19th - early 20th centuries, Rishtan became one of the most famous and ancient centers of ceramics in Uzbekistan. Rishtan craftsmen - products of masters in national style are distinguished by their design, natural color and pattern of pepper pattern, blue blue. In the style of Bukhara, Samarkand and Kashkadarya the fire is of great importance (it means the sun), with the prevalence of winter and green. In general, the main features of the Ferghana Valley ceramics school are directly related to its ethnic composition, location, and history. Brothers Abdu Jalal ("Usta Abdujalol", "Usta Jalil") and Abdujamil ("Three Abdujamil", "Three Kuri") were the great masters of their work, which was restored in the eighteenth century by Rishtan's lost ganch-porcelain machinery. The pottery was brought from Kashgar and Iran. Under the nickname of their pupil Kalli Abdullo ("Kal Abdullo") - a porcelain expert Abdulla Kulol (1797-1872) eventually became the Master - elder for all Rishtan potters. Even his art was highly valued by the Kokand khan (2). As a result, in the seventies of the 19th century, master Abdullah - Kalli worked

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with Rishtan craftsmen in Kokand to decorate the palace of Said - Muhammad Khudoyarkhan - Horde. At about the same time, Khudoyar-Khan frequently held a banquet for all potters at his residence in Rushdon, known as the "Garden of Khan"(3). In the beginning of the 19th century, Rishtan pottery was not only among the most demanded products in the Ferghana Valley in Central Asia. At that time there were about 100 ceramic workshops in the city, employing more than 300 people. During this period there were established close contacts with Kokand khanate and craftsmen of East Turkestan. These enterprises will continue to operate under the support of the Tsarist government when the Russian Empire invaded Central Asia. The products of Rishtan pottery have reached all the cities of Central Asia. Some craftsmen have opened their own shops in Kokand, Margilan, Andijan, Samarkand, Tashkent and other markets. Rishtan also visited Konibodom and, occasionally, the masters from Gijduvan, Karshi, and Shakhrisabz to share experiences (4).

Since the 1970s, Rishtan has been revived based on traditional ceramic and technological methods. These works, unlike any other region's ceramics, are exhibited at international exhibitions and fairs, which are recognized by the Rishtan pottery (5). This area has been given special attention since Uzbekistan gained independence. The Association of Craftsmen and Artists of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Hunarmand" was established to familiarize the young people with the samples of national crafts and applied arts, to stimulate the work of national craftsmen and to further develop the traditional crafts industry. In all regions and districts 13 departments, 159 divisions started and operates. Every year the Association organizes exhibitions, festivals, contests. Currently, over 800 "Master-apprentice" schools have been established in the workshops of craftsmen of the republic, and about 4,000 children have mastered the secrets of the country. 33 hectares of land were also allocated to artisans in Rishtan District, and an artisan industrial center was established to produce porcelain and ceramics (6). It is worth noting that the products of craftsmen are of interest to foreign tourists as well. For example, in 2009, R-PLYUS CORON limited liability company was engaged in individual entrepreneurship, creating 4 jobs at the initially established enterprise and starting with ceramic products. At the moment, the company produces more than two hundred different types of ceramic tiles and ceramic tiles. More than sixty jobs were created.

These products are exported to the Commonwealth of Independent States, to Europe, and particularly to Germany. Currently, the products have made a significant contribution to the development of tourism potential in the district (7). Tourists from many countries, such as the USA, Germany, Sweden, Pakistan, India, Israel, South Korea, and Japan, showed great interest in the enterprise. More than 20 young people were employed in the building of the Center of Young Craftsmen organized by the entrepreneur in the district center.

The unique form and style of making ceramic products also contribute to their participation in various exhibitions and festivals. For example, at the 8th Festival of Flowers in the Crimea region of the Russian Federation in 2018, local craftsmen representing the traditions and products of the Rishtan ceramics school participated. Summarizing the above, we can conclude that the policy of state support for small business and private entrepreneurship corresponds to the ongoing changes in the socio-economic life of the country and is important for strengthening tourism potential in the country and promoting the potential of national art.

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