



INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN BUKHARA NATIONAL CRAFTS (GOLDSMITHING, EMBROIDERY)

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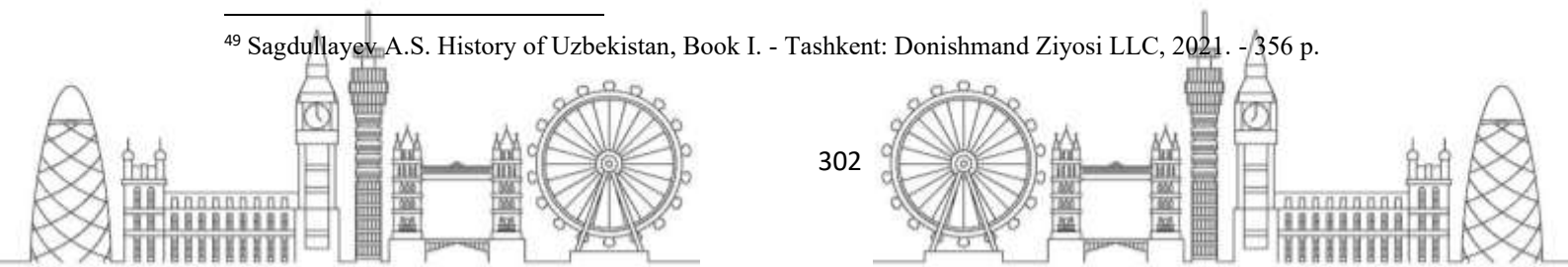
**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the historical roots of the art of goldsmithing and embroidery, which are important areas of Bukhara national crafts, the current stages of development, and the increasing share of women in these areas. In particular, the continuation of crafts based on family traditions, their importance in ensuring women's employment, and their role in preserving national values are highlighted. It also describes, based on examples, the increasing activity of women in crafts as a result of the opportunities created by the state in the modern era.*

**Keywords:** *Bukhara crafts, goldsmithing, embroidery, national heritage, women's employment, women craftsmen, national value, folk arts and crafts, traditional profession, manual labor.*

Bukhara, one of the cradles of world civilization, has been not only the spiritual center of the Islamic world for centuries, but also a major economic hub where unique craft schools have been formed. In particular, Bukhara goldsmithing and embroidery are distinguished by their technical complexity, patterns rich in symbolic meanings, and high aesthetic value. The main types of crafts have been developing from ancient times to the present day. Because the roots of crafts go back to ancient times. In addition, crafts, like farming and animal husbandry, were also one of the main occupations of people. During the Samanid era, as all industries developed, such industries as crafts, embroidery, sewing, weaving, and jewelry also developing improved. According to sources, especially in Maverannahr, weaving was well developed. Various fabrics made of silk and wool were distinguished by their high quality, elegant and elegant patterns. The products of weavers from Zandana in Bukhara, Vedar in Samarkand and Darzangi in Surkhandarya were known not only in Maverannahr and Khorasan, but also in Iraq, Iran and India. In particular, according to Narshahi, the demand for fabrics made in Zandana was very high in the Eastern market. According to Ibn Khavkal and al-Muqaddasi, high-quality fabrics made in Vedar were highly valued among the upper classes of the population. Emirs, ministers, various officials, judges mainly made their clothes from these fabrics. Vedar fabrics were even called "Khorasan fabric". In addition, various types of textiles were also made in Kesh, Nasaf, Dabusiya, and many other cities<sup>49</sup>.

Craftsmanship also developed greatly during the Timurid period. During this period, cities were beautified, and trade and production developed. Especially in cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Herat, and Shahrizabz, various crafts were widely spread. Amir

<sup>49</sup> Sagdullayev A.S. History of Uzbekistan, Book I. - Tashkent: Donishmand Ziyosi LLC, 2021. - 356 p.





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Timur and the Timurid rulers valued craftsmen. Skilled craftsmen from different countries were brought to Samarkand and good conditions were created for them. As a result, crafts such as pottery, goldsmithing, embroidery, blacksmithing, weapons manufacturing, coppersmithing, woodcarving, and carpet weaving developed. bazaar appears. In the field of crafts, industries such as textiles, pottery, locksmithing (making metal products), jewelry forging, and construction occupied a leading position. Samarkand also gained fame for its glass and paper. In addition, crafts such as leatherworking and furriery also developed widely in the cities of Central Asia. It is noteworthy that professionals were considered the most cultured and respected people in the country. They were held in high esteem and respect by the people. In particular, among the poets from Samarkand, Jawhariy was the elder of the soap-making community, Mavlano Khavofiy was a tailor, Mavlano Mir Argun was a homadoz, i.e. a tent maker, Mavlano Qobuliy was a Ghazlfurush, i.e. a yarn seller, Mavlano Kamardoz was a ribbon maker, Bisatiy Samarkandy was a mat weaver, Abu Bakr Kalaviy was the elder of the cotton-picking community, Hurdak, Bukhariy were kamond-weavers<sup>50</sup>.

In today's era of globalization, the awareness of national identity and the preservation of cultural heritage have become a priority of state policy. In this process, the role of women in the revival of national crafts and their adaptation to the requirements of a modern market economy is unparalleled. If we look at historical sources, the art of goldsmithing was mainly performed by men in palace workshops, while embroidery was considered a family job performed by women in households.

Goldsmithing is the art of embroidering fabric with gold and silver threads. This craft has long developed in Bukhara, Samarkand and other cities. Goldsmiths decorated robes, skullcaps, tunics, belts, and palace items. The Bukhara school of goldsmithing was especially famous for its elegance and intricate patterns. Floral, Islamic, and geometric patterns were widely used in goldsmithing.

Embroidery is the art of sewing flowers and patterns on fabric with threads of different colors. Embroidery is one of the most ancient national arts of the Uzbek people. Embroidery is used to decorate shawls, hats, scarves, pillowcases, and clothes. Each region has its own unique style of embroidery.

By the 21st century, as a result of changes in socio-economic relations, these boundaries have expanded significantly. Today, the increasing share of women in Bukhara craft clusters, family enterprises, and “Usta-shogird” schools not only solves the problem of social employment, but also contributes to the emergence of new, elegant design forms of works of art. In addition, the state pays great attention to the development of crafts. The Craftsmen's Association supports women craftsmen, provides them with preferential loans, and organizes exhibitions and fairs. As a result, many women are starting their own businesses and developing family entrepreneurship. The increasing share of women in

<sup>50</sup>Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh. History of the Motherland. K.I / Editor-in-chief: A.Sagdullayev; Reviewers H.Sadiqov et al. - T.: «Sharq», 2010. – 422 p.





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national crafts such as goldsmithing and embroidery in Bukhara is an important factor for the development of society. This process serves to preserve national traditions, increase women's employment, and promote economic development. In the future, the development of these areas will further strengthen the role of women in society.

**LITERATURE**

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