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HANDICRAFTS DEALT WITH CATTLE - BREEDING

Abstract: The article deals with the problems of cattle breeding in which handicrafts connected with cattle – breeding were described.

Key words: cattle – breeding, handicraft, tanner, leather products, organic fertilizer, footwear, sangob (lime or ash mortar pit), advanced technologies, industrial goods, special machine-tool, complicated technologies, import, export, surgical operation.

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Introduction

The cattle-breeding is a type of occupation which is the source of not only obtaining meat and milk as well as other products made of them but also leather used in cloth making which satisfy first –class needs of the mankind. Besides that waste products out of cattle – breeding are also used as a fuel and valuable organic fertilizer. All of these mean that cattle – breeding is a very useful type of occupation of people.

Behind every product obtained from the cattle there appear an owner of a particular handicraft of whom we witness that they have been very creative from ancient times. This means that people are busy with certain useful professions having this or that type of handicraft by means of which they make their living and housekeeping.

Among all handicrafts tanning profession is a widespread one. In this profession tanners recycle the leather of the slaughtered cattle and produce an industrial product which satisfy the demands and needs of people. It is true that nowadays obtaining leather from the cattle and its recycling and making cloth and footwear from it is being carried at state industrial plants on the bases of advanced technologies. Though handmade products are not much to a certain degree they satisfy the demands and

needs of people. In Uzbekistan industrial products made of the leather of the cattle and goat are considered to be of high quality and pure. Light vests for men, women’s sleeveless undershirts, costumes, jackets and various footwear products, national boots with soft soles without heels, slippers and shoes are made from these leathers. So, thanks to leather products the following two handicrafts – seamstresses and shoemakers make their living and housekeeping. Thanks to the products which are made by seamstresses and shoemakers tradesmen make their living and housekeeping dealing with ready-made things.

Below we’ll speak about the job of tanners who are very devoted to their profession thanks to them owners of many other handicrafts make their living and housekeeping.

At first the leather of the cattle, sheep or goat is thrown into the pond filled with water (Picture 1). Depending on the size of a pond 10 or 20 leathers can be thrown into the pond. The leather is washed and swung and kept for one day. Next day the leather is thrown into sangob (lime or ash mortar pit) filled with lime water where a special drug is added (Picture 2) and leather is kept in it for 10 days. Wool (fleece) becomes soft and the wool or fleece begin to fall out.

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Picture 1



Picture 2

With the help of special machine-tool the wool (fleece) is flayed and the leather is thrown into the next machine-tool (Pictures 3- 4). A special drug contains in this machine-tool in which the leather is rolled for 5-6 hours. Then it becomes soft and firm.

Then the leather is washed and made unsalted. The dust is removed from the leather and then it is painted (Picture 5). Painted leather is laid down the earth and dried under the sun-shine if it is summer. If it is winter the leather is hung up in frames. Then it is put on sale.

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Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 5

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It is interesting to say that both the leather of the cattle and the leather of the sheep is taken by one and the same technology. Of course, the leather which is taken by the abovementioned method are valid to make clothes and footwear, but they are not valid to make bags, wallets and purses and the cloth of a high quality.

Tanners say that the leather which is get in special machine tools with the help of complicated technologies at state enterprises is more durable and has a high quality.

Now let's take a handicraft of scarf knitting, namely the art of knitting of a fuzzy scarf.

In the 1970s in Marhamat district of the Andizhan region, Uzbekistan a woman by the name of

Raya opa who came from Russia taught the girls of the community Qoraqurkhon her art of knitting a fuzzy scarf. Then this handicraft became widespread in this community. It was Allah's mercy to the people of a densely populated community At that time the angora goat wool which was a raw material for a scarf was brought from Qizilqiya (a town in Kirghizistan), but people didn't know that the angora goat wool was also in Namangan (a near-by region to Marhamat district) which was nearer than Qizilqiya and they learned about it later. Nowadays in Kirghizistan the price of the angora goat wool have risen up because of export. It is worth saying that a white scarf, sweater and stockings are knitted from the wool of a white goat.



Picture 6



Picture 7

The beginning process is as following: The wool is worked and put into the cleaning machine- tool. As the cleaning machine - tool is large and expensive few

people have got it. The wool is cleaned in this machine – tool for two times (Pictures 6-7). Then it is spun in another little machine – tool (Picture 8). In this

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process a 30 size thread becomes ready. This thread is mixed and the wool is ready. The spun thread is taken to the machine – tool and the process of scarf and sweater knitting begins (Picture 9). At first the edge of a scarf is knitted. Then the middle of it is knitted. In

one word one scarf is knitted in one or two days. A skillful person can knit one scarf even in one day. Machine – tools are different. A scarf and a sweater are knitted in different separate machine – tools.



Picture 8



Picture 9

A ready scarf is washed for one time (Picture 10). Then it is hung on the frame. When it is put into

the frame it is combed. In this way women's scarf is made ready. Then tradesmen begin their trade.

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Picture 10

On average 1 thread, 500 gramm of wool are spent for the knitting of one scarf. A weaver says that their clients are selling scarves in Russia and Azerbaijan. Products are being exported.

Now we'll speak about another trade which is concerned with cattle breeding. A person who fits metal plates for horses, mules and asses is called a barrier.

When speaking about barrier's job one can learn vocabulary of fitting metal plates. Words connected with cattle-breeding is given in the book of a linguist S.Ibrohimov "Handicraft lexics of Fergana dialects" which was published in 1959.

Fitting metal plates for horses, mules and asses is closely connected with the profession of a blacksmith. In general raw materials, industrial tools and working methods of the profession of a barrier are similar to the ones which are used in the job of a blacksmith. But in big shops besides a barrier, bellow and a worker who fans bellows there is a special person who is called a workman. Tools of barriers: bellows (which consists of seven parts), anvil, gas pincers or horse shoe pincers, hammer, horse shoe, wire comb, nail standard or screw, rasp, ramrod (which is used for making a hole to a horse shoe). Barriers are divided into three groups according to the type of an animal: 1. A horse shoe barrier; 2. An ass barrier; 3. A mule barrier.

According to the name of a season: a horse for the summer ware, a horse for the winter ware, a horse shoe for the ice.

According to the condition of a horse: a song shoe horse, a heeled horse shoe; a batterin horse shoe.

According to the origin of a horse shoe: an Uzbek horse shoe, a China horse shoe, a Russian horse shoe.

In ancient times there were only 2 or three types of a horse shoe. Nowadays our Uzbek barriers have

made many types of a horse shoe on account of Russian forms of horse shoes.

The nail which is knocked into the horse shoe is called a horseshoe nail [4:116].

Now let's deal with the vocabulary of tool masters.

Master who makes metal parts of a horse harness is called a tool master. Tool masters also work with tools like bellows, anvil, hammer and pincer.

It is worth saying about one more type of handicraft. By means of a special treat on a bitter gut of a sheep it is possible to get a thread which is used in surgical operations in stitching a human body. This kind of thread is exported for making sausage.

It is also interesting to state that Fergana valley beginning from the XVIII century till the end of the XIX century was named the Kokand Khanate. At first the Kokand Khanate included Namangan, Kokand, Andizhan regions and Margilan city. Independent rulers were the head of each region. As a result of struggle the government went into the hands of Shohrukh Irdanbiya who came from the Uzbek dynasty which was called "a thousand".

Having been founded from Bukhara the Kokand rulers tried to widen their territories by armed forces. Later in the first half of the XIX century Tashkent, Turkestan, Uratube, Hodjent and other areas were annexed to the Kokand Khanate. And if at the beginning of the XIX century the Kokand Khanate was little which was divided into several destinies under feudal ownership in 20-30 years it became one of the biggest governments of Central Asia with a population of 3 000 000 people. To the middle of the XIX century the majority of Semirechiya, mountainous areas of Karategin and Darvaz, Tashkent region and the southern part of Kazakhstan entered the Kokand Khanate [8:172-173].

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Development of handicraft industry, the formation of handicraft centers were preconditions to the formation of one market of Central Asia.

Handicrafts played a great role in the economy of Khans of Central Asia. Handicraft industry satisfied not only the needs of the population of city, rural and half-nomadic, but also it was exported to other countries.

Foreign trade played a significant role in the life of Khanate. Trade caravans went to India, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Nogay deserts, Siberia and Qashqar. In the XVI-XIX centuries trades with the Russian government played a great role. [8: 175]

In the field of cattle breeding sheep, goat, large-horned (cows, oxes), horses and camels were fed in the meadows and meat, milk, wool, leather and other products were obtained.

Big cities of Khanates were handicraft centers and there were more than 60 kinds of handicraft things. Workmanship developed in Samarkand, Bukhara, Hodjand, Margilan, Andizhan, Tashkent, Jizzah, Uratupe, Shaxrisabz and other big cities. According to the documents of chief judge of Samarkand in the XVI century there were 61 types of

handicraft in Samarkand and spinning thread from local raw materials like cotton, silk, wool, leather, knitting fabric, sewing ready-made clothes, knitting thick felt, carpets, tanning profession developed, processing metal and wood, copper work, blacksmith's work, stucco worker's work, pottery, confectionary, cook's work, baker's work and other workmanship branches widened rather well. [5: 211]

Nowadays in the development of industry and further perfecting of cattle-breeding branch of agriculture which has the leading place in increasing economic stability of our country are update topics. More and more selection works are being carried and a great attention is being paid to the cooperation with foreign countries in increasing pedigreed types of the cattle which are meaty and give much milk, in the creation of pedigreed types of angora mountain goats and astrakhan sheep, in getting precious wool products. The aim of the increase of the cattle is to satisfy needs of the population to the meat, milk and leather products. This helps to decrease import and to increase export in our country which helps to fill the fund currency of our country.

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