



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 05 Issue: 01 Jan 2024
<https://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org>

Development of Carpet Industry In Uzbekistan.

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Received 19th Nov 2023, Accepted 21th Dec 2023, Online 30th Jan 2024

Annotation: 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 eyes. Textile art in general, carpet making in particular, has fascinated mankind for thousands of years¹. 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.

This article describes the development of the carpet industry in Central Asia and the special place and development of the carpet industry of Uzbekistan.

Key words: carpet making, Persian carpet, Central Asian carpets, patterns, Uzbek carpets, Tufting machines.

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 colors. They are usually made using high quality wool from local sheep and then dyed using natural dyes made from plants and minerals⁴. Carpets are woven using traditional techniques, often by artisans passed down from generation to generation.

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.

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.

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.

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 production⁵. Denov carpets are not left behind by Karshi carpets⁶.

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 gifts⁷.

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

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

⁴ A. A. Bogolyubov, *Carpets of Central Asia*, ed. J. M. A. Thompson, Ramsdell, Eng., 1973.

⁵ Е.Г. Царева Ковроделие арабов южных районов узбекистана. Конец XIX — начало XXI в. (по коллекциям МАЭ и РЭМ). Стр 277

⁶ Семенов А.А. Ковры русского Туркестана // Этнографическое обозрение. СПб., 1911. Кн. 88– 89. С. 40–43.

⁷ Е.Г. Царева Ковроделие арабов южных районов узбекистана. Конец XIX — начало XXI в. (по коллекциям МАЭ и РЭМ). Стр 281.

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 carpets⁸.

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.

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⁸ Мошкова В.Г. Ковры народов Средней Азии конца XIX - начала XX вв. [Часть 1]. Ташкент, 1970. Стр 7.