

Main Facts On Indian Jewelry

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Abstract: This article provides general and historical information on the art of jewelry, as well as a broad understanding of the classification and properties of precious stones and metals used in jewelry. In addition, as the article deals with the art of Indian jewelry, the peculiarities of this art, the use of jewelry in Indian sculpture, its history, the peculiar disadvantages of gold in India from ancient times to the present, also the gold problems associated with it are highlighted based on historical sources. There is also talk of Hinduism's respect for gold by Hindus religion. The idea of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, also put forward. For people, gold, a symbol of wealth and power, considered as "pure" because of its innocence, even after hundreds of years of use. In this important article, mainly stated that in any important Indian ritual, believers should, adorn themselves with gold jewelry. The article also discusses Indian mythology and how human attitudes toward the metal reflected in oral and written folklore. What is interesting about some of the details is how they reflect the design of the jewelry. At the same time, this article provides some interesting information about how jewelry design is shaped.

Keywords— Electrical, roman, gothic, Kohinoor, great mogul, serihoup, Florentine, reunite, kolar, gupta, bimaran, Veda, relief, Harappa, terracotta, pearl, Cronos, chakravarti, Andhra, Ajanta, Hellenism, beads, trident, reel, bandoleer, granulation, kolar, hutti, fiber, Vaishya, bagna, pantheon.

1. INTRODUCTION

Jewelry is a highly developed art form of folk art, which has preserved its importance until our time, is becoming more and more beautiful in the works of modern masters, spread all over the world, and has a rich tradition since ancient times.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there were two major trends in the art of jewelry. The type intended for the self-sufficient stratum of society, under the influence of imported materials, led to the crisis of art, the development of a false direction, full of high-flying Eclecticism¹, luxurious, also led to the development of a false direction full of streaks of color. The second direction, aimed at the democratic strata of the population, has developed as a direction closely related to the real folk art². The simple, meticulous, ancient forms of jewelry have retained many of their valuable artistic features. Therefore, it is no coincidence that these items still exist among the people and are in demand. When we talk about the history of jewelry, it should note that archeological finds are a source of antiquity of jewelry. In the 3000s BC, the art of jewelry flourished in Egypt. In Egypt, Turan, and Greece, precious metals used to make beautiful and elegant jewelry. Al-Beruni wrote a special work about gemstones in the world³. At the end of the book, there is a modern

commentary on the stones, minerals and metals mentioned in this work. This work translated by the late academician Azizhon Kayumov until 2017. Mineralogy contains the names of more than 300 gemstones and minerals, the determination of their chemical and physical properties, smelting, scientific data on almost all gemstones and ores present in the deposits, and their alloys. The work was written about 1041-1045 and was translated into Uzbek almost 1000 years later. It should note that during the Samanid rule in Central Asia, as well as in Iran, there were wonderful examples of jewelry⁴.

Jewelry from the 14th to 12th centuries BC was widely used and copied jewelry was once popular. The enrichment of artifacts with common gemstones brought from the "Roman" and Gothic⁵ styles of Europe (XII-XV centuries) has reached a high level. In the 18th century, gold, silver, various alloys, bronze, glitter and colored stones used in jewelry. The most commonly used metals are gold and silver, which are highly valued. By the 19th century, the use of gold in jewelry was increasing. In Central Asia, jewelry is made of glitter, colored stones, and sea gifts.

India, with its rich cultural heritage, has long attracted the world. Jewelry has a long history in India. From the earliest times, people have been interested in jewelry. In an effort to make themselves more beautiful, women began to weave themselves using the gifts of nature. Examples include delicate flowers, various fruits, beautiful tree leaves, and

¹ Eclecticism - is an artistic direction in architecture that seeks to use different combinations of different art forms in the same building in the past, usually manifesting itself in a time of change in large art systems.

² S. Bulatov. Folk applied decorative art. T.: - Labor, 1991, p.387. The great encyclopedic scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni has the Kitab al-jamahir fi-ma'rifat al-javahir, also known as Mineralogy, which is the Book of Knowledge about Precious Jewels.

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⁴ S. Bulatov. Folk applied decorative art. T.: - Labor, 1991, p.302.

⁵ Gothic (Italian: gothic - from the Germanic tribe Goths), Gothic style - an artistic style that dominated the art of the Middle Ages in Western, Central and partly Eastern European countries.

beautiful bird feathers. In some places, many tribal women still use decorative ornaments made of bird feathers, plant seeds, and flowers. From time immemorial, noble women and now modern women love to buy and make jewelry made of gold and silver and set with precious stones. They are interested in ordering the jeweler to choose the shape of the jewelry and how to decorate it with precious stones. The jewelry of Indian women varies from province to province, meaning that each province has its own style of making. Unfortunately, in recent years, only three cities in India - Delhi, Jaipur and Varanasi - have mastered the art of ancient jewelry⁶. For centuries, Indian craftsmen have been known for their style and skill in processing gold and precious stones. Historically, precious and unique diamonds such as the "Kohinoor", "the Great Mongol", "the Seri Hope", "the King", "the Florentine", and "the Regent" found in India. Until now, the unique technology of Indian craftsmen in the processing of gold and precious stones, that is, the variety of patterns, is still of great interest to jewelers around the world. Jewelers from all over the world have always rushed there to learn the secrets of Indian jewelry. Large diamond deposits were among the first to discover in India.

Until the 18th century, India was the only place with diamond mines. Later, in 1728, large diamond deposits discovered in Brazil and in 1867 in Africa⁷. From time immemorial, the making of jewelry by Indian masters approached not as a craft, but as a form of art. The jewelry carved, patterned, and decorated with precious stones. Unique jewelry is valued not only in India but also in all over the world and has its fans. While western women's jewelry consists of rings, bracelets, necklaces, bracelets, and diadems, Indian women's jewelry designed for most parts of the human body. Accordingly, foot-wearing jewelry, ankle-length jewelry, single or multiple bracelets for the wrist, belt-shaped jewelry for the waist, bangles for the upper part of the hand. Designed jewelry consists of special jewelry to worn on the hair, ear jewelry, also jewelry worn on the nose. This means that Indian women need more jewelry than Western women do. However, today, Indian women do not have enough time to wear all their jewelry. They usually wear only a bracelet, a necklace and a few bracelets. Full-length jewelry only worn at various ceremonies or weddings.

From time immemorial, famous Indian jewelers have focused all their art and skill on beautifying women and their bodies. They did their best to decorate their jewelry with precious stones. If we take a closer look at the jewelry created by Indian jewelers, we can see that their unique beauty combined with natural colors. We see that every piece created by Indian jewelers is a truly unique work of art associated with creativity. Indian jewelry is very different from western jewelry. Because an Indian jeweler creates every piece of jewelry in the form of a small piece of art.

⁶ Indian perspectives. №7, August 1998. Ctr. 22.

⁷ India. "Ram Lila", №2 decorations of India peoples. 1984. Str. 14.

Western jewelers, on the other hand, create new products in line with modern fashion. Indian jewelers make sure that each piece of jewelry does not lose its value over the years. Every piece of jewelry can turn any woman into a beauty with intricate patterns, glitter and charm of precious stones.

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Gold has long been valued for its value, its quality, and its ease of use. Gold is the only metal that used naturally. Even when coins minted in history, the gold coin was first, then the silver coin, and finally the copper coin.

Gold is found almost everywhere on earth, even in seawater, but the most valuable in terms of quality is red gold. In nature, gold often contains a mixture of silver. In ancient times, gold collected from the banks of rivers and plains on the slopes of mountains. At that time, gold mining did not require any additional technology. Gold is very rare in the Indian subcontinent. Most of India's gold deposits are located in Karnataka, and today the gold in the "Kolar" gold deposits mined industrially. Most of the gold imported to India, a process that is still going on. The demand for gold in India is so high that almost all the gold is in private hands, that is, in the form of women's jewelry, scattered in the hands of people in cities and villages. We know that in other countries, most of the gold kept in central banks as reserves. This is because gold remains a part of India's existing wealth in the form of women's jewelry, as the dowry system in that country also based on it.

In ancient India, gold was highly valued. Gupta⁸ gold coins are the best-minted currency in terms of quality and purity. Some coins depict royal fame and achievements. For example, gold coins depicting rhinoceros hunting or the king playing a stringed instrument were completely new and attractive and actively used in practice. During the time of the Mongols (a common name of the Turkic nobility, the Mongols were another people), wonderful and valuable gold coins were minted. The best enamels in India have a gold base. Gold is a soft and high-quality metal that is easy to set with pearls and other precious stones. Therefore, it is widely used in the manufacture of various ornaments.

From ancient times, many things have been made of gold with beautiful images and inscriptions. There are many sources for such items. Nevertheless, almost none of them survived to this day. Because any large piece of gold was in constant danger, it was clear that if it fell into the hands of thieves, it would melt it. The best props on the stupa were made of gold. The "Bimaran"⁹ pamphlet, now housed in the British Museum, is also made of gold. All the small vessels

⁸ Gupta (upu:ptə) is a common surname of Indian origin. According to some academics, the name Gupta derived from Goptria, meaning "protector" or "governor."

⁹ Bimaran's pamphlet or props, which contain images of the Buddha and jewelry surrounded by deities such as Brahma and Chakra.

with various images covered with simple stones are made of gold. The use of gold in the decoration of images with gold and in the making of items was widespread in Nepal and Tibet.

The use of gold as an ornament and vessel was widespread throughout the world. In particular, the Vedic gods always wore jewelry made of gold. Gold jewelry was also a tradition in Harappa. Throughout their long history, the people of India still love a variety of ornaments. We know that in the culture of the ancient world, the Egyptians and the Turonian's, their crafts were very popular. However, the Indians did not lag behind them either. The figures depicted in ancient Indian sculptures and their reliefs¹⁰ pointed to some symbol. The Egyptians rarely used this sign. In ancient times, most Indian jewelry was made of silver or simple metals. The use of gold dates back to the Harappa¹¹ period and found in the Terracotta¹². Earrings and bracelets found during excavations confirm this. Plastic bracelets are common in India today. Despite their indifference, it must have acknowledged that they have continued the tradition of ancient glass and lacquer jewelry. Some noble groups of women in India, especially Marwari's¹³, are still rich in silver jewelry and are highly valued. Most low-income women wear simple metal jewelry. At the same time, they have preserved many traditional species and wear them with reverence. There are also cases when women wear gold jewelry with precious or semi-precious stones. For centuries, in addition to weddings and ceremonies, women have the right to wear all jewelry in the company of princes.

If we look at the fine arts of ancient India, we often see male figures decorated with jewelry in sculpture. It noted that almost all the male figures depicted in these sculptures represented gods, and their costumes and ornaments based on the appearance of the kings and nobles of the time.

¹⁰ Relief is a set of irregularities in shape, size, origin, age, and history of development, contours of the surface, solid surfaces, and other solid planetary objects. It consists of positive and negative forms. Relief is the object of study of geomorphology.

¹¹ Harappa is an ancient Indian city, one of the main centers of Harappa civilization. It is located near the old bed of the Ravi River in Sahiwal district of Pakistan. Harappa is not the original name of the city. The name given to it from the modern city of Harappa, located 6 kilometers from the ancient city.

¹² Terracotta is a type of glazed ceramic made of iron, which after the first transition has a distinctive reddish-brown or yellowish-brown color. Terracotta product shave a matte, slightly porous surface.

¹³ Translated from English - Marwari or Mermaid - is an Indian nation originating from the Rajasthan region of India. Also known as, Marwari, their language is Rajasthan, which belongs to the western zone of the Indo-Aryan languages.

A striking example of this is the giant "Kronos"¹⁴ earrings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, valued as one of the earliest known examples of Indian jewelry¹⁵. Their whereabouts are unknown, but similar earrings said to worn by Chakravarti (World Emperor) in a famous relief from Jaggayyapeta (1st century BC) east of Andhra¹⁶. Probably for this reason, none of the large-scale jewelry depicted in the stone sculptures has survived. Such large earrings and royal (with the image of a lion and an elephant) such luxury jewelry are very rare. The ancient art of Indian jewelry as we know it based on two directions. Gold jewelry is very rare found in the excavations of ancient sites. From the third to the fourth centuries BC, countless carvings or, rarely, painted objects founded. Jewelry shows are more popular, so in such cases, many things put on top. The light, very delicate artifacts found in the northwestern excavations of the terracotta stone carving style cannot have reproduced. The jewelry on Ajanta's¹⁷ murals is completely different, but spiritually similar. From the later part of the Gupta period (AD 500) onwards, the Stone and Bronze Age figures and jewelry were usually close to each other. It believed that they do not represent real jewelry. Due to the paucity of jewelry from this period, it not found in many places, including Tamil Nadu.

Most of the unique types of gold jewelry founded in the northwestern part of the continent, in the ancient city of Gandhara, a city that has been thriving since the fourth century BC. As we can see, most of these jewels have Greek or Hellenistic¹⁸ influences. The earrings look like discs with chains ending in tiny beads, a small gold statue of the goddess of love, and the god of love. At that time, it was customary to wear necklaces, necklaces, necklaces, and necklaces made of string.

Even the earliest surviving sculptures do not show as much or as much luxury jewelry as any other statue of Goodness depicted on a terracotta poster found in Taluk near Calcutta in 200 BC. The jewelry found in the excavations still attracts attention. Beads hanging from the waist of the statue,

¹⁴ Kronos, Kroon ("Kroz" in ancient Greek), in ancient Greek mythology - the supreme god, the first god Uranus (heaven) and the goddess - the youngest son of the demiurge Gaya (earth).

¹⁵ Lerner, 1984, pp. 20-21.

¹⁶ H. Zimmer, "The Art of Indian Asia". New York, 1955, p.37.

¹⁷ Ajanta is a predominantly Buddhist temple in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a horseshoe cliff with 29 caves. They divided into two main types - chaitya and vihara - the dormitories of Buddhist monks. Cave murals are world famous.

¹⁸ Hellenism was a predominantly eastern period in Mediterranean history that lasted from the death of Alexander the Great to the final establishment of Roman rule in these areas, usually beginning with the fall of Ptolemy-led Hellenism in Egypt.

necklaces in the form of small fitted figures, small beads on the discs at the ends of large earrings, and part of the belt with round ribbed beads are very suitable. The statue is not in the shape of a long brooch attached to a hat, but in the form of a trident¹⁹ and an elephant's body. Intricate jewelry, including invisible goddesses and clasps for a bandolier²⁰ across the goddess's chest, featuring a "Makara"²¹ (a semi-aquatic mythical animal that plays an important role in Indian iconography). In fact, they are more likely to be granulated²².

Since the Turkic peoples lived in the regions with the largest gold reserves in the world, their attitude to gold was simple. Gold has always had a mysterious effect on the human mind. This is due to its charm, luster and dignity, as well as the presence of radioactivity in this metal. Gold, which used as an ornament in the past, is a unique metal. This unique metal is unique in the world for its functional application and unique properties.

The most convenient country to buy gold in the world is India, which reportedly has the largest private gold reserves, about 7,000 tons of gold. India's total gold reserves are almost 3,000 tones. Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD) said to have said that India bought all the gold in Rome in exchange for textiles and spices. Therefore, it said that the persecution of this metal continues to this day, but this is far from the truth, because the world's largest gold reserves are in the Turan region. The Greeks lived in the region of Turan, and their ancestors were engaged in gold mining since ancient times.

While gold users in India are a large group of first-party jewelers, retailers, dealers, middle-class people and brokers, the strong consumer community on the other side is no less. An interesting note is that of the 150 tons of gold purchased by India in 1986-87, 50 tones smelted from old ornaments, 2-3 tons obtained from the Kolar and Hutti gold mines in Karnataka in South India, and the rest shipped from South Africa to the Middle East in biscuits or casts. Surprisingly, India has banned trade with South Africa. The 1963 Gold Control Act restricted trade and imports. However, the law did not control the almost atavistic (hereditary) desire of

many Indians for gold, nor did it control smuggling. This desire based on a sense of business. India has one of the highest gold prices in the world, which may be the reason why gold is so highly valued there. In November 1987, prices rose to an all-time high (up to 3,744 rupees per 10 grams) to 1,700 rupees against the international price. Inflation and the weakness of the weak rupee have made gold a popular form of investment, with 13 percent of the country's savings in the form of gold or silver jewelry. It has also become a tradition to invest large amounts of metal. The government was unable to set prices because the volatile market prices did not take into account the people's need to buy gold. Nevertheless, market forces, under the guise of whims, encouraged speculation and manipulation, and created a favorable environment for smugglers.

The price of gold has become a hot topic on trains and buses. People will be amazed at the price increase. They remember the days when gold was cheap, and they lamented that the demand for gold today is growing day by day. As the price became too high, they could not afford to buy gold for their daughters' weddings. The custom of giving gold (excluding cash and gifts) as a dowry when his daughter got married was one of the important factors that forced the Indians to buy gold. Among the business communities, 100 pieces of gold dowry given to the girl who being transported to Bahia, who was also a merchant of the pearl caste. Giving gold for dowry was not just a direct economic deal, but also a way of expressing love and affection, so poor families also tried to buy gold for their descendants. Giving gold for dowry is an important custom not only for the bride's family, but also for the groom's family to give jewelry to their new daughter who is coming home. There is a harmony between a woman and gold. There is an Uzbek saying, "Even if there is only one woman left in the world, a jeweler will find a job." In Turan, Muslims have a long tradition of giving dowry to girls for social protection, the amount of which given in gold, which is enough to buy a good house and a cow. In India, women may have donated gold for social protection. The transfer of gold to girls could probably see as a means of preparing for major problems such as the infidelity of her husband, the plight of her family, and unemployment. According to Hindu marriage law, when a man is declared bankrupt, all of his property can be transferred to the state account, but no one has the right to take away his wife's gold brought as dowry. Whether the dowry given to the bride actually belongs to the bride herself or to the groom is a clear explanation. In fact, the gold is the bride's financial protection. Because the demand for dowry in gold or money increases with the devaluation of the marriage. In some cases, the young bride and groom refuse to continue the wedding ceremony until they have received the gold, which considered a dowry for their families.

In the last fifteen years, headlines such as "death of a dowry" and "burning of a bride" have appeared in the press and have caused a great deal of controversy. Different views in this rubric are provoking different debates and discussions.

¹⁹ Trident - spacecraft. Trident (missile) is an American naval-based intercontinental ballistic missile launched from an underwater landing.

²⁰ Bandolier, as well as Bandelier, bandolier, Bandelier - an auxiliary element of military equipment. It is a bulletproof vest with a belt or shoulder strap. A bandolier can also be called a bandolier worn over the shoulder

²¹ Makara - The reel is a legendary sea creature known in Indian customs and among a number of peoples influenced by this tradition. The reel often thought of as a giant aquatic animal that combines the features of dolphins, sharks and crocodiles.

²² Granulation is the formation of granules of a substance, granulation. Granulation is a structure in the photosphere of the Sun. Granulation is a granular tissue formed during wound healing.

Often the groom's parents demand money and gold from the bride's family until they run out of money. Then they look for ways to get rid of the bride for simple reasons. In November 1987, a young woman committed suicide in Tiptur, Karnataka. The reason was that his mother-in-law and father-in-law demanded legal dowry. The people expressed their hatred for this tragedy. The incident has caused a great deal of controversy, but it is still happening. The crime of mahr²³ is punishable by law "on paper". It is very difficult to change this marriage system related to gold. The jeweler in Baroda said without hesitation, "As long as there is marriage in India, jewelers will not go hungry."

There are many male masters in Indian jewelry, and women are rare in this field. However, in family jewelry workshops in cities like Bijapur and Gulbarga in Karnataka, women do a lot to help the jewelry industry. Women have not set up their own workshops in this field. Jewelry is a very dangerous profession for men, so men took up this profession. For example, frequent bending of a column (a pipe used to bend gold to bend the head) can lead to lung damage and impaired vision. Nevertheless, the jeweler never worked alone. He had one or two students with him, of course, usually a son or a cousin. The jewelers set a waiting period of two weeks to three months. Sometimes it is not possible to make jewelry on time. This makes the buyer angry, so they try to make the jewelry on time. Usually wedding jewelry requires a different skill than other items. There are also requirements for jewelers to set their own priorities. If there is very little time left for the wedding, other work put on the shelf, and the most necessary orders are prepared.

3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the history of Indian jewelry goes back to ancient times. The jewelry and ornaments, which made in the past are still in vogue and have not lost their style. Indian jewelry developed not only in one city, but also in the whole region. Unique Indian jewelry made since ancient times. Gold and precious stones considered to have talismanic properties in different cultures. In India, on the other hand, gold is widely believed to be beneficial to human physical well-being. For example, cylindrical gold bacteria believed to alleviate heart disease, reducing gold tumors when diagnosed with prostatitis. It well known that a large part of Indian mythology revolves around gold. Man's attitude to this metal reflected in oral and written folklore. What is interesting about some of the details is how they reflect the design of the jewelry. The strange thing about some magazines is that they provide wonderful and interesting information about how jewelry design is shaped. For example, the image of Lakshmi mentioned in many magazines because it is associated with

gold. Similarly, snakes, especially cobras, which considered the guardians of the legendary treasure, are one of the common motifs in Indian jewelry.

Since the Hindus have linked their passion for gold to something sacred, this interest means that the blood in their veins will never go away from them. There are many tales of caution in gold-related stories - a way to balance this culture with its destructive urges. Rabindranath Tagore is a great writer who has mastered these processes better than anyone else has. His most iconic works, such as *The Property of Trust* and *The Stolen Pearls*, contain some of the most memorable remarks condemning the pursuit of gold by a man who has renounced humanity. We are confident that the Indian jewelry industry will continue to improve and develop. Their jewelry styles enriched with new technologies as time goes on. There is no doubt that this art in India will continue to grow and become famous all over the world.

4. REFERENCES

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²³ In Islam, a mahr (in [Arabic](#): مهر) is the obligation, in the form of money or possessions paid by the groom, to the bride at the time of [Islamic marriage](#) (payment also has circumstances on when and how to pay).