



RESEARCH PAPER**Thinking on the Innovation and Development Path of Pottery Craft in China and Pakistan****Qu Qiumei**

PhD Scholar, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan; Northeastern University at Qinhuangdao, Hebei, China

***Corresponding Author**

qqm13099841256@163.com

ABSTRACT

Pottery has different uses in its capacity, as it was used in different countries in ancient and medieval times which in the modern era is more focused as an art along with its utility. In this research article the main focus is to compare the pottery techniques as an art and its development historically in China and Pakistan. The ancient and medieval techniques of pottery remained similar in both the countries while both later patterns and approaches of pottery changed with the passage of time in both countries. As it is seen that the Chinese pottery become more rationalize and worked more with the modern technology but the Pakistan pottery retained its artistic approach in a better way. The methodological approach of this research article is to apply the qualitative research techniques with using the case of Pakistani and Chinese pottery craft. In the same way, the results of the research shows that Chinese pottery has been changed with the passage of time.

KEYWORDS China, Comparison, Development, Innovation, Pakistan, Pottery**Introduction**

The inheritance and protection of ceramic technology is of great significance. Its emergence is due to people's wisdom, but its demise is due to the development of industrialization, economic globalization and urbanization. Culture is constantly changing, but the protection of intangible cultural heritage is very important, it protects the local characteristics of culture, but also can play a role in reviving the power of literature and art. Chinese and Pakistani ceramics also need to be inherited and protected. With the impact of the tide of the market economy, the acceleration of the modernization process and the competition of foreign cultures, the living space of traditional culture has been severely squeezed. Due to the inability to adapt to the development and changes of the social environment, some projects have few inheritors or practitioners, small and remote areas, low visibility and influence. It is called "small project" of intangible cultural heritage. Pottery is also the precious spiritual wealth left to us by our ancestors, which embodies the historical memory and cultural genes of all countries in the world, and plays an immeasurable role in the complete continuation of the human and national spirits. How to inherit and protect these pottery skills and avoid their annihilation is an important topic in the protection of intangible cultural heritage. (Underhill & Underhill, 2002).

Of course, in the process of development, pottery making technology is restricted by the outside world and itself due to a variety of reasons. The external reasons include the impact of industrial production on folk pottery, the change of modern life style, the change of pottery tradition and the loss of its own limitations, the

change of aesthetic taste, the loss of pottery technology, the loss of folk ceramics, and the interruption of ceramic culture. Nowadays, with the increasing development of modernization and the increasing globalization trend, globalization ideas are increasingly accepted by the people, and how to protect, inherit, improve and develop immaterial national handicrafts, including ceramics, has become an urgent issue to be paid attention to. One of the best ways to remove post-colonization and "aphasia" is to respect and inherit national handicrafts and culture. Research, protection and inheritance on the basis of respect, and development and improvement of the protection of the cultural heritage of pottery craft on the basis of inheritance require not only the monopolistic protection of the national cultural construction policy, but also the development of traditional pottery by social classes with the achievements of innovation and market development in the protection process of the national cultural construction policy. As far as clay pottery is concerned, there is not only a market for handmade, artistic and high-taste works in modern and future life, but also a large market, which will certainly have greater economic, cultural and artistic value (Gowlland, 2009).

The inheritance and revitalization of pottery technology, in the final analysis, are to ensure its vitality. Inheritance is a necessary prerequisite for revitalization, and revitalization is a reliable guarantee for inheritance. To do so, it requires the joint efforts and positive interactions of governments, companies, potters and experts.

Literature Review

This study looked at both cultures and selected some of the most current customs and trends to compare the trends on an equal footing. In addition to their religious differences, it was striking to see how similar the two nations' conceptual, ceremonial, traditional, social stratification between genders, socialization, arts, graphics, architecture, secular celebration, and inheritance practices were. These striking cultural and mental connections further support the long-standing affinity between the two countries (Siyal, 2019). The many handicrafts and arts of Sindh are well-known around the world. Traditional handicrafts from Sindh have a rich history and have changed over time. Ancient markets in Armenia, Baghdad, Basra, Istanbul, Cairo, and Samarkand all marketed the creations of Sindhi artists. Handicrafts have been a source of pride and a means of subsistence for the people of Sindh for more than a century. This is due to the different Sindhi cultures, lives, and customs as well as geographical factors, which have all affected Sindhi art. What we know about ancient human habits, religious beliefs, and cultural practices comes through preserved works of art and craftsmanship that are dispersed like a crystal bowl dropped on marble. To study, one must particularly gather these wayward fragments (Khan, 2011).

Problems in the inheritance and protection of pottery craft in China and Pakistan

The original living environment has changed

Under the impact of the tide of the international market economy, the acceleration of the modernization process and the competition of foreign cultures, the living space of traditional culture has been severely squeezed. Due to the inability to adapt to the development and changes of the social environment, some projects have few inheritors or practitioners, small and remote regions, low visibility and influence.

From the perspective of the inheritance and protection of ceramic making techniques in China and Pakistan at the present stage, the common characteristics of ceramic making in the two countries are:

a) The number of people who can fire clay pottery and inherit clay pottery is decreasing, and the existing inheritors are old, so it is difficult to ensure that the inheritance of clay pottery making skills can be realized in a short time.

b) With the continuous development of modern technology, traditional handicraft is gradually replaced by modern technology, and the use value of traditional clay pottery is gradually replaced by modern industrial products. Clay pottery is more used as tourist souvenirs, and local people rarely buy clay pottery for home use, which causes great changes in the original ecological living environment of clay pottery (Hobson, 1915).

c) At the same time of the rapid development of modern manufacturing industry, people's living habits are also constantly changing with the development of modern technology, people have fewer choices for pottery products, and more tend to choose various alloy materials. The storage and storage function of pottery products has long been replaced by wood products, metal products or plastic products; The pattern, color and shape of unique personality are not in line with the current public aesthetic concept, and it is difficult to stimulate people's cognitive emotions; Although in order to better promote the development of the ceramic industry in the two countries, the two governments have introduced a lot of support policies, but from the overall trend, the original ecological living environment has been difficult to restore, which is also the inevitable result of social progress (Rackham, 1917).

Clay making skills inherited fault

With the development of social economy in today's world, the development of digital economy has become a global consensus. Digital economy is a key force to restructure global factor resources, reshape economic structure, and even change the world competition pattern. Digital economy is gradually becoming an important part of the national economy, affecting all aspects of national life. The successful experience of the rapid development of the digital economy is to give full play to the role of the market in efficient resource allocation, government-led infrastructure construction, and an inclusive and prudent regulatory policy system. With the rapid development of the world economy, the living standards of the people of China and Pakistan have been significantly improved, which has greatly changed the living habits and lifestyles of the people of the two countries, and the overall effectiveness of some intangible cultural heritage projects in meeting social needs is decreasing. This means that the role played by ceramic products in people's lives is no longer important. Coupled with the high cost in the early stage, the reduction of demand directly leads to the decline of the project's economic efficiency, creativity and social influence, and the loss of the power of independent inheritance and development. In this situation, it is inevitable that the types of ceramic products will continue to decrease, pottery kilns will be abandoned, ancestral pottery skills will not be paid attention to, the value of creation will be ignored, people will make less profit from pottery skills, many young people will change their careers, and fewer and fewer potters will emerge, which makes the inheritance of pottery skills appear to be broken. The pottery industry faces a problem that both China and Pakistan share.

Lack of perfect policy guarantee

Both China and Pakistan lack legal basis for the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage. As a result, the implementation of relevant preferential policies for inheritors is not in place, and the lack of supervision leads to the lack of enthusiasm of inheritors under great pressure in life.

Both Pakistan and China are agriculture-oriented countries, and the workshop owners of the two countries can only spare time to make clay pottery because of the farming life. They cannot systematically create pottery works, and cannot guide them steadfastly to study pottery modeling and pottery firing techniques.

Some of the government's efforts to rescue and protect intangible cultural heritage are still superficial. The incomplete implementation of relevant policies, improper protection measures and lack of normalness in the training of inheritors are all objective factors restricting the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage.

The training mechanism of inheritors is not sound, the aging is serious, and the inheritance chain is difficult to sustain

The common characteristics of the inheritance training mechanism in China and Pakistan are that the aging speed of the existing pottery people is accelerating, there are fewer and fewer inheritors, and the consciousness of inheritance is weak. Some inheritors follow the backward customs of passing on the inside without passing on the outside, passing on the male without passing on the female, and the work of training inheritors is only superficial and cannot be implemented in practice. Young inheritors earn low income from traditional skills, which leads to the lack of enthusiasm for learning among young people and their interest in learning. Young people accept the products of modern popular culture very quickly, but lack interest in traditional cultural products, so they lack the motivation to learn traditional culture and traditional skills.

People lack awareness of inheritance and protection

The important feature of intangible cultural heritage is living inheritance. The concept of "living state" has two meanings: First, from the outside of a certain nation, it is the current living cultural form; Second, from the internal point of view of this nation, this is a cultural tradition that still survives the inner core spirit and value system of the culture. The living form is inherited from the original to the present, but not all cultural events spread in human society are intangible cultural heritage. The value criteria for measuring intangible cultural heritage have five aspects, namely, whether it has important historical, cultural, artistic, scientific and social values. Lu Mingze, *Inheritance and Protection of Living Intangible Cultural Heritage of Manchu Embroidery [J]*, *Cultural Relic Identification and Appreciation*, Issue 5, 2023. Another significant feature of intangible cultural heritage is that its inheritance and protection can promote economic development in a long-term process, and short-term effectiveness is difficult to show. However, in today's society with rapid economic development, people's pace of life is constantly accelerating, people hope to quickly obtain economic benefits, and they have ignored the traditional cultural heritage around them, and their awareness of inheritance and protection is weak. Nowadays, the demand for pottery products is so depleted that the economic productivity of pottery technology is almost zero. For inheritors, it is difficult to expect to burn earth and make pottery as a source of income to maintain survival, but they are more willing to invest their limited time and energy in undertakings that can obtain higher income, so as to meet their basic physiological and security needs such as food, clothing, housing and

transportation, and even pursue a richer and better life. At the same time, if you do not engage in pottery firing for a long time, the skills of the inheritors will gradually become rusty, the emotion of the pottery will slowly disappear, and the will to continue the occupation will gradually fade away.

Traditional ceramic crafts appear in the countryside, and more cities are replaced by modern industrial products, making traditional ceramic products lose market space.

The financial support channel is single, and the local "hematopoietic" ability is not strong

At present, the channels for the inheritance and protection of traditional craft products in China and Pakistan generally come from government funding, which is single in form and limited in strength, and the ability of "hematopoietic" is not strong. Whether in China or Pakistan, local cultural industries in rural areas are neglected, tourism is not developed, economic development is slow, and ceramic craft production is mostly distributed in rural areas, which has affected the living space of intangible cultural heritage inheritors.

The research mechanism of remote system is incomplete and the management method is improper

China's Yunnan Jianshui, Xinjiang Tarim region, Pakistan's Gujarat and many other areas are relatively isolated, systematic research mechanisms are not sound, management methods are not proper. A long-term management mechanism has not been established.

The lack of a perfect legal protection system for intangible cultural heritage, the lack of the establishment of inheritance training mechanism and scientific management methods

Due to the lack of a perfect legal system, the legal rights of the inheritors cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, it is impossible to ensure that the inheritors are subsidized by the government and respected by the society, and the inheritors cannot fulfill the corresponding inheritance obligations and effectively protect the continuity of the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. In addition, there is no effective law to provide better social security for inheritors and give certain policy support, it is impossible for inheritors to use their own skills and activities to improve their personal income, cannot guarantee their living standards, and cannot ensure that inheritors have enough energy to devote to the cause of inheritance and protection (Messenger, 2019).

Path of inheritance and development of pottery making skills between China and Pakistan

Policy protection

Despite the impact of modernization and foreign culture, ceramic handicraft business is still quite potential, has broad prospects for expansion. Although it can be passed on independently, it is necessary for the governments of the two countries to adopt policy protection measures in accordance with the law, such as protecting the origin of raw materials from pollution, the destruction of resources and over-exploitation, the establishment of brands and trademarks, the prevention of vicious competition and over-exploitation, and preferential measures such as tax reduction and exemption, so that it can grow normally and healthily under the conditions of a market

economy. It is also important to take the necessary measures to ensure the inheritance and continuity of ceramic skills.

The government should play its leading role, and the administrative departments should incorporate the protection of traditional pottery skills into their work agenda and take measures such as formulating protection laws and regulations, giving spiritual and material encouragement to potters, reducing and reducing taxes, and providing special funds to support them, so as to effectively promote the inheritance of the craft and revitalize the company and potters should improve their quality under the unified planning and guidance of the government. When conditions are available, establish industry organizations and formulate industry regulations, accept students and send young potters to colleges and universities for further study, and create conditions for the sustainable development of the craft. Experts should help the company and potters improve the understanding of the value connotation of traditional Nisi clay pottery and establish the awareness of cultural protection. And provide consultation and guidance for publicity, improvement of design and production, improvement of product quality and packaging, and change of business mechanism.

Follow the culture first principle

In the inheritance and development of traditional crafts, people should not only recognize their economic value, but also attach importance to the dual attributes of their inherent cultural value. Because many traditional craftsmen cannot balance the relationship between the two, the economic value and cultural value of traditional crafts are contradictory, which makes the inheritance and protection of traditional crafts fall into a dilemma. For intangible cultural heritage projects, it is more of a cultural value. That is to say, in the process of inheriting ceramic crafts, we should follow the principle of cultural priority, implement the concept of sustainable development, pay attention to economic value, but also protect the cultural value contained in ceramic crafts, follow the local regional culture, faith, folklore, traditional stories and other cultural landscapes combined with the local natural landscape into it, combined with the current international community development. Give Xinjiang pottery more connotation of The Times, keep pace with The Times, and achieve its own sustainable development.

Scientific and systematic collection of historical documents and materials of ceramic technology, collection of representative ceramic objects at various stages, interview and investigation, use of written records, photography, sound recording, video and other ways, as complete and detailed as possible to occupy and record the relevant information and materials, establish archives and databases and properly preserve.

Step up publicity

Intangible cultural heritage protection is a project of the whole nation, but in practice, specific protection work is undertaken by the intangible cultural heritage management departments established by the government or the cultural museum. These departments are almost all public welfare, and the funding source of protection is the financial allocation of the government. The traditional ceramic process is difficult to get the government departments to give enough energy and sufficient concern.

The Chinese and Pakistani governments can also take effective measures such as hiring designers to design a batch of samples of ceramic crafts in both countries to

customize these new designs. Once these finished products have a good market, the village potters and apprentices will be interested and will follow suit. Through such sales feedback, the company develops and promotes, as well as improves some products, to achieve the interaction with the production of family workshops in the village. The company propagandizes and promotes the products of various farmers, and the products are still produced by each family workshop and controlled by itself. After unified acquisition, the company is responsible for product quality inspection and sales. Organize ceramic products to participate in international fairs and other external business contacts for marketing; The company works with the local government to create a cultural and ecological tourism village through some gift pottery that is focused and suitable for local ethnic characteristics. At the same time, vigorously strengthen the technical transformation, improve the product yield, moderately introduce the billet technology, improve the firing formula, so that the ceramic process becomes the corresponding production of domestic life of the batch products.

Intangible cultural heritage, as a kind of intangible cultural wealth, provides a reliable guarantee for enriching people's spiritual and cultural life. Strengthening the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage is conducive to protecting excellent Chinese and Pakistani traditional culture and maintaining cultural diversity. It is conducive to inheriting and developing the culture of China and Pakistan and carrying forward the national spirit; It is conducive to enriching the cultural life of the people and building a harmonious culture; It is conducive to promoting the all-round development of China's economy, society and culture. As the wisdom crystallization of Chinese and Pakistani people, ceramic crafts reflect strong national cultural characteristics. Through the protection and inheritance of ceramic crafts in the two countries, it can lay a good foundation for national unity and national harmony. This requires greater publicity in the process of inheriting the ceramic making skills of the two countries, so that more people in the world can understand the unique intangible cultural heritage of the ceramics of the two countries. Especially under the implementation of the "Belt and Road Initiative", the importance of the role played by China in the trade between China and Pakistan is self-evident. This requires the national and local governments to increase publicity, especially for local governments, should mobilize all efforts to lay the foundation for the inheritance and development of ceramic production skills in the two countries. With the help of newspapers, publications and many new media tools, live demonstration and video recording, the ceramic production techniques of the two countries are introduced in an all-round way, so that more people can feel the charm of the traditional ceramic craft.

More and more humanities scholars in universities are committed to the study of the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage resources, with extensive fields and remarkable achievements, providing a solid theoretical guarantee and intellectual support for the inheritance and protection of the intangible cultural heritage of China and Pakistan. Colleges and universities have joined the ranks of the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage resources, gradually breaking the single text model and the academic model of the college, and avoiding the paper. Conduct field investigation into intangible cultural heritage resources, and go deep into the folk collection and collation of ethnic and folk intangible cultural heritage.

Step up efforts to inherit

In order to better realize the inheritance and development of ceramic production skills in the two countries, it is necessary to increase the inheritance efforts, and include the production skills of pottery in the key content of local intangible cultural heritage

protection, so as to achieve multi-level implementation and strengthen the relevant protection work. Especially in the process of inheritance and development, it is necessary to pay attention to the training of inheritors, and change the existing problems of inheritance fault on the basis of target training. In the current social development, the economic value of pottery has been greatly weakened. We should adopt the mode of industrialization development, focus on supporting some handicraft enterprises with clay pottery as the main content, and support the industrialization development of pottery by giving preferential tax and loan. At the same time of the rapid development of the current social economy, people's attention to ceramic production is also increasing, and the cultural value contained in ceramics will be recognized by the world, in the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, shine.

The purpose of the protection of intangible cultural heritage is to protect the traditional cultural connotation and core values, and the unique forms, techniques, colors, patterns and other individual labels of the project are the external manifestations of its cultural connotation and core values. Based on the purpose of intangible cultural heritage protection, we need to inherit these personality labels in the process of inheritance and protection, and must not easily change to meet the needs of the public, otherwise it will make the intangible cultural heritage projects homogenized, popular and mediocre, and the inheritance and protection work will become meaningless. As a result, the intangible cultural heritage, which is originally a minority, will continue to be unknown, difficult to attract social attention and stimulate demand growth, and it is difficult to make substantive breakthroughs in inheritance and protection. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen its inheritance.

We will improve the legal protection system for intangible cultural heritage and establish a training mechanism for inheritors and scientific management methods

The economic benefits of the pottery industry are actually not ideal. It is for this reason that government intervention is needed. On the one hand, the government needs to invest money to give impetus to the pottery industry. On the other hand, it needs legal support and protection.

The intangible cultural heritage and intellectual property protection system should be integrated, and different intellectual property rights should be applied to protect the intangible cultural heritage according to the specific situation. By changing their thinking and strengthening the protection of inheritors, inheritors have Copyrights, patents, trademarks and other rights, and intangible cultural heritage has been effectively protected by intellectual property rights. In order to effectively protect, preserve, extend and develop China's intangible cultural heritage, we should make full use of the intangible cultural heritage law and the existing intellectual property law, form a three-dimensional and cross-protection situation, and meet the spiritual and economic interests of the groups, groups, individuals or countries with intangible cultural heritage to the greatest extent. In order to avoid other subjects of the intangible cultural heritage wantonly commercial or other aspects of use, damage to the interests of the state, the nation and the people.

Establish a systematic and scientific research mechanism, strengthen the construction of the team of experts, and increase personnel training

Human resources are very scarce in the field of pottery making in both countries. Because the economic benefits brought by the ceramic industry are far less than other industries. Most villagers do not know enough about pottery making. The government

needs talents from various industries to participate in the pottery industry and build a complete industrial chain, which mainly needs to improve the pottery process first. The improvement of pottery technology requires talents. Continue to learn chemistry and other disciplines, research pottery process, optimize pottery industry. It is also necessary to introduce art related personnel, combined with the characteristics of ceramics in the two countries, to design ceramic products that adapt to the market, and promote ceramic culture.

Actively absorb the corresponding university graduates to strengthen the team of intangible cultural heritage research; Clear the direction of talent demand, and help local colleges and universities to strengthen the training of relevant talents; Increase the discipline combination with the corresponding specialties of colleges and universities inside and outside the region; It will attract non-governmental talents and stimulate the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses for the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage (Miller, 2007).

Increase capital investment, realize the industrialization of intangible cultural heritage and guarantee the inheritance and protection of intangible cultural heritage

Both China's and Pakistan's ceramic craft are ancient skills inherited, the historical witness and living fossil of the wisdom and creativity of the ancestors, and have important academic value in ethnology, folklore and art. If the government and the tourism industry fund the preservation, it is expected to continue and have far-reaching significance. Whether China or Pakistan's ceramic craft inheritance is also facing the management system and concept of the absence and mistakes, such as business development, lack of successors, inheritance infix. This requires financial support from the government or relevant organizations and enterprises to inject new vitality, and after a period of time, efforts are expected to transform the supportive protection into independent inheritance.

Strengthen publicity and education to raise public awareness of protection

For intangible cultural heritage, its practicality has long been ignored by people, but people can enhance their physical and mental pleasure through the perception of its charm, so as to meet their spiritual needs. For the same intangible cultural heritage project, each person's charm perception is different, and the degree of pleasure is also different, which is due to each person's innate species genes, as well as the aesthetic standards determined by the acquired life experience and education level. Aesthetic differences and the degree to which the sensory elements released by the intangible cultural heritage project conform to people's aesthetic standards determine whether people love, dislike, or are indifferent to the project. Although the pottery process in a certain regional scope has few people, but by strengthening publicity, expanding the geographical scope of its audience and the population base, I believe that the pottery enthusiasts' group can also form a certain scale. Nowadays, mature and modern information technology can make the dissemination of cultural information more extensive and rapid, and the cost is low. For example, digital cultural museums, third-party social platforms, etc., are very economic and effective means in the protection of intangible cultural heritage. Non-genetic inheritors and intangible cultural heritage protection departments can make full use of these means to actively strengthen publicity efforts, so that pottery craft can enter the sight of potential lovers and be known by people who know how to appreciate it, increase the number of audiences for pottery craft, and support the survival and development of pottery industry. (Shafeeq, 2014).

Just as scholar Bao Bingfeng advocated in "Research on the Status of the Inheritance and Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage around Tarim -- Taking the Inheritance and Protection of the clay pottery firing Technique of the Mold Method as an example", the government should play a leading role and actively guide the masses to understand the traditional culture and to have positive and healthy entertainment. Establish some cultural transmission habits to attract young people who love non-material culture to join; Appropriate education of folk art and folk culture should be carried out in various schools; Strengthen the people's identification and education of traditional culture, so that the people consciously and voluntarily inherit and develop folk culture. We should attach importance to cultural construction at the grassroots level, carry out relevant activities, enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the grassroots people, let the general public have a new understanding and perception of intangible cultural heritage, and make it a spiritual food for physical and mental nourishment (Knappett,1994).

Conclusion

Many intangible cultural heritages are more expensive in inheritance, bear a heavier burden, and have a low utilization rate, which often makes culture lovers give up their pursuit. Government departments or practitioners, inheritors and cultural enterprises can provide public welfare or a small number of paid and shared works, props, venues, etc., which can effectively promote the intensive use of resources, reduce the cost of inheritors and practitioners, reduce the entry threshold of lovers, and eliminate the worries of cultural lovers. The technology is eternal, and the protection of clay pottery is a cause that will benefit the contemporary era and make achievements in the future. It is believed that with the strong cooperation of governments, companies, potters and experts, the revitalization of clay pottery in China and Pakistan will provide a strong guarantee for it.

References

- Underhill, A. P., & Underhill, A. P. (2002). *Craft production and social change in northern China* (pp. 241-258). Springer US.
- Gowlland, G. (2009). Style, skill and modernity in the Zisha pottery of China. *The Journal of Modern Craft*, 2(2), 129-141.
- Hobson, R. L. (1915). *Chinese Pottery and Porcelain: Pottery and early wares* (Vol. 1). Funk and Wagnalls.
- Siyal, A. W. (2019). Sharing cultural values of China and Pakistan. *International Communication of Chinese Culture*, 6(4), 337-345.
- Khan, F. D. (2011). Preserving the heritage: a case study of handicrafts of Sindh (Pakistan).
- Rackham, B. (1917). The Literature of Chinese Pottery: A Brief Survey and Review. *The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs*, 30(167), 45-52.
- Huang, J., Simatrang, S., & Joneurairatana, E. (2023). An Analysis of Ancient Xishuangbanna Dai Pottery Craft and Culture in Yunnan, China. *The International Journal of Designed Objects*, 17(2), 1.
- Messenger, M. (2019). The purple pottery of Jianshui, China. *Ceramics Art and Perception*, (113), 53-59.
- Rye, O. S., & Evans, C. (1976). Traditional pottery techniques of Pakistan: field and laboratory studies.
- Miller, H. M. L. (2007). Associations and ideologies in the locations of urban craft production at Harappa, Pakistan (Indus Civilization). *Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association*, 17(1), 37-51.
- Shafeeq, M. (2014). Crafts of Cholistan (Bahawalpur Punjab Pakistan). *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 193.
- Khan, M. S. A. (2014). The Changing Perspective of Art Education in Pakistan. *Online Submission*.
- Knappett, C. (1994). Traditional pottery technologies in two North West Frontier villages, Pakistan. *South Asian Studies*, 10(1), 99-111.