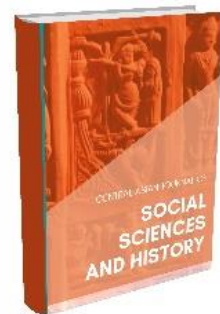




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Works Performed on The Development of Light Industry in The Second Quarter of the 20th Century in The Samarkand Region (in the case of the “Hujum” factory)

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Abstract:

In the second quarter of the 20th century, several works on the establishment of light industry were carried out in the Samarkand region. As a result, the number of local workers in light industrial enterprises in the region increased. In this article, the activity of local workers working in light industrial enterprises of Samarkand region is analyzed on the example of "Hujum" factory.

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INTRODUCTION

Until 1917, Turkestan was one of the important economic regions of Tsarist Russia. By the time of Soviet power, the territory of Uzbekistan became a more important center for the metropolis. After

the October events, the Soviet government initially nationalized industrial enterprises in order to subjugate the country to its interests. Foreign investment was canceled and all industrial enterprises were transferred to the state.

Starting from 1918, existing enterprises were reorganized and new ones were launched in Samarkand region. In particular, sewing, match and paper factories started their activities. The production of graphite and pencils was launched. But the devastation after the civil war prevented the import of new production equipment from Russia to Turkestan. Therefore, in the early 20s of the 20th century, the main work in industrial enterprises was based on manual labor.

In 1919, at the 1st meeting of the Turkestan national economy meeting, it was emphasized that special attention should be paid to the expansion of local gas production. In June 1919, the textile department of the TASSR was established in order to regulate the production of handicrafts in Turkestan and subordinate it to the interests of the state. The regional textile industry association was established under the Samarkand regional economic council, and cotton, wool, silk and temporary cotton ginning and oil-soap factories were included in it [1].

During the civil war in Russia, attention to the silk industry in Central Asia decreased sharply. Silk production was second only to cotton in terms of economic importance. At first, in Samarkand, cocoon cultivation and thread splitting were carried out by artisans. Information about the activities of silk processing enterprises of Samarkand region was first found in the report of 1924-1925. According to it, at that time there were two semi-artisan silk weaving enterprises in the region employing 106 workers [2].

In the following years, the construction of the second "Hujum" silk weaving factory in the republic began in Samarkand. It was planned to produce more than two thousand pounds of raw silk there per year. The enterprise was commissioned in June 1927. The enterprise was mainly intended for female workers. In the first year, 600 Uzbek and Tajik women worked at the enterprise [3].

Initially, the enterprise did not have its own name. At the time, its management was in the hands of various organizations. In particular, from 1927 to 1930, the enterprise was under the management of the Central Asia "Turkshyolk" joint-stock company, and from 1931 it was subordinated to the "Orta Asia silk" trust. In 1934-1938, the factory was transferred to the silk processing trust of Uzbekistan "Uzbekipak Industry". Since 1939, it has been included in the light industry department of the Uzbek SSR [4].

Initially, the enterprise operated on the basis of the Charter of the Turkshyolk joint-stock company, which was developed on the basis of the decree on trusts dated April 1, 1923. A committee was established under the authorized council of "Turkshyolk" in Samarkand to implement production activities and organize management. This committee was empowered to collectively discuss and consider issues related to production, economy, trade, rationalization, labor supply, transportation, product quality improvement and cost reduction. All the decisions of the board are formalized with a special protocol and periodically submitted to the board of "Turkshyolk" for information. Each of its members presented current issues for discussion by the council.

The structure of the silk weaving factory is defined by "Turkshyolk". The structure of the Samarkand silk-weaving combine was as follows:

The first department is a spinning department, a silk room, a factory office, a hanging room, a dressing room and a boiler room;

The second department - machine department, metalworking, carpentry workshops, dispensary, kitchen, illiteracy school and library;

The third section is a dormitory for servants;

The fourth section is a dormitory for coaches and guards;

The fifth section was a two-story building for workers and consisted of a warehouse for raw materials, servants' quarters, and a blacksmith's workshop.

The Samarkand silk-weaving combine operated on the basis of a power of attorney given to the director of the factory by the management of "Turkshyolk" company. The silk-weaving combine was in contact with all state agencies and production enterprises related to the field on all issues of its activity [5].

In May 1928, the enterprise produced 844.05 pounds, i.e. 13 thousand 815 kilograms of raw cocoons, and the daily output was 206 kilograms. In October 1927, 599 workers were employed at the enterprise, of which 265 were local men, 59 were European men, 165 were local women, and 110 were European women. In general, 54.1% of the main workers were men, 45.9% were women [6].

During these years, the Soviet government began to attract representatives of local nationalities to production in large numbers. As a result, by the beginning of 1929, 83% of the factory workers were representatives of the local nationality [7]. The handicrafts department of the city of Samarkand paid special attention to attracting individual craftsmen, especially women craftsmen, to collective production. In 1930, 74 percent of the factory workers were mainly women. Most of them, after studying and improving their education, became production masters and were promoted to management positions. Mayram Kamalova (deputy director of the factory), H. Eshonkulova (head of the party women's department of the Old City district), R. Omonjonova (instructor), R. Rahimova (head of the farm at the "Attack" factory) and others among them [8].

During this period, reconstruction of enterprises and construction of new ones were also carried out. In particular, in 1928-1929, 9,200 rubles were allocated for the reconstruction of enterprises and the construction of new enterprises in the province. 2 million of this amount. 333,000 rubles, i.e. 25.4 percent, were aimed at building new industrial enterprises. This was 3 times more than the expenditure of 1927–1928.

It was not easy to achieve such a result. Only part of the workers were provided with housing. Many workers of factories and factories lived far from the enterprises. Cultural and household conditions were not well established in several enterprises. Many enterprises did not have a clubhouse, cafeteria or kitchen. For example, at the "Hujum" silk weaving factory, the kindergarten was designed for 20 children, and the number of women with children was more than 100. In addition, there was a shortage of lubricants to apply on the hands, and gloves to protect from the wind. Products such as flour, rice, tea, kavush and handicrafts were not always available in stores [9].

In 1933, party activists of the city of Samarkand made a decision to develop the industry of

Samarkand and expand the production of consumer goods. The main goal was to improve the organization of workers' labor in enterprises, to fully master the secrets of production techniques, and to create a powerful tool for the implementation of national economic plans.

Labor productivity in industry has increased somewhat in recent years. In 1933, labor productivity at the "Hujum" enterprise increased by 70.5% compared to 1932. At the same time, gross production also increased. The recruitment of specialist personnel to enterprises has increased. The number of participants in technical training courses and clubs organized in many enterprises of the city has increased. For example, in 1934 and early 1935, the silk trust allocated 60,000 soums to the "Hujum" felting factory for the training and retraining of workers. This fund made it possible to train 222 workers in 9 illiteracy courses in 1935, to train about a hundred workers in evening courses and working faculties.

In 1935, training aimed at acquiring the most necessary technical knowledge was organized at the factory. As a result, 970 workers were able to improve their skills and acquire technical secrets. This year, the factory fulfilled the annual task by 117.1 percent. Also, in the years before the Second World War, many plants and factories in the Samarkand region began to switch to the mechanized system [10].

During the Second World War, industrial enterprises in the Samarkand region focused on the production of products for the needs of the front. In the first years of the war, the workers of the "Hujum" factory produced raw materials worth 85 thousand soums in two months.

During the war years, the youth of the city learned various manufacturing professions to fill the jobs in the industry. From the first day of the war, regional industrial enterprises started training workers to replace those mobilized to the front. More than 80 students of FZO were pre-admitted to the "Hujum" factory and continued their studies at the workplace [11].

The employees of the Hujum factory tried to produce as many products as possible for the army. In 1941, the factory completed the production plan ahead of schedule, on October 21. The enterprise team saved 400,000 rubles of raw materials and brought a profit of 3.5 million rubles to the state. Enterprises not only increased the speed of work, but also tried to produce high-quality products. Each team had a leader in their field of production. For example, Kayerkova, a deputy of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR, had three sons who served in the army, and she increased the production rate every day and saved raw materials. Gorskaya and Rahmatova achieved a record in this regard. They not only worked with high productivity, but also taught their experience to young spinners [12].

Since the beginning of the war, all party enterprises under the leadership of the regional party committee have paid more attention to the inclusion of advanced workers in the ranks of the party. In 1941, the number of members of the party organization at the "Hujum" factory increased significantly.

Even during the Second World War, a lot of money was allocated for the development of the national economy. In particular, in the ten months of 1941, 65 thousand 329 rubles were spent on the development of the national economy of the region, of which 27 thousand 823 rubles were directed to the development of industry, 26777 rubles to agriculture, and the rest to the development of cultural and household services [13].

From the beginning of 1942, the mechanical workshops of the "Kuyash" artel began to produce mines and hand grenades. Artel cooperated with the "Hujum" factory and the central power station in performing this task. In addition, together with the "Hujum" factory, the silk weaving factory began to

produce special fabric for the production of bags (bags for powder charges) for large-caliber weapons [14].

The light and food industry of Samarkand fulfilled the task of providing the front with clothes, food and the most necessary products for the population in the difficult conditions of the war. However, the difficult situation during the war prevented the development of these industries. Nevertheless, during the war years, more than 150 new shops were built in the enterprises of Samarkand region, the production of more than 200 new types of products was mastered, and the overall level of production doubled.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the second quarter of the 20th century, construction and re-equipment of light industrial enterprises was carried out in Samarkand region, as in the whole of Uzbekistan. This led to the expansion of the ranks of local industrial workers. However, the one-sided policy of the Soviet government in this regard caused many industries to lag behind. It turned out that some of the high indicators shown in the process of industrial production were fake. At the same time, in the post-war years, a competition was organized among industrial workers. As a result, there was a backlash in production, and there was an increase in the number of cases where the quality of the product did not meet the specified standards. In addition, the system of administrative command established in the country made it difficult to study the innovations and put them into practice. This, in turn, had a negative impact on the lives of the company's workers.

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