

Stages of Formation and Development of the Textile Industry

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Abstract

The article describes the work of builders in the construction of a cotton mill in Bukhara, information about the launch of the first weaving mill, the development of the technical industry in the field of handicrafts, on this basis, high changes in the textile industry. On May 24, 1969, the technical project for the construction of a textile mill in Bukhara was approved and in 1971 the construction was approved. About 13-15,000 workers and employees worked in two or three shifts on the 76-hectare site. Specialists from different regions of the country were involved in the formation and development of the textile industry in Bukhara. Conditions have also been created for textile workers. Including kitchen and living quarters, cars to the destination. The article analyzes relevant archival sources and press materials.

Keywords: Light industry enterprise, cotton, cocoon, spinning and weaving, finishing, gas, textile, Bukharskaya Pravda, project, specialists

Introduction

If we look at the history of our people, in the Middle Ages, they traded with China, India, Europe, and the countries of the Far East, and in harmony with the craftsmen, artisans, and businessmen of these countries, they sought to benefit from the science and practical knowledge of the world's people. Throughout the centuries, the people of our country have labored and achieved great success in the field of craftsmanship. With the development of technology in the field of craftsmanship, significant changes occurred in the textile industry.[1]

The production of light industry products in our country production based on At the end of the 19th century, in 1874, in the city of Tashkent cotton with the construction of a cleaning plant, a series of cotton cleaning plants: in 1881 in the city of Kattakurgan, Samarkand region, in 1890[2]

Plants were built and put into operation in the Khazarasp district of the Khorezm region, in the city of Karakul in the Bukhara region in 1898, and in other regions of our Republic. In 1927, silk-reeling enterprises were built in Samarkand, and in 1928 in Bukhara and Margilan. The Tashkent Textile Plant was commissioned in 1934. In 1939, the second stage of the Bukhara silk-reeling factory was commissioned. In 1948, the Tashkent Knitting Factory was launched. In the mid-1960s, the Namangan Textile Production Plant and the "Malika" Knitting Production Association were commissioned in Tashkent, and in the 1970s, the first stage of the Khiva Carpet Plant and the Bukhara Yarn Textile Plant was launched.[3] Our hardworking, selfless people asked the government to build a textile plant in Bukhara. Ten years later, a decree was issued on the construction of a textile plant in Bukhara. Based on the situation in our country at that time, the volume of textiles decreased by 25 million meters in 1970 compared to 1960, and by 44 million meters compared to 1965. For this reason, the Soviet government in the late 60s - early 70s bo'lgan Buxoro va Andijon ip-gazlama kombinatlari qurilishiga ruxsat berdi. [4]

Methodology

The topic is covered based on information from archives and press materials regarding the construction activities of the Bukhara Yip-gazlama Organization, the main textile enterprise of the textile industry in Bukhara. On May 24, 1969, the technical project for the construction of a textile plant in Bukhara was approved by the Union Minister of Light Industry. Regulation No. 2 of the Order of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR dated May 26, 1970, No. 216: According to the Regulation, it is attached that on the basis of the Order of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated April 10, 1970, No. 384, and the Order of the Ministry of Light Industry dated April 20, 1970, No. 156, permission was granted to organize a cotton-textile plant planned for construction in the city of Bukhara. The design was assigned to GPI-4 (State Design Institute No. 4) in Tashkent. Design work took three years, and construction was finally approved in 1971. Director of GPI-4 Nurmatov and chief designer of the plant construction project [5]

It is based on the "Rules for Financing Construction by Banks for Long-Term Investments," approved by a resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers. No. 1552 dated August 24, 1955, and other decisions of the Government of Construction and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which are assigned to it by the specified rules and resolutions, is responsible for meeting the needs of the management of the construction enterprise under construction. Based on this decision, work began on the construction of the Bukhara Cotton Yarn Plant, which was scheduled for completion in 1970. [6]

In the reports of N. Mikhalkov, Director for Construction of the Bukhara Yarn and Textile Combine, and A. Changina, Accountant for Construction, it is noted: the Tashkent Regional Department of the Ministry of Light Industry of the UzSSR, the Tashkent Regional Department of the Uzbek Construction Bank, and the Bukhara Regional Statistical Department state that the directorate of the Yarn and Textile Combine under construction in Bukhara is adjusting the annual report on the volume of capital investments, taking into account calculations. As of December 1, 1970, unfinished capital investments and the acquisition of fixed assets amounted to 325 at the beginning of the year and 1,514 at the end of the reporting period. [7]

Result and Discussion

Construction work was carried out on 76 hectares of land. Approximately 13,000–15,000 workers and employees worked in two or three shifts. Specialists from Tashkent, Chirchik, Chilyabinsk, Navoi, and other regions were involved. Construction work was carried out based on the project, taking into account the above-ground and underground engineering networks - cables, water, gas, sewerage, steam, iron railings for walking on the roof, air pipes.

The construction of the enterprise was carried out using the most advanced technical technologies of the 1971s. Makhmudjon Zokirov, the builder of the enterprise, notes that the enterprise faced great difficulties in construction: "Expensive equipment was brought, including 2 5-ton trucks, 1 crane, and 4 old trucks; we were supposed to store them temporarily until work began, but we did not have a place for storage that complied with construction regulations." [8]

In the final days of 1973, the Bukhara Cotton Yarn Plant, which had been built with immense suffering, was taken under state control. The reception under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Light Industry of Uzbekistan, Obid Sakiev, was appointed by Order No. 250 of the Union Minister of Light Industry dated May 15, 1973. Acceptance control was carried out by members of the acceptance committee in cooperation with the director of the plant's construction, S.B. Baratov, and the chief designer, O.N. Pogrobinsky. As a result of the inspection, the identified shortcomings were rectified, and the first complex was commissioned in early February 1973. An agreement was reached and a decision was made to commission the production capacities planned for the first quarter of 1973. At the meeting, the resolution was signed by the Minister of Construction of Uzbekistan G.S. Sobirov, the Minister of Light Industry F.S. Khodjaev, and the heads of regional construction, installation, production, and energy resource organizations. February 17-18-19-20 of 1973[9]

The site of the fire covered a large area. A fire broke out during the welding process. Carelessness caused the fire. The fire lasted for 40-45 minutes. The head of the republic, Sh. Rashidov, reported the tragedy at the plant to the center, stating: "No one was injured or damaged." The head of the union was instructed to repair it within a year and put it into operation by the end of the year. The head of the construction headquarters, the head of the city of Bukhara, Umar Khamroevich Kamolov, supervised the reconstruction of the textile enterprise around the clock. The workers of the districts of the Bukhara region supported the builders of the textile enterprise with their selfless help during the community clean-ups. In addition, the Republic's construction and installation organizations provided close assistance.[10]

The most responsible and difficult period has begun in the construction of the Bukhara Cotton Textile Plant. The time to test the fruits of the nearly twofold labor of the coalmen and fitters is becoming increasingly difficult. Therefore, during the short time remaining to commission the first spinning and sewing factory of the giant enterprise, the builders and assemblers worked day and night to put all the machines into operation. 16 thousand tons of metal structures were used to build the first spinning and sewing factory and all related facilities. More than 600,000 electric control panels of various types were delivered to the factory. 400 control panels for the automated systems of the enterprise were installed, 96 control panels for regulating the use of the electrical network were installed, and various equipment worth 19 million soums was installed. This

equipment was manufactured by industrial enterprises in hundreds of cities across the country.[11]

Some of the textile machines were manufactured in the German Democratic Republic. The builders of all divisions of the 163rd Construction Trust and power organizations are the energetic labor of the assemblers of the 93rd Specialized Trust. The construction of the concrete foundations was also completed. Having completed the mechanized mobile assembly work of the specialized trust No. 93 in Bukhara, he focused all his efforts on establishing a steam farm. The main equipment in the boiler houses has been installed and tested. Installation teams led by assemblers and fitters Kadyr Zhumaniyazov, Kadyr Kulopdikov, and Nuritdin Nurullaev demonstrated exceptional courage and perseverance. Thanks to their enthusiasm, a signature was signed confirming the completion of the annual installation work assignment. They installed more than 100,000 spindles. After completing their adjustment and testing, the production of the product was initiated.

Dozens of young weavers, such as Oliy Halimova, Mukhabbat Nematova, and Gulchekhra Rajabova, who studied at the Tashkent and Fergana textile mills, managed these machines and produced Bukhara fabric. During the equipment setup, 270 highly qualified assemblers from departments in Leningrad, Minsk, and Almaty installed the factory equipment. They were led by such masters of their craft as S. Serbnikov, V. Balashov, A. P. Vezverkhov, I. Kurochkin, and V. Bashenov.[12]

As soon as work began on the construction of the cotton combine, the sixth association of the public catering trust in Bukhara organized a canteen at the construction site. In the kitchen, dishes were prepared according to the builders' requirements. Suleyman Balayev, a skilled cook, and Muattar Sultonova and Halima Rasulova, kitchen maids, rushed to serve the percussionists. The kitchen lacked many appliances, the insufficiency of technical equipment negatively affected productivity, and it was impossible to maintain the quality of dishes at the required level. Even though we work in one shift, we serve 400-450 customers. The sad thing is that in the kitchen, dishes are prepared that should actually be prepared for schoolchildren. Structural workers perform physical labor. The level of food prepared for them, that is, the caloric content, should be high. This, he writes, would undoubtedly have had a beneficial impact on the labor productivity of construction and installation workers. [13]

It was the first success achieved since the fire on 19 October 1973. The reason was that the entire area of the first textile factory was closed and ready for work. The First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Sh.R. Rashidov, visited the Bukhara Pulp and Fabric Combine and spoke with the workers and fitters about their tasks and tasks for the rapid elimination of the damage caused by the fire at the enterprise.

The first textile factory has been commissioned; it weaves 5,830 tons of yarn per year and is capable of producing 41 million square meters of fabric per year. The scale of the plant's construction is enormous; the area of the production premises is nearly 12 hectares. They are equipped with the most modern spinning and sewing machines produced in our country and abroad. It is equipped with 1,609 machines and 150,000 spindles. More than two thousand seamstresses worked in them. In addition, the work processes in the workshop are controlled by a television system. The plant's three consumer service buildings consist of locker rooms and three

canteens. All the necessary conditions are created here for the weavers to work productively and have a good rest. Builders and fitters skillfully utilized the latest achievements of the construction industry during the restoration of the Komsomol strike structure.

For the first time in the construction of a light industry enterprise in our country, the conveyor method will be used, meaning complex systems of large blocks will be assembled here. [14] The use of such blocks makes it possible to improve the quality of construction. The collectives of many industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union provided close assistance in establishing the textile enterprise. They delivered the materials and equipment necessary for the construction on time. This made it possible to ensure the fulfillment of the socialist obligations undertaken by the builders within the specified timeframe.

In August 1973, during joyful days, the people of Bukhara expressed their gratitude to the workers of the Tashkent machine-building enterprises. The builders of the enterprise worked day and night with enthusiasm and inspiration. The clatter of the mechanisms in Borad does not cease for a single minute. Particularly great was the contribution of the Komsomol members and the youth of the shock year to achieving such a tremendous success. The work of Anatoly Konovalov, Shovki Gadoev, and other members of the Komsomol youth brigades should be noted separately. In the socialist competition of the decisive third year of the five-year plan, the collective led by Vichtslav Migunov and Ubay Mukhitdinov is now working toward January 1975. The heroes of labor who contributed to the commissioning of the first stage—builders and fitters—have a clear intention to work selflessly in the fourth year of the five-year plan and commission the second weaving factory ahead of schedule. [15]

The construction of the Bukhara Textile Plant was declared the All-Union Youth Construction. During the summer holidays, the youth of the region and the republic came to the aid of the builders and supported them on the construction site. During the summer months, 10–12 thousand workers participated in the construction site.

Every day, every hour, the striking young builders, who are writing another golden page in the annals of Komsomol glory through their selfless labor, truly demonstrated examples of courage and selflessness. They expressed their firm confidence in the early fulfillment of the party and government's instructions during the hottest days of summer. They considered it an important task to commission 60,000 machines at the spinning mill by December 20, 1973. The members of the Komsomol youth brigade, consisting of eleven people led by Shavki Gadoev, who became famous in shock construction, are at the construction site; the youth of this brigade, who amaze everyone with their remarkable initiatives, are on Saturday.

In the six months since April 1973, more than three hundred young people arrived at the shock construction site with Komsomol vouchers. In response to a request from the Bukhara City Komsomol Committee, 112 students worked at the construction site for three to five months. On the initiative of the Komsomol members of the city's silk factory, more than 60 young men and women worked alongside the builders. Many of them initially lack the necessary skills and abilities. Therefore, one of the important tasks of the Komsomol organizations was the continuous improvement of personnel qualifications, their skills, and qualifications. Bricklayer A. Saidov, crane operator Yuri Grebnev, Komsomol group organizer S. Lukyanov. Azim Sandov spoke about

the positive experience of the "UNR-987" construction organization in this field: many young people were unsuccessful at construction sites, and even the best ones knew only one profession. After consulting, the Komsomol members decided to assign the youth to experienced workers. This offer

N. Seleznev, a tuner at the "Soyuzlegprompuskonaladka" trust. In 1973, in the newspaper "Bukhara Haqiqati," in an article titled "Equipment Ready for Operation," he noted that the construction of the Bukhara Yarn Plant is of particular importance, but the responsibility for equipping it with equipment or ensuring it operates in good working order is immense. The article notes with pride that N. Seleznev participated in the commissioning of the Yarn Plant in Osh, the silk and suit fabrics factories in Kemerovo and Namangan, and the cotton spinning mill in Blagoveshchensk, and now he is participating in the tuning of the spinning mills at the Bukhara Yarn Plant. More than 80 highly qualified specialists arrived at the plant from sites in the cities of Ulyanovsk, Kamishin, Ivanovo, Tashkent, and Fergana. Although the construction work at the factory had not yet been completed and the installation work was in full swing, we began to adjust the installed machines step by step. As early as November 17, he donated the preliminary machines. First queue.

A very large and unprecedented amount of work has been completed in 8 months. On February 11, 1974, the newspaper "Pravda" published a congratulatory message from the Union government to builders, installers, and manufacturers. It is noteworthy that a branch of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute was opened in Bukhara, where students completed their internships. The first swallows, i.e., graduates of the Tashkent Institute of Light Industry, began their work at the Bukhara Textile Industry Enterprise in 1974. In addition, weaver-spinner specialists who had completed their studies at the Fergana Technical School also began working at this enterprise. It should be emphasized that the majority of those who came to work at the enterprise were workers from the Yumans, who were troubled by the issue of accommodation. The regional leadership also took measures to provide prompt practical assistance in this matter. Dormitory, housing for enterprise workers.

In 1975–1976, the production of colored fabrics began. Specialists from the Union arrived and exchanged experience. Since 1977, the production of colored dyed fabrics and fluffy handkerchiefs has been established. Construction and reconstruction work continued. Many of the machines were installed in their old state. There was a shortage of space for upgrading and finishing equipment. Therefore, in 1979, the second stage of the plant's construction began.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Bukhara Cotton Fabric Production Plant has produced a large volume of ring-pile towels and popular wide and narrow fabrics that meet international standards. In 1985, the construction of a fabric bleaching shop began at the fabric finishing enterprise. In 1981, the plant's second spinning mill was commissioned, equipped with 57,600 spinning machines. In 1982, 2,100 STB-330 looms were installed, and the fact that most of the fabrics produced by the two weaving mills were raw fabrics necessitated the commissioning of a fabric finishing factory within the plant. Thus, in addition to the main complex of the Bukhara plant, branches of the enterprise were established in various cities of the region.

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