



Available online at www.cajssh.centralasianstudies.org
**CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY**

Journal homepage: www.http://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJSSH



Bukhara Yarn and Fabric Factory (1970-1985)

Utayeva Feruza Kholmamatovna

Seniour lecturer of Bukhara state university

Abstract:

The article analyzes the work of builders in the construction of a cotton mill in Bukhara, information about the launch of the first weaving mill on the basis of sources and press materials.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 27-Apr-22

Received in revised form 28-Apr-22

Accepted 17-May-22

Available online 22-Jun-2022

Keywords: Light industry enterprise, cotton, cocoon, spinning and weaving, decoration, fabric, textile, Bukhara reality, project, specialists.

Introduction

A decree was issued on the construction of a textile factory in Bukhara. On May 24, 1969, the Minister of Light Industry of the Union approved a technical project for the construction of a textile factory in Bukhara. The project was transferred to the State Design Institute N4. The design lasted for three years and was finally approved in 1971. The director of GPI-4, Nurmatov, and the chief designer of the plant, Pogrebinsky Oskar Nayimovich, supervised the project.

Construction work was carried out on an area of 76 hectares. About 13-15 thousand workers and employees worked in two or three shifts. Specialists from Tashkent, Chirchik, Chilyabinsk, Navoi and other places were involved. Surface and underground engineering networks - cables, water, gas, sewerage, steam, steel rail corridors for walking on the roof, air pipes, all of them were taken into consideration during the construction of the project.

The construction of the enterprise was carried out on the basis of the highest technical technologies of 1971s. Mahmudjon Zokirov, the company's builder, said that the company had a lot of difficulties in the construction work: expensive equipments, including 2 5 ton loaders, 1 crane, 4 old trucks were

brought, we had to keep them temporarily until work started, but there was no place to keep them to comply with construction regulations.

On February 17-18, 19-20, 1973, on the days when the products and equipment that were not enough for construction and installation work were brought from Moscow, a fire broke out in the part where the construction of the Bukhara spinning mill was underway. The fire broke out in a large area. There was a fire during welding. Careless handling caused the fire. The fire lasted 40-45 minutes. The head of the republic Sh. Rashidov informed the center about the tragedy at the plant, saying that “no one was injured”. The union leader has been instructed to renovate it within a year and launch it by the end of the year. The head of the construction staff, the mayor of Bukhara Umar Khamroyevich Kamolov, was in charge of the reconstruction of the textile enterprise. Workers of the districts of Bukhara region on Saturday helped the builders who are building a textile factory. In addition, the Republican construction and installation companies provided close assistance.[10]

In the last days of 1973, the Bukhara cotton mill, which had been built with endless suffering, was taken under state control. Under the supervision of Deputy Minister of Light Industry of Uzbekistan Obid Sakiev admission was appointed by order of the Minister of Light Industry of the Union No. 250 of 15 May 1973. The members of the Admissions Committee, in conjunction with the Director of Construction of the Plant S.B Baratov, Chief Designer O.N Pogrobinsky, conducted the acceptance control. As a result of the inspection, the shortcomings were corrected, and in early February 1973, the first complex was commissioned. In the 1st quarter of 1973, it was agreed to launch the planned production facilities and a decision was made. The resolution was signed by the Minister of Construction of Uzbekistan GS Sobirov, Minister of Light Industry FS Khodjayev, heads of regions, heads of construction, installation, production, regulatory and energy organizations.

The most responsible and difficult stage in the construction of the Bukhara cotton mill had begun. 16,000 tons of metal structures were used to build a huge complex of the first spinning mill and all related facilities. More than 600,000 different electrical controls have been delivered to the factory. 400 consoles controlling the automated systems of the enterprise, 96 consoles that control the use of the power grid were installed, various devices worth 19 million soums were installed. These equipments were produced by industrial enterprises in hundreds of cities of the country.[8]

Some of the looms were made in the German Democratic Republic. Builders of all divisions and power organizations of the 163rd construction trust, as well as diligent installers of the 93rd Specialized Trust were working. The lifting of the concrete foundations was over. After the completion of mechanized mobile assembly works of the 93rd specialized trust in Bukhara, all workers devoted all their efforts to building a steam farm. The main equipment of the steam boilers was installed and tested. Assemblers and tuners: the teams of assemblers led by Kadyr Jumaniyazov, Kadyr Kulopdikov and Nuritdin Nurullayev worked with special courage and perseverance. Thanks to their efforts, the annual installation assignment was signed. They had installed more than 100,000 spinning mills. After finishing the work of adjusting them, initially production was begun in order to test them.[5]

Dozens of young weavers, such as Oliy Halimova, Muhabbat Nematova, Gulchehra Rajabova, who studied at textile mills in Tashkent and Fergana, used these machines to produce Bukhara fabric. 270 highly qualified assemblers from the departments of Leningrad, Minsk and Almaty installed the

factory equipment during the commissioning of the equipment. They were led by such masters of their profession as S. Serbnikov, V. Balashov, A.P Vezverkhov, I. Kurochkin, V. Bashenov.[4]

As soon as the work on the construction of the cotton-fabric factory began, the sixth association of the public catering trust in Bukhara set up a kitchen on the construction site. In the kitchen, food was cooked according to the requirements of the builders. Sulaymon Balaev, a skilled cook, and Muattar Sultanova and Halima Rasulova, kitchen servants, served the goldsmiths. The kitchen lacked a lot of equipment, the lack of equipment had a negative impact on productivity, and the quality of food could not be maintained at the required level. Even though we work one shift, we still serve 400-450 people. Unfortunately, meals are prepared in the kitchen, which must be cooked for school children when they are actually taken. Engraved construction workers do physical labor. The level of food prepared for them should be high. This, no doubt, would have had a beneficial effect on the productivity of builders and installers, writes the chef.[10]

The first weaving mill was put into operation, spinning 58,305 tons of yarn per year and with a production capacity of 41 million square meters of fabric per year. The construction scale of the plant was huge, the area of production rooms was about 12 hectares.

They were equipped with the most modern spinning machines made in our country and abroad. The plant consisted of 3 service buildings, dressing rooms and three kitchens. It had all the necessary conditions for the weavers to work effectively and have a good time. Builders and assemblers skillfully used the latest achievements of the construction industry in the restoration of Komsomol construction capacity.[9]

The founders of the company worked day and night with enthusiasm and inspiration. The construction of the mechanisms did not stop even for a minute. The contribution of the Comsomol and the youth was especially significant in achieving such a great success. The work of Anatoly Konovalov, Shovki Gadoev and other members of the Komsomol youth brigades deserves special mention.[11]

The commissioning of 60,000 looms of the spinning mill by December 20, 1973, was considered an important task. Eleven members of the Komsomol youth brigade, led by Shavki Gadoev, a well-known goldsmith, went to work on the construction site, and despite the fact that it was a Saturday, the young men went to work and fulfilled the one-day norm. Shavki Gadoev said that nine out of eleven people study at the general technical faculty of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute in an interview with a special correspondent of the "Yosh Leninchi" newspaper during the construction of the Bukhara Yarn and Textile Mill.[3]

In the six months since April 1973, more than three hundred young people have come to the construction site with Komsomol vouchers. In response to an appeal from the Bukhara city Komsomol committee, 112 students worked in construction for three to five months. At the initiative of the Komsomol of the city's silk factory, more than 60 young men and women worked hard together with the builders. Many of them lack skills and abilities at first. Therefore, one of the important tasks of Komsomol organizations was to constantly improve the skills of staff, their skills and abilities. [2]

Bricklayer A. Saidov, crane operator Yuri Grebnyov, Komsomol organizer S. Lukyanov, Azim Sandov spoke about the positive experience of the UNR-987 construction company in this area: most young people could not work at construction sites, and the best ones knew only one profession. The Komsomols consulted and decided to attach young people to experienced workers. The proposal was approved by adults. Skilled workers agreed to teach young people their skills. As a result, many young

people, such as Oleg Braman and Ural Gusmanov, soon took up mixed professions. [12]

The Komsomol Youth Complex Brigade, consisting of these young people, is able to carry out all the work from the foundation of the building to the decoration, made useful proposals on such important issues as revitalizing the work of Komsomol groups, raising the general level of education, political and economical knowledge of young people.[8]

A huge and unprecedented job was done in 8 months. On February 11, 1974, the newspaper “Pravda” published a congratulatory message from the Union Government to the builders, installers and manufacturers. It is noteworthy that a branch of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute was opened in Bukhara, where students studied and improved their skills in this textile enterprise. The first graduates of the Tashkent Institute of Light Industry began their work in 1974 at the Bukhara Textile Industry Enterprise.[10]

In 1975-1976, the production of colored fabrics began. Experts from the Union came and exchanged experiences. Beginning in 1977, the production of colored dyed fabrics and down fringes began. Construction and renovations were underway. Most of the machines were old and installed. There was a lack of space to upgrade and renovate the equipments. Therefore, in 1979, the second stage of construction of the plant began.[11]

In 1981, the plant launched the 2nd spinning mill with 57,600 chamber spinning machines. In 1982, a second weaving mill with 2,100 looms was also commissioned. In 1985, the fabric finishing plant was launched. In 1988, the construction of the fabric finishing plant was completed and put into operation.[1]

Conclusion. Thus, 2 spinning, dyeing, 2 weaving, fabric finishing and sewing shops were established within the Bukhara yarn factory. In addition to the main complex of the Bukhara plant, branches of the enterprise have been established in various cities of the region.

REFERENCES:

1. Аҳмад Хўжаев // Суръат ошмоқда. Бухоро ҳақиқати 1972 йил, 8-сентябр
2. Субҳиддин Баротов “Меҳнат яратган муъжиза”. (Бухоро тўқув фабрикаси қурилиши тарихидан лавҳалар) Бухоро нашриёти 2018 йил
3. М.Ашуров // So’ngi dovon. Бухоро ҳақиқати 1973 йил апрел
4. A.Qodirov. Kombinat qurilishidagi oshxona pazandasi. // Xizmatimizni ayamaymiz . Buxoro haqiqati 1972 yil 10 avgust.
5. “Ёш Ленинчи” газетасининг махсус мухбирининг телефон орқали суҳбати Бухоро ил-газлама комбинати қурилишида // Тўқимачилик гиганти “Ёш Ленинчи” 31-dekabr 1973-yil, Dushanba.
6. С.Саидвалиев (Ёш Ленинчи газетаси махсус мухбири) // Сарҳисоб ва истиқбол ўйлари. Ёш Ленинчи., 1973 йил 3-avgust.
7. Н Селезнев, "Союзлегпромпускналадка" трестининг созловчиси // “Ускуналар ишга соз”, Бухоро ҳақиқати, 1973 йил, 31-декабр

8. JN Ahmadovna, UF Xolmamatovna, TG Bahriddinovna From the history of the culture of farming in the Oasis Of Lower Zarafshan Central asian journal of social sciences and history 2021, 2 (2), 74-80
9. ГБ Тўраева, ФХ Ўтаева, НА Жумаева О.А. Сухарева тадқиқотларида бухоро тарихи ва этнографиясининг ўрганилиши Scientific progress 2021,1 (6), 1010-1018
10. FK Utaeva, NA Zhumaeva The interpretation of the reign of mangit rulers and their personality in periodical press Ўтмишга назар журнали 2019,22 (2)
11. *Utayeva F. X.* Buxoroda to'qimachilik sanoati qurilish tarixining matbuotda yoritilishi. International journal of philosophical studies and social sciences issn-e: 2181-2047, ISSN-P: 2181-2039 <http://ijpsss.iscience.uz/index.php/ijpsss> Vol 1, Issue 4 2021
12. F Utayeva Buxoro shahrida to'qimachilik sanoatini rivojlantirish masalalari // ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 10.
13. F Utayeva Buxoroda ip-gazlama kombinati qurilish tarixi. // ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 10.
14. F Utayeva Buxoroda to'qimachilik sanoatining rivojlanishida yutuq va muammolar. // ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 7.
15. F Utayeva Buxoro to'qimachilik sanoati qurilish tarixining matbuotda yoritilishi. // ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ ((buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 7.
16. F Utayeva Buxoroda to'qimachilik sanoatining shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari. Ўтмишга назар. №5, 2022 йил, 72-78-бет. (ISSN 2181-9599 Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9599)