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HISTORY OF BAISUN SILK KNITTING FACTORY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the history of the Baisun Tea Weaving Mill, the process by which individual artisans later merged into small businesses, and its impact on handicrafts. Newspapers were published in 1950-80, dissertations, and a lot of scientific literatures were used in writing the article. The dictatorial Soviet state forcibly and rapidly reorganized society on a "socialist basis": agriculture was forcibly nationalized, and enterprises were artificially industrialized. National handicrafts were also involved in this vortex of "socialist experiments".

KEYWORDS: "Red Company" Co-Operative, Artisan, Baisun, Olachabof, Soul, Blacksmithing, Jewelry, Copper, Degradation, Sewing, "Red Board", "Kuybishev" Co-Operative, Tea.

INTRODUCTION

The dictatorial Soviet state forcibly and rapidly reorganized society on a "socialist basis": agriculture was forcibly nationalized, and enterprises were artificially industrialized. National handicrafts were also involved in this vortex of "socialist experiments". The submissive artisans were also merged at the end of 1924 into a collective production enterprise was called the Red Company. In 1925, masters Babakul, Khamro, Mukhiddin, Kiyomkhuja, and other craftsmen donated their equipment to the company. Each company had 5-6 devices at its disposal. Such companies have been operating for some time in Chorchinor, Bogibolo, Pasurhi, Sariosiyo, Tokchikishlak, and other areas. Until 1927, artisans worked in their shops or generalized buildings, as there was no centralized enterprise in the district. The process of attracting artisans and handicraft co-operatives to the co-operatives of the industrial unions of Uzbekistan was carried out simultaneously with the unions of all districts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In April 1927, the Red Board handicraft artel was established in Boysun. Artel had four workshops in the villages of Baisun, Pasurhi, Bogibolo, and Sariosiyo. Beginning in 1928, the state began to provide significant assistance in strengthening the artel. At that time, the leading position in the artel was occupied by weaving. Artisans used to weave alacha, janda, norpusti, mama tea, and ice-like fabrics on the machines, but since 1932, tea and bekasam have been produced. These fabrics are made of dyed and colorless cotton yarn, cotton (cocoon) fiber, called "banoraf" spun on wheels. Artisans used a variety of colors to dye the finished yarn, including pomegranate peel, rhubarb, spinach root, and walnut. Until 1932, the professions of blacksmithing, jewelry, copper smithing, degreasing, shoemaking, carpentry, pottery, juicing, and handicrafts in the district were also merged into the Red Board artel [3].

By 1950, all handicraft enterprises in the district were merged into the Kuibyshev Artel. Master Qadir, Master Rahmat, Master Abduraiym, Master Rahmon, their successors, Master Mamarayim, Master Rasullar, became famous for weaving bread. In 1950, the Kuibyshev artel produced 94,593 meters of cotton, 2,697 meters of silk, 894 meters of silk, and 90 meters of satin. In 1957 the members of the artel were weavers Murtazaev Holmamat 170%, blacksmith Kuziev Samad 206%, dressmaker Sohibov Nor 205%, blacksmith Norboev Mamadi 135%, weavers Mamatkulov Umbar, Safarov Norkul, Karimov Mallalar 162%, seamstress Bochijamari Chulpon, and Kurbanova Khadija fulfilled their annual production and sales targets by 154% [10, P.144], boxer Bobokul Jurakulov [6], seamstresses Zumrat Salomova [7], Kholnazar Fayziev [8], Sharofat Kadir [9]. They have earned the respect of the people by producing products. In 1963, on the basis of this enterprise, a consumer services complex was established. On June 1, 1967, the consumer services complex in the district was closed. Anar Safarova and Khosiyat Juraeva, who worked in the workshop for the production of art products at the plant, are the most skilled seamstresses. On the basis of this enterprise in 1972 the Baysun experimental tea weaving factory was established. This year, the company produced and sold 217,000 soums worth of goods, and over the next five years, the company increased its gross output to 16,387,700 soums and its sales to 15,656,900 soums [3]. In 1974, the tea weaving factory produced a gross output of 4 million 401 thousand soums and sold products worth 4 million 2600 thousand soums. By the end of 1976, the factory had produced a variety of products worth 7.2 million soums. In 1972-1976, great attention was paid to increasing the cultural and social well-being of the labor community, increasing the interest in labor, and a modern kindergarten for 140 children, a shop, and a medical center was built and put into operation. There is also a new modern textile building for 150 machines, a new mechanized brick plant with a capacity of 10 million bricks per year, a rest house for workers in the village of Avlod, a pioneer camp for children, a 4-room shower. Rano Usmonova, Kholida Zhiyanova, Mastura Jabborova, Sofia Kholnazarova, along with the leading skilled weavers Sanobar Ibragimova, Pardahol Norbekova, Pardahol Jabborova, took part in the competition. Factory workers were sent to Moscow, Margilan, and Namangan tea factories for one week to one month, as well as to advanced workers' schools. In 1975-1985, 75 Baysun tea weavers improved their skills in Tashkent, Kokand, and Moscow, and in 1986-1989, 72 workers were sent to improve their skills in Moscow, Tashkent, and Andijan. Many workers have switched to 18 looms each, instead of the standard 12 looms. In addition, more than 110 leading workers of the enterprise joined the initiatives of weavers from Tashkent, Fergana, Margilan, and Namangan, and contributed to a

significant increase in production in 1972-1975. In particular, G. Gafforova, S. Mamatova, Z. Fatkhullaeva, R. Kadyrova, S. Sattorova P. The Norbekova masters skillfully operated two looms and fulfilled their daily obligations by 130-150%. As a result, labor productivity in 1975 increased 3.6 times compared to 1971. The number of factory workers was 320, and in the final year, it was planned to produce products worth 2 million 634 thousand soums. I million soums more than in 1974. For the first nine months of this year, the production plan was fulfilled by 103 percent, the sales plan by 102 percent, and a net profit of 595,000 soums was achieved [10]. Skilled workers of the experimental tea weaving factory in Baysun P. Мирзабекова, C. In 1978, Majidova took the initiative to increase the number of shift assignments by 1.5-2 times. The initiators managed to weave 910010 thousand meters of satin instead of 5200 meters due to the elimination of interruptions, the transition from one device to another, the reduction of time spent on the operation of the stalled device, and the work on more than the norm. Abdurahmanov managed to lift 408-409 thousand running meters per month instead of 360 thousand running meters. The second turn of the Baysun Experimental Tea Knitting Factory, a new sewing factory, was commissioned on December 29, 1992. The two-storey factory cost 15 million soums and 200 jobs were created [11].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of the introduction of a large number of complex machines, mechanisms, and innovations in handicrafts, the mill and bakery became the food industry, handicrafts shoe factory, weaving, and spinning became the light industry, metallurgy, and blacksmithing.

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