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ЛУЧШИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ



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CREATION OF THE PLACE OF SPECIALISTS AND JOB IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract: This article examines the history of the textile industry, one of the most important branches of light industry. Since the textile industry does not have a large negative impact on the environment, it was in densely populated areas that textile factories were built. In particular, facilities were built near the residential area of Bukhara Textile Mill in the city of Bukhara on an area of 76 hectares, cotton yarn was developed in factories, many families got jobs. Abandoned and abandoned places were reclaimed and a large Bukhara textile factory was built. Factories adapted for production began to work, directly connecting the city with villages and districts. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Light Industry of Uzbekistan, cooperation has been established with textile factories in the regions of the republic. The article shows the aspects that served the development of the material needs of the population.

Key words: Textile industry, specialist, families, population, yarn-soda, factory, mechanical plant, production, specialization.

INTRODUCTION

In the second half of the 20th century, gas, oil, chemistry, light industry, energy, mechanical engineering, processing and preparation of industrial materials, housing construction, spinning and other industries were relatively developed in the Bukhara region, as well as the national economy of the region. In order to develop the textile industry and bring the need for specialist personnel to the level of demand, a technical institute, technical schools, and special courses have been established in Bukhara in the plans for the development of the textile industry.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to increase the production activity of the Bukhara yarn-gas plant, a lot of effective work has been done in training potential and mature employees. Based on the order of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR No. 514 of December 17, 1971, 47 people were sent to the Tashkent Textile Combine for two years from



July 21, 1972 to participate in training and production practice, on December 17, 1972 in February, 15 young people were sent to study at the 7th Vocational School for a year and gain experience at a textile factory in Fergana region.[1]

From July 18 to December 25, 1972, 11 people from the 7th Vocational Educational Institution of Fergana Region came to the Bukhara Yarn and Gas Plant for internship in construction works. During the operation, each of them was given 37 soums 2 tiyani and 25% bonus money from Soatbay account. They are 5th category spinners, including Firuza Aybusheva, Zuhra Mamadova, Muqaddas Tukhtayeva, Sayyora Raupova and Natalya Makarova. On July 20, 1972, 110 people were sent to Fergana region for one year to study at the 7th vocational school.[2]

On December 2, 1973, 19 people were sent to the Namangan textile factory by the director of the Bukhara spinning and spinning factory, U. Umarbekov, for a one-year period of training, and they were paid 45 soums a month. [3]

In 1972, the Light Industry Technical College No. 100 was opened in Bukhara city on the basis of the combine to train qualified personnel while the construction work of the Bukhara Yarn and Gas Plant was in full swing. 11 students of the Technical College were sent to the Tashkent Textile Combine to study. They were paid 72 soums per month.[4]

A four-story dormitory building, a 300-seat kitchen, a two-story public building, two sports halls, a four-story educational building, and two-story workshops were built under the auspices of the Bukhara Yarn and Gas Plant at Yengil Industrial Technical College No. 100. launched. It has been achieved that the sports base in the technical school is improving year by year. Girls who graduated from the 8th-10th grades of school and young men who returned from compulsory military service were admitted to the technical school from different regions of the region. Students were paid a monthly salary of 70 soums and provided with accommodation. In November 1977, new courses for 125 students were opened at the technical school. 50 students in the field of cotton spinning, 50 students in the field of fiber quality determination and 25 students in the field of gas finishing have started studying.[5; 15]

According to the reports of 1979, during 1972-1979, the technical school trained more than 2370 young qualified personnel, who completed their internship at the Bukhara yarn-spinning plant. After graduating from the technical school, they continued working at the combine. During 1980-1982, the cooperation between the technical school and the combine was well established. Since 1983, the technical school began to train personnel in the specialty "Tailoring". [6]



In 1979, large-scale works aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of the medical-sanitary part of the Bukhara Textile Combine, providing the combine with medical personnel, and improving the quality of medical services for the workers and employees of the factory were carried out. The quality of medical care, diagnosis and treatment methods have been improved in the medical department established near the Bukhara textile plant. In traumatology, ENT, obstetrics and gynecology departments, specialists have been invited to perform new complex types of surgery.[7]

The evening general engineering faculty of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute in Bukhara continued its activities from 1959 to 1972, and from 1972 it was transformed into a branch of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute, and from 1978 it was transformed into the Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology.[8]

Due to the increased need and demand for special specialist builders and qualified personnel in the construction of the Bukhara yarn-spinning plant, the institute, which was a branch of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute, started working independently as the Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology from September 1978. Nusrat Azamovich Parpiyev, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, was appointed the rector of the institute, which started work in Bukhara. The role of this institute is important in providing the textile industry of Bukhara region with qualified specialists in various fields. [9; 14]

The Faculty of Textiles and Light Industry was established at the institute in 1979, and practices to improve educational processes were carried out under the leadership of experienced teachers at the Bukhara Spinning Plant. Since 1979, qualified personnel have been trained in the fields of "Weaving", "Spinning", and since 1982, various sectors of the textile industry have been trained in the fields of "Technology of sewing products", "Light industrial machinery and equipment". trained qualified personnel for development.

Funds of faculties and departments have been enriched with educational literature and magazines published at Moscow State University of Design and Technology and Ukrainian institutes for the development of textile industries. [10;14]

Minister of Light Industry of Uzbekistan SSR M.Kh. On the basis of order No. 360 of September 7, 1983 issued by Kurbanov, at the Urganch silk weaving factory, the Tashkent porcelain factory and its branches, the Samarkand garment production



association named after March 8 and its branches, Yangiyol shoe factory No. 2 in Tashkent, Bukhara to "Cooperation agreements were concluded in the training of personnel for the textile factory. In 1983, the weavers, tailors and workers of the Bukhara Textile Combine went to the regions specified in the contract to increase their experience. [11]

At the combine, great attention is paid to improving the scientific and technical knowledge of workers and engineers. The progress of the implementation of the annual and prospective technical and social development plan was reviewed at the meetings of the combine. Agreements have been concluded between the combine and universities for conducting scientific research on the development of new technologies, mechanization of production, implementation of automation plans. In 1982-1983, scientists of the Tashkent Textile Institute and the Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry worked together in the field of "Improving Spinning" at the Gijduvon Spinning Factory, a branch of the Bukhara Spinning and Spinning Combine. As a result of the economic effect of this cooperation, production amounted to 60 thousand soums in 1984. [12]

Young people who came to the field with the desire to continue their studies in higher educational institutions and technical schools studied in the evening at the Faculty of Light Industry of the Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry without leaving work. The combine has created appropriate conditions for this. A. Boltayev, the head of the spinning department of the first spinning-weaving factory, N. Bobomurodov, the head of the carding department of the same factory, Kh. Mavlanov, the head of the weaving department, Sh. Norov, weaver R. Esanova, I. Rahmatova, master's assistant A. Teshayev, spinner R. Nazarova and many other advanced workers continued their studies without leaving work. [13]

During 1979, more than 5,000 schoolchildren were introduced to the combine by the management of the combine. The 18th school, the 38th school located in the city of Bukhara, and many schools and departments in the region have organized labor and career orientation corners. In such corners, there were visual aids, samples of manufactured products, and photos of workers in the process of work. The purpose of this was to increase the interest and desire of students to the textile factory. On May 15-25, 1979, 1,980 students of city schools came to the combine with their parents. During the summer vacation from May 11 to July 9 of this year, 600 senior schoolchildren and a group of students took part in their work at the combine. Most of the students stayed to work at the combine until the beginning of the school year. Two training courses for schoolchildren have been organized in the city. In the 12th



school in the city of Bukhara, a club was organized about the secrets and experiences of weaving. After school, schoolchildren went to the educational center for weaving and spinning.

The representatives of the factory of the textile factory regularly conducted activities on the career guidance of young people among school graduates in the city and region.

The employees who work in the textile factory and wish to continue their studies are given referrals to study at the Technical College of Light Industry, Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology. Realizing that the issue of personnel plays a key role in the production processes, the management paid serious attention to the issues of training trade union and Komsomol organizations. Since 1980, the training of more than 500 engineers and technicians is included in the plan at the Technical College of Light Industry. In 1980-1986, more than 3,000 weavers were trained at the Technical College of Light Industry, and more than 2,000 at district vocational schools. On average, in 1977-1985, 250 to 350 combine workers studied and improved their skills in the evening department of the Bukhara Institute of Technology.

In 1986, in order to create the necessary conditions for employees to have cultural leisure, the "Bahor" folk theater, the "Tong" vocal-instrumental ensemble, the "Go'zal" folk ensemble, led by the actor of the Sadriddin Ainiy regional musical drama theater F. Abdullayev, functioned. An amateur film studio was operated by more than 30 combine workers under the leadership of A. Gelfand, a teacher of the Technical College of Culture.[14]

A lot of propaganda and organizational work in the collective of the combine was carried out by the newspaper "Bukhara weaver". In 1978-1981, the newspaper had 5 working reporters, and in 1991, the number of workers and reporters reached 200. V. Yusupov is the head of the "Bukhara Weaver" newspaper, and since 1986, an experienced journalist B. Ghulomov has worked as an editor. The members of the newspaper editorial staff were workers, spinners, weavers, plumbers and craftsmen. The editorial staff of the newspaper cooperated creatively with regional and republican press bodies and took part in competitions. In 1978-1985, the main focus of the newspaper was to provide information about workers, entrepreneurs, competition leaders and production rates.

Textile factories, a branch of light industry, are considered important leaders in providing employment to women. In special and short courses, they were taught the secrets of weaving and provided with work.



Regarding personnel training, in 1982, 1003 workers of the combine improved their skills in special courses. In industrial technical courses, 530 people improved their skills in special purpose courses. According to the plan, 400 people were hired from school graduates. They are divided according to their experience in the combine. In 1982, 301 spinners, 481 weavers and 148 washermen were employed.

In accordance with the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on December 22, 1977, practical work was carried out at the Bukhara Yarn and Gas Plant in connection with the further improvement of education and upbringing of students of general education schools and their preparation for work.

In the Bukhara yarn-spinning plant, a council was established to guide schoolchildren to the profession and train them to work, and the deputy director for personnel O.F. Kenjayeva's school and the 30th school under the sponsorship of vocational guidance were carried out. Weaving and spinning professions have been taught since 1977.

During 1977-1982, 470 graduates from the 9th-10th grades were taught by special masters to teach them theoretical and practical experiences.

From May 6 to May 18, 1982, "Open Day" was organized at the combine. 1896 high school students and 1800 parents of students took part in it. In July 1982, radio broadcasts were organized with parents of schoolchildren who worked best in textile factories. In 1982, effective work was carried out on the recruitment and training of new workers for the second spinning and weaving factory. According to the plan, 1,137 people were provided, and the training was carried out at the Technical College of Light Industry No. 100.

Great attention is paid to the ideological and political education of young people at the combine. Komsomol youth groups were formed, and personnel were trained for them in promotional groups on the improvement of spinning and weaving. In 1983, more than 3,000 people were active in Komsomol youth groups.

There are 1,200 students in Komsomol organizations, and each student actively participated in the creation of the non-planned savings fund. It was decided to welcome the World Festival of Youth and Students, which is planned to be held in Moscow. Komsomol youth and students considered it their duty to contribute to the development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan. The young people of the combine held mass Saturdays many times and donated more than 20,000 soums to the festival fund. However, the combine did not pay enough attention to the activities of youth organizations. Comprehensive planned activities of the Kombinat youth were not always implemented.



The spinner of the textile factory B.D. Istamova selflessly worked as an example for 180 women. After graduating from the vocational school, he started working at the first days of the Bukhara spinning and weaving plant. He spared no effort to use the standard working time wisely, quickly apply best practices, expand the service area and fulfill the set plan. They completed the task by 130-140% and managed to produce only excellent quality products.

In 1987, 811 students of higher educational institutions and technical institutes, of which 263 people in Bukhara Textile Combine, 136 people in Vobkent, 40 people in Gijduvon, 230 people in Olot, and 40 people in Karakol, had internships. In addition, the combine sent 102 workers to paint and finishing factories in Kalinin, Tashkent, Donetsk and Lithuania to improve their skills. In 1988, even more workers were trained. Out of 874 people, 664 people for the Bukhara textile plant, 190 people for the branches, 900 workers were trained in 1989 and increased their experience at the Bukhara textile plant. On July 3, 1987, with the referral of the rector of the Tashkent Institute of Friendship of Peoples named after Yoldosh Okhunbobayov, the student R.B. Kurbanov was sent to work at the Gijduvan spinning factory with a letter of recommendation. He gained experience by working in a spinning factory.

Students of Bukhara University of Technology, i.e., graduate courses, were sent for internship at the Olot weaving factory. Students from Azerbaijan and Samarkand also came to practice. They were given prize money during the internship. Uzbeks, Turkmens, Russians, and Azerbaijanis worked in the factory.

On December 7, 1988, a strong earthquake occurred in the northern regions of Armenia. On December 11, the Bukhara Textile Combine and its branch factories sent medicines, clothes, towels to the earthquake affected area from the funds in their funds. The workers of the Olot weaving factory also transferred their daily earnings to the fund established for the victims of the earthquake. A similar event occurred on January 23, 1989 in Tajikistan. In the tradition of helping the brotherly nations, the master workers and mechanics of the Olot weaving factory also donated one day's salary to the fund and did not spare their generous help.

In the weaving and spinning factories, work processes were well organized to fulfill the plans given by the Bukhara Textile Combine. Of course, three-shift work, i.e. round-the-clock work, was carried out in the factories of Gijduvan, Vobkent, Karakol, and Olot districts in order to fulfill the plan as soon as possible.

In order to develop the textile industry, the cotton fields in the Bukhara region have been expanded beyond measure. Due to the large number of orders from the Union republics to the Bukhara textile industry, branch offices in the districts are



also responsible for the implementation of plans. It was noted that in 1989-1990, cotton ginning factories in Gijduvan and Karakol districts produced more than the plan. This indicates that there are enough cotton fibers for textile potential. On the basis of orders from schools, hospitals, and enterprises, regional stores served the needs of the population by sewing textile fabrics and ready-made school uniforms, towels for kindergartens, and headgear for hospitals and medical centers.

Summary. In conclusion, it should be noted that the multi-ethnic people of Bukhara gained experience working in the textile industry. Many educational institutions, schools, medical centers and cultural centers were built under the auspices of the combine. In order to gain work experience, the factory workers were sent to the textile factories in different regions of the republic. Even during the three-month summer vacation, students and high school students gained experience working at the combine and contributed to the growth of Bukhara's textile industry with their work.

Recommendations. Based on the information collected on the selected topic, it is appropriate to hold a scientific conference that analyzes the role of women or the important aspects of specialization in the development of the textile industry. Investments have been made in international cooperation for the development of economic potential, and an international scientific conference can be organized about it.

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