

FROM THE HISTORY OF SHORCHI FURNITURE FACTORY

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Abstract:

This article talks about the history of the establishment of the Shorchi furniture factory as a result of the development of carpentry from crafts and its transfer to an industrial base in the Surkhandarya region of the southern regions of Uzbekistan. The activities of this furniture factory, which was originally established as a carpentry workshop, are covered on the basis of periodical press and archival materials.

Keywords: Carpenter, shop, furniture, Shurchi barber shop, bookshelf, tailoring, shoes.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, special attention is being paid to the development of national handicrafts, restoration of traditions inherited from ancestors and wide display of its unique examples to the world. The decision of the President of November 1, 2018 “On the holding of the International Handicrafts Festival” raised the work in this regard to a new level. In the 1980s and 1990s, there was a revival of interest in the design of industrial furniture produced in factories. And recycled materials and recycled industrial objects have made their way into homes, restaurants and cafes. The charm and character of vintage industrial furniture has become in demand, giving rise to a new wave of industrial style design. Vintage furniture is used today in interior styles such as Scandinavian, classic, industrial and loft, boho, eclectic, fusion and, of course, shabby chic. Combining old and new, industrial furniture design continues to evolve today, adapting to the needs and tastes of the modern era. Modern industrial design often combines vintage aesthetics with modern elements, combining reclaimed wood, distressed finishes, and metal accents. Industrial-style furniture has expanded beyond traditional spaces and is now used in a variety of interiors, from urban areas to country homes.

Analysis of literature on the topic.

In the years after the Second World War, the local industry in Shorchi region mainly consisted of small handicrafts, and to provide local needs, the bel and hoe were prepared taking into account the necessity of agriculture. The first and only furniture factory in Surkhandarya region was built in the middle of 1970s in the city of Shorchi. The inter-republican cooperation, which became a tradition at that time, was also manifested in the construction of this factory. This construction was completed by workers of 20 organizations of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in 1982 [10, B.12.]. The furniture factory mainly specializes in the production of kitchen accessories, desks for schoolchildren, and also produces clothes and bookcases, and trumo (three mirrors).

The periodical press and archival materials devoted to the research topic of Shorchi furniture factory, as well as the researches of scientists of the Soviet and independence era served as an important source, and many of their information were included in the scope of scientific research for the first time. For example, literature such as Tursunov S., Eshboev Q. "Shots from the history of Shorchi", Tursunov S. and others, "History of Surkhondarya", fund 45 of the state archive of Surkhondarya region, funds 96 and 163 of the state archive of Shorchi district were used.

Research methodology

In this article are used historical methods - historicity, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, principles of impartiality.

Analysis and results

The furniture of the factory began to serve the needs of the residents of Surkhondarya and neighboring regions, Tajikistan, as well as the furniture and desks of secondary schools. This factory was established in the 60s of the last century in the Qorliq massif of the Shorchi district under the framework of the "Carpentry shop" established under the household service combine [6, B.89.].

In addition to carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, lime baking workshops, a mill, a painting studio, and a hairdressing salon were established in the combine. It should be mentioned separately that for the purpose of providing household services to the workers of remote collective farms and state farms, farms and pastures, special equipment was organized, and on the basis of a group of workers of the household service combine headed by Stanislav Didel, they went to the places and provided household services to the population [11, B.2.]. In 1965, the household service plan was delivered to the population for 262,000 soums instead of 231,400. Labor productivity increased by 18.5%, net profit was 32,400 soums [7, B.56.].

As of June 1966, the combine had completed 100.2 percent of the five-month plan. The task of providing household services was delivered for 164,600 soums instead of 143,200. Workers and employees of carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, lime kilns, mills and barbershops contributed to this labor victory.

In the sewing workshop of the combine Tursunoy Akhmedova, the head, the work process was started in the "master-apprentice" system, and more than ten young people were taught the secrets of sewing. Advanced seamstresses such as Norkhol Kadirova, Bibisora Umarova and Dilbar Kholmurodova, Zuhra Myhiddinova, Aykhan Urazmetova, M. Chen and Lusangalyeva became the pride of the combine with their hard work. In five months, the workshop team sewed clothes worth 22,400 soums instead of the planned 22,000. In this year, workers, employees and engineers and technicians of the combine were given a portable red flag of the republican committee of trade unions of the Soviet of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and light industry workers [3, B.8.].

Under the leadership of Mirzakarim Abdurakhimov, "Carpentry shop" master craftsmen such as D. Mamatov, S. Ganiev, A. Yoldoshev, Y. Shomurodov, M. Karaboev, Kh. Tojiev, N. Korotkov and Z. Gabibullin produced durable and affordable household goods for the population. By 1982, this carpentry shop was the basis for the construction of a factory based on furniture production [8, B.34.].

Increasing the technical capacity of enterprises and providing workshop workers with weapons played a major role in the continuous development of cultural and household services in the years under review. In order to improve the quality of household services, the crafting of existing workshops and ateliers was considered one of the important factors of skilling and mechanization of production and increasing labor productivity. The Regional Department of Household Services has done some work on this matter. The city-district household service combines have implemented a number of measures to introduce new equipment and improve production.

It should be said that the production potential of craft artels operating in the region in 1950-1980 led to the establishment of industrial enterprises. Taking into account the geographical location and local characteristics of Termiz city, Boysun, Sherabad, Denov, Jarkurgan, Shorchi and other districts, it was determined during the research that traditional craft cooperatives operated based on a lot of archival and oral information.

Thanks to the local industrial enterprises in Shorchi, more than 1,200 urban and rural women were provided with a job and a source of income. In 1976-1980, enterprises and workshops for the production of sweaters, socks, and shirts were built under the management of local industry in Shorchi. Existing old enterprises were reconstructed and provided with new equipment and modern technology [5. P.178.].

In the 1970s and 1980s, the “idea” that all industrial enterprises built during the Soviet period fully correspond to the production technology in Shorchi was widely applied, and it was concluded that the commissioned industrial buildings were at the level of ecological “requirement”. In fact, the dust absorbing, air purifying, and waste removal devices installed in the enterprises were considered to be suitable for temporary work, or even if they did not work at all. Despite this situation, the workers of the city devoted themselves to the task before them, using all their opportunities.

In the 1970s, economic policy throughout the former Soviet Union made the production of means of production a priority, and the development of agricultural and mineral raw materials production in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, remained the main task. But taking into account the need to attract labor resources to the national economy and in order to provide the population with consumer goods, at the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, attention was paid to the production of such goods in the republics where the population is growing at a high rate [7, P. 170.].

In 1976-1982, the Shorchi household service combine took the lead in the labor competition organized among household service enterprises in Uzbekistan. Unlike many such factories, this factory was not limited to providing services, but also produced consumer goods, including carpets and rugs. A. Chorjeva, M. Mamatniyozova, Kh. Eshkobilova, Kh. Israilova, workers of the workshop producing carpets and rugs, advanced in the competition in the combined team for the years 1976-1980. These and more than 15 other workers set an example for others in the production of products from 1980-1982.

It is necessary to describe the measures taken by the specialists of the Shorchi furniture factory in the field of production in accordance with the requirements of advanced science and technology development. Since this factory was a branch of the Sirgali (Tashkent) furniture factory for several years, it was forced to use its capabilities more effectively without receiving sufficient technical and technological support from the main enterprise [1, P.142.]. Used machine

tools and equipment from the main enterprise, where this branch was established, are listed in Shorchi. Therefore, great attention was paid to the more active participation of specialists and workers in the work of invention and rationalization [4, P.174.]. Due to this, inventors and rationalizers made a great contribution to the creation of new types of products, not limited to the timely repair of outdated equipment and machines.

Although the branch was not able to produce very good quality products, it grew in size and was converted into an independent factory in the late 1980s. In 1990, Shorchi furniture factory produced and sold 10 types of products worth 1,200,000 soums [4, P.174.].

The research materials confirm that one of the important directions of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan in the 70s and 80s of the last century was to raise the technical and technological level of production. In this regard, the republic, including the cities of Surkhondarya, developed industrially, moved to the path of technical and technological modernization.

Research materials confirm that in the 70s and 80s of the last century, one of the important directions of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan was to raise the technical and technological level of production. In this regard, the cities of the republic, including Boysun, Shorchi, Shargun, have developed industrially and moved to the path of technical and technological modernization.

The construction and operation of industrial enterprises of salt silk, batteries, textiles, and footwear was specially delayed. New types of industrial production adapted to local conditions were not paid attention to, and suggestions and wishes of workers for the development of production were not taken into account. Social protection of workers in industrial enterprises, state material and moral assistance to disabled and handicapped workers and their families during the production process was almost not organized.

Sufficient practical work was not done for the recreation, cultural and household living conditions of workers at industrial enterprises in Shorchi region. For the further development of the economic development of the independent state of Uzbekistan, the above historical conclusion has become practical for eliminating the existing shortcomings in industrial enterprises.

Conclusion

It should be noted that the traditional handicrafts of Uzbekistan are an unforgettable heritage that is reflected in modern life. The vast experience of reviving the preservation and development of traditional arts and crafts in Uzbekistan, accumulated in the thirty-two years of independence, serves as a bright example for near and far foreign countries.

Based on the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 1993 No. 47 “Uzbekmebel” on the establishment of the state joint-stock association of Uzbekistan, 36 furniture production enterprises, including the Shorchi furniture factory, resumed their activities.

In addition, private furniture production enterprises are also operating. In particular, the furniture produced by enterprises such as “Imronbek-Sher” LLC, “Tesla Invest” private enterprise, “Hostel Bobotog” LLC, and “Anvar Abror Dilshodbek” are distinguished not only in the region, but also in the republic.

The furniture and wood processing industry is a rapidly developing sector of the economy, as small and medium-sized businesses participate in it. The dynamics of demand is directly related to the pace of real estate construction in the country and the increase in the purchasing power of the population.

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