

THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT

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Annotation:

In this article, after World War II, the establishment of local industrial enterprises in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the province of Surxondary, and its republic, in the 1950's and 1980's, artifacts were also launched in Shorchi, Denov, Jarkogon, Boysun, Qarshi, Tajikistan, and other districts, including craftsmanship, pioneering, craftsmanship, Opinions on the introduction of new technologies for the production of atlas, unscrupulous fabrics are broadened based on archive materials.

Keywords: local industry, craftsmanship, products, artifacts, artifacts, casinos, Koson, Zor, Denov, Thermal Boysun.

The development of national craftsmanship in the new country is being focused on the level of government policy. "Rebuilding and supporting the many centuries of national craftsmanship, and strengthening the promotion of it among the world community" [1. B.14. Their tasks were on the agenda as a pressing issue. Therefore, a historical study of the craftsmanship traditions of the people of Surxondary will be a practical and scientific one not only.

People's craftsmanship did not develop smoothly everywhere, but it also flourished, depending on the availability of natural resources needed to operate at first. For example, where there was a high level of soil, craftsmanship, wool, and skin flourished in many places, as well as shipbuilding in rivers. It is important to study the development of the Surxon Valley craftsmanship (boatbuilding, craftsmanship, swelling, iron, and building) in the southern part of Uzbekistan under the influence of changes in the natural geographical environment and society.

Analysis of topic-related literature. **Information on the establishment and development of local industrial enterprises of traditional craftsmanship in the surkhandarya region in the 1950s and 1980s R 320th** Foundation of the National Archives of Uzbekistan - **LiQuidtsionnaya Commission Rossiysko - Sredneaziatskogo aksionernogo obshestva**; Fund 258 of the State Archives of S urxondary Region - **"Rodina" multi-profile** artifacts for the production and sale of metal, leather and shoe construction, carpentry, wool products; 261-jamg'arma- **"Promsoyuzi" in surxondary region**; Foundation 444 - **Surkhandarya district of the People's Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan**; The 73rd Collection of the Boysun District Archives is published in the documents of the Boysun Shoyi Reading Factory.



In addition to archival documents, the works of the country's subjects, statistical collections, periodicals, as well as the research of Soviet and independence scholars served as an important resource, and for the first time, many of their information was included in the scientific research framework.

Research methodology. **The article is based on the principles of generally accepted historical monuments - history, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, integrity- and** examines the importance of traditional craftsmanship in the economic development of local industrial enterprises in Surkhandarya region

Analysis and Results

In the early years after World War II, difficult economic conditions of the war years were still felt in Uzbekistan. Therefore, the inhabitants were forced to engage in craftsmanship. But single craftsmen were oppressed and forcibly attached to cooperative enterprises.

In 1956, efforts were made to rebuild economic and social life, transition to democratic methods of governance. If all issues were previously resolved in the Center, the solution of local issues has now begun to be held at the discretion of the republic. Society's life was democratized, its governance apparatus was reduced, the economic independence of enterprises expanded, and public sectors were established. However, these measures were halfway through and did not affect the fundamentals of economic relations. However, the process of transformation and democratization collided with conservative forces, and the challenge b died[10.B.56.]

On April 14, 1956, the government of the Soviet Union decided to terminate craft cooperatives[29.B.763] For example, it states: "The Central Committee of the KPSS and the Soviet Union of Ministers of the USSR emphasize that many enterprises of industrial cooperation now fundamentally differ from state-owned enterprises, losing the characteristics of craftsmanship cooperative production. The current level of production of these enterprises and their technical equipment prohibits changing the form of management and more qualified technical management of enterprises. At the same time, it was desirable to preserve "artifacts that use casinos, artifacts of folk art, and other artifacts that cannot be sponsored by government agencies according to their manufacturing characteristics" [21.B.297]. As a result, artifacts of craftsmanship became state property and were transferred to local industry ministries.

In the fourth year of the seven years of local industrial administration in Surkhandarya region, the half-year plan was greatly implemented, productivity increased, and product identification was slightly reduced. The regional local industrial department completed the first half of 1962 as follows: the half-year plan for gross domestic product production was implemented 104.4 percent. Instead of the planned 4942,000, 5151,5,000 gallons [5151,5,000 soums] of products were produced, which is not a bad indicator, of course.

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However, the activities of each enterprise are not measured only by the implementation of the gross product production plan. When evaluating the activities of the enterprise, special attention should be paid to quality indicators[12.B.78.]

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the industry. During the past six months of this year, 2 out of 18 management companies have not completed the half-year plan. The city's industrial combination, the Book District Industrial Combination, and the "Rodina" in Thermal[26.B.6.] have not fulfilled plans to produce a combination of household services. As a result, the three companies produced 63,1,000 gallons [63,1,000 SQ] less than planned.

This was the case with the industrial combination in Qarshi, the Rodina household service combination in Thermal, the Koson, and the Fyzor district local industrial combinations. In the half-year, local industrial enterprises did not comply with the plans for the types of product production. Of the main 10 types of products, only 5 varieties were prepared[27.B.253.]

Thus, in half a year, local industrial enterprises produced 12.1,000 feet [12.1,000 m] of thread gas, 52.8,000 gallons [52.8,000 SQ] of construction materials, including the nearby "Uchqun" construction factory, The industrial combinat consisted of 16.1,000 gallons [16.1,000 SQ] of clothing, 1563 square feet [1563 sq m] of carpets, 79.4 thousand gallons [79.4 thousand SQ] of furniture, including 25.6 thousand gallons [25.6,000 SQ] of industrial combinat in Denov, and 20.4,000 gallons [20.4,000 soums] of industrial combinat in Shahrisaz, The opposite city's industrial combination produced less than 11.5,000 gallons [11.5,000 SQ] of furniture[18.B.3.]

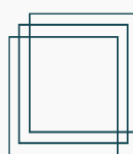
While the enrichment of the material and technological base of local industrial enterprises and the modernization of outdated equipment led to a gradual expansion of production, this did not ensure that the accelerated development of local life was carried out by increasing all the technological and technological indicators of the plans given to enterprises.

Some combinations worked with worse indicators than in 1961. For example, in the first half of 1962, the Book District Industrial Combination produced 412,000 pieces of cooking bricks, 5.5,000 feet [5.5,000 m] of yarn gas, 3.8,000 feet [3.8,000 m] of soybeans, and 557 square feet [557 sq m] of carpets.[13.B.19.] The situation was also unsatisfactory in the city's industrial combinations. At the same time, it should be said that not only in the above-mentioned combinations but also in other enterprises of the regional local industry department did not pay enough attention to improving productivity. In many combinations, this assignment was carried out. In the Industrial Combinat of Thermal City, the labor productivity plan was implemented by 88 percent and the Rodina household service combination was implemented at 97 percent[18.B.3.]

On June 1, 1967, the SS Homeland pulled off from its leaning on new year's east. Anor Safarova and Khosiyat Joorayeva, who worked in the production of the combined artifacts, are the foremost skilled builders.

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Based on this combination, in 1972, the Boysun Expressive Shawl Factory was established. The factory initially produced ceramics, lime, candy and metal products. This year, the company produced and processed 217,000 gallons [217,000 soums], while over the next five years, the gross product production plan reached 16,387,700 gallons [16,387,700 soums] and its implementation to 15,656,900 gallons [15,656,900 soums]. B.3.]

By 1973, public services were provided in 77 locations in the Boysun district. In addition, the Sayrob Soviet Union employed clothing and pomegranates [11.B.115.] (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) As household appliances and types of services increased, the volume of services provided to the population also grew steadily. In 1973, the combined collective service amounted to 361.4 thousand soums instead of the 347,000 specified in the plan. Instead of the planned 7.3 soums per capita, 8 soums were served [3. B.3.] However, in 1962 the combinat was established, it was 1 soum 80 teaspoons, and in 1964 it was 2 soums 84 pounds.

In 1974, the Shoyi Factory produced 4,401,000 gallons [4,401,000 SQ] of gross domestic product and implemented 4,2600,000 gallons [4,2600,000 SQ]. In 1975, the product sales plan was 102.3 percent, gross product production was 104.8 percent, labor productivity was 106.7 percent, product sales were 4.5 percent higher than last year, product production was 3.6, and labor growth was achieved by 0.5 percent) [15.B.4.] By the end of 1976, the factory had produced 7,200,000 gallons [7,200,000,000 U.S.] . .

From 1972 to 1976 , much attention was paid to improving the cultural and cultural well-being of more than 320 laborers and improving the interests of labor, and the construction of 140 modern kindergartens, a home, and a medical facility were built. It also launched the construction of a new modern textile corps for 150 stations, a mechanized new brick factory that produces 10 million bricks a year, a resting place for workers in the village of Avlod, a resting place for children, and a 4-room bathroom [6.B.78.]

For the first time, the Boysun shoe factory began producing national clothing made of atlases. Since 1976, with the help of Joseph Khamenei, director of the Shoyi Reading Factory, the fabric of the forgotten Boysun has been restored [7.B.89.]

Factory workers were sent to schools in Moscow, Margillon, and Namangan shoe combinations for 1 week to 1 month. From 1975 to 1985, 75 of the Boysun shoe students improved their skills in Tashkent, Mogadishu, and Moscow, and from 1986 to 1989, 72 workers were sent to training courses in Moscow, Tashkent, and Andijan [26.B.120.]

From 1972 to 1975, they contributed greatly to a substantial increase in production. In particular, G.Gafforova, S.Mamatova, Z.Fatkhullayeva, R. Qodirova, S.Sattorova P. Norbekova skillfully managed two reading software and fulfilled their daily obligations by 130-150 percent. As a result, productivity increased 3.6 times in 1975 compared to 1971.



The number of factory workers now stands at 320 and was planned to produce 2,634,000 gallons [2,634,000 SQ] of products in the final year. It is 1 million gallons [1 million soums] more than in 1974. B.3.]

The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could spell stretching to the horizon[9.B.187.] In this regard, extensive work was carried out at the Boysun Expressiveal Shoe Reading Factory. In the 1970's, many other machines, machinery, and equipment were installed in the main factory manufacturing sexes, such as "SHB-2155", a collector branded "SA - 180 x 2", a "UA-300-Z MI"[4.B.246.] Therefore, the factory has been able to slightly improve its working conditions, increase the types of products to be produced, and improve its quality.

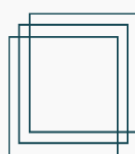
However, in some Boysun enterprises, labor productivity and product quality decreased over some years as a result of irresponsibleness of the administration. For example, from 1975 to 1979, 195 hours of working time were reduced due to a lack of labor safety at a shoe-reading factory and a brick factory[22. B.37.] From 1984 to 1985, 124 hours of working time were reduced as a result of the obsolete equipment and the installation of new sewing tools[21.B.14.] During 1975-1979, only 54.3 percent of workers were provided with work uniforms[23] B.39.]

On December 29, 1992, the second phase of the Boysun Expressiveal Shoe Reading Factory was commissioned for use by a new construction factory. The factory is two floors, costing 15 million soums to build it and introducing 200 jobs[20]. B.3.]

Craftsmanship artels laid the foundation for some of the industrial enterprises that later emerged. Local industrial artifacts Such as the Red East and the Red File, founded in the mid-twenties, will serve as the foundation for the establishment of the Boysun Expressiveal Shoe Reading Factory[2.B.17.] In February 1928, a women's craftsmanship artifact was established, uniting 25 women from embroidery and gasoline. This artel was named after the Art Factory "Attack" in 1951. This factory was adapted to prepare carpets, palettes, artifice, and drawing doughnels[8.B. 153.] Beginning in the 1960's, the emphasis began to be placed on artistic craftsmanship. During that time, more than a dozen factories and factories produced artifacts in the republic. The performance that evening was an adaptation of the science fiction novel The War of the Worlds. For example, they participated in exhibitions in Ankara in 1966, Great Britain and Greece in 1967, France and Costa Rica in 1968. Factory products presented at the World Cup in Izmir, Turkey, in 1970 and Japan in 1971 won gold medals[14.B.16-21]

In conclusion, in the context of administrative and administrative orders that prevailed during the Soviet era, the craftsmanship cooperation was forced to carry out the mandates, instructions of government agencies without a word, we aimed to make the state of craftsmanship stated based on archive data. However, the problem processes being studied were not conducted in a single way, so it was determined which type of craftsmanship was studied in a way that dates from different historical periods. It was also found that the consistence of craftsmanship

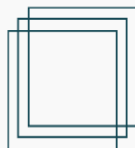
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Founded in the mid-20th year, the Red East and the Red File were later founded on the base of the Thermal Industrial Company. Industrial artifacts serve as the foundation for the establishment of boysun expressive shawl training factory. Such a process can also be seen in the example of the "Attack" art factory in Hagchai. This factory was adapted to prepare carpets, palettes, artifice and drawing doughnies. "Carpentry Shop" at the Shop was later founded on the establishment of a shop furniture factory.

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