



**ACTIVITIES OF DISABLED CRAFTSMANSHIP ARTELLARI IN  
SURKHANDARYA REGION IN THE 1950S AND 1980S AND TYPES OF  
PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY THEM**

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**Abstract:**

This article describes the creation of cooperatives of disabled people in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, namely the Surkhandarya region, in the 1950s-1980s, as well as the activities of the artisan artels attached to them and the types of products they produce. On the basis of periodicals and archival materials, the creation of the first enterprise for the disabled in the region in the Denovsky district and the activities of the Termez enterprise for the blind are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Denov, Termez, Sherabad, World War II, artel, bordonches, shoemaker, rope workshop, shoemaker, broom, blind enterprise, production.

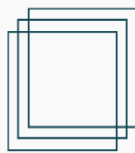
**Introduction**

After World War II, efforts were made by nursing cooperation companies to provide employment for the disabled and to improve their social welfare. With these actions, the government has actually prepared the ground for the liquidation of cooperative enterprises and the transfer of property to the state.

On May 8, 1953, the Union of Disabled Persons Cooperative Union was terminated, and the Association of Disabled People's Cooperation was merged into one council-Council of Trade Cooperatives. Artefacts that continue to operate have been transformed into factories and manufacturing units. In the 1950's and 1980's, as a result of improved social support for the disabled in state-owned enterprises, medium-sized industrial products were available in stores where product shortages occurred due to the participation of the disabled in manufacturing[15,B.24].

For the first time in the province of Surkhandarya region, the establishment of rope shop at the Said Otaliq Madrasah in Denov was a preliminary step in the further activities of industrial enterprises for the disabled in the region. In 1950, the company was moved from Denov to Thermal, where rope and broom sex were launched. In the 1950's and 1960's, 13 blind people worked blindly at the Thermal Eye Manufacturing Company, while in 1976 there were 77 (including 59 in Group I and 18 in Group II disabled)[24,B.115], and by 1990 the number was 84.

By the end of 1988, the company's team produced about 800,000 gallons [800,000 L] of products, and the assignments were completed by 103.8 percent[8,B.275]. The



realized product amounted to 814,2 thousand soums. This compares to 106.4% on the plan. Productivity grew by 3,8% from the mission.

With profits increasing by nearly 1,9 times, the paid services plan was 105%. Especially foundation weave workers ensured that the annual plan was implemented by 119,1%. One of the most advanced sex workers, Ortan Murodov and Turdixol Toganova, worked for the company for almost 20-35 years[2,B.115]. One of them was a simple wealer, while the other was a skilled worker who passed a rope on the wheel. During his entire career, both workers trained dozens of qualified disciples.

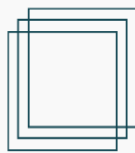
Workers such as A., Tajiyev X., Bakirov X., Kholov X., Gulova D., And Torayeva M. are considered proud of the company. Among them was the honorary label of the OKKJ MB Board of Directors, Bakirov X. and. Tajiyev X.S. was awarded breaststroke by a "Laborer." Also for their productive work, The Middle East is a distinguished label of the Board of Trustees of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan, "Member of the OKKJ" breaststroke and several times OKKJ MB's Philanthropic Labels, title "Industrial Worker serving in the world", "Labor Honorary" breaststroke, Q. Tilovov - "Member of the OKKJ" breaststroke, twice with the OKKJ Philanthropic label, As an example, joorayev and A. Murod were awarded breaststroke[28,B.54].

In 1968, in the Sherebod district, a branch office of the Thermal City Visually Impaired Manufacturing Company was opened, where foundations and beds were produced. However, in 1970, the building was demolished in connection with the construction of a new automobile by the Colporteur Department at Lenin's University and allocated an old property as a colporteur branch. In 1971, a planned residential building was constructed near the branch, and the branch building was demolished, leaving 20 blind people unemployed[23,B.101].

In the 1980's and 1990's, more than 200 types of products were produced by handicrafts, including buttons, autocracy, premix, footwear, beds, glass covers and manufactured product labels, plastic combs, and other products[13].

One of the more disabled enterprises operating during the years studied in the surkhandarya region is the Sarajevo educational and industrial enterprise. Founded in 1967, the company initially employed 50 workers. Of these, 16 were disabled people in Group I-II[24,B.15]. The company initially opened footwear and bed sex, producing 70,000 feet [70,000 m] of foundations, 160,000 gallons [160,000 L] of beds, and a total of 300,000 gallons [300,000 L]. In 1974 another shop for the preparation of sex-wine covers was opened at the Sarajevo educational company. From 1967 to 1968, the company produced 300,000 gallons [300,000 L] of products, while in 1990 it began producing 911,1,000 gallons [911,184].

From 1967 to 1968, Shafe Husainov became the first director of the Sarajevo educational and industrial enterprise. Later, Eshquvvat Omonov from 1969 to 1972, Osman Rustamov from 1972 to 1974, Mustafaqul Jonqobilov from 1974 to 1980, From 1980 to 1983, Almighty Karimov, Amirqul Khojiyev from 1983 to 1987, Parda Suyunov from 1987 to 1990, and Jacob Javlonov from 1990 to 1994[25,B.54].



In 1986, for the visually impaired, 24 apartment buildings were constructed and used in the enterprise area. For corporate workers, there was a cultural palace, a library, a red corner. For workers to produce cultural truths, chess and artistic enthusiastic circles were served. The company also has a number of real-life work, with settings such as loudsuits "Beacons" installed for them to navigate.

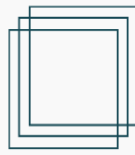
To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. It consisted of professional rehabilitation, vocational training, vocational training, vocational, manufacturing adaptation and employment for the disabled.

The Sarajevo training company, considered one of the community's home businesses, has been using old buildings on 2.7 acres [2.7 ha] of land for half a century. One of the buildings in the accident was demolished, with 15 million allocated to help replace it, and 75 million from the company. 200 sq. for soums. a new production building equivalent to m has been completed. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

During research in regional and district archives, information related to the work of those who returned from war disabled was studied. In 1971, 49 of the disabled during World War II, who were engaged in their work, were visually impaired[18,B.1]. Togoyev Normurod from Sarajevo, Hassanov Eshbo'ri, Pardayev Toshtemir from Shoorchi district, Rakimov Turdi, Jabborov Hamro, Normurodov Jabbor, Ayupov Hasan, Bikbayev Gumar, Normurodov O., Boyorov Rajabli, X.Choriyev, X. Yo'laq, A.Mamatkulov, A.Davlatov, Chori Jalil, Mamat Xio, R.Yo'laq, A.Mamatkulov from Boysun District, X. Kholorov[19, B.2-3], Abdulkarimov B.[17,B.18] and others from the Kumkogon district were still engaged in their work after returning from the war. For example, Hassanov E.[21,B.6], Godoyorov P., Davlatov D., Ishbayev X. and Valiyev I.S. were engaged in sewing at a blind manufacturing company[20,B.40].

In accordance with the decision of the Central Administration of the OKKJ on the granting of Russian magnetic fields to the visually impaired no. 109 of 04/08-70, a 50% discount amounted to 23,000 soums (rubles). For the Regional Blind Society, 860 soums (rubles) were allocated. Magnetic fields are primarily given to war disabled people, advanced workers and students. The magnetic field is given to members of the OKKJ only to listen to "talking books", which are not allowed to be used for other purposes. It is forbidden to give an old magnetic field, as well as to give it to others for use[16,B.13].

In accordance with the Decree of the Soviet Union of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 5, 1975, no. 94 on preparations for the 30th anniversary of the victory in World War II, workers who returned blinded by the war were encouraged with more than 30 soums (rubles) of money and valuable gifts. The total



amount of money allocated for this incentive was 24820 soums throughout the country, of which 1470 soums were allocated for the surkhandarya region. Of the workers with disabilities, there were 829 throughout the country, so 49 were in the province of Surkhandarya [22,B.5-6].

As of 1976, there were 1,086 blind people in the province of Surkhandarya, of whom 222 were eligible to work, working at the Thermal and Sarajevo manufacturing companies [26,B.132].

As of January 1, 1977, 76 people worked for the Thermal Blind Manufacturing Company, of whom 28 were involved in casinos [18,B.10].

Instead, it should be noted that the establishment of special artels for the disabled, the introduction of the use of the work of home workers, were viewed as a unique solution to social problems for their time. In the 1950's and 1980's, the work of regional maintenance companies was unsatisfactory with other regions of the Republic. A comparative analysis of service sectors in other regions of Uzbekistan found that the region's indicators in this area were much lower. This was due to the obsolete material and technological base, a lack of staff, and insuffligibility.

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