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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COLLECTORIZATION POLICY IN THE RESTORATION OF UZBEKISTAN'S SKIN GROWING

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Annotation

This article analyzes the role of collectivization policy in the restoration of sericulture in Uzbekistan. The study examines the impact of collectivization processes on the development of the industry, changes in the organization of production, and the formation of new management systems in agriculture. Particular attention is paid to the increase in cocoon production, the expansion of the raw material base, the efficiency of labor resource utilization, and state support measures. The article also evaluates the positive and negative aspects of collectivization policy and its role in the development of the sericulture industry.

Kalit so‘zlar: sericulture, collectivization, agriculture, Uzbekistan, Soviet period, production, economy, raw materials, labor resources, state policy.

Introduction

Successes in the revival of sericulture in Uzbekistan were achieved, first of all, due to the training of special personnel for sericulture, the widespread introduction of agronomic culture among farmers, and the scientific basis of all work related to the development of sericulture. In this sense, the 1920s are also important as a period when the foundation was laid for the creation of



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fundamental scientific works on sericulture, the training of sericulture-agronomic personnel and specialists for the silkworm industry.

A special place in this process is occupied by the "Lenin Train", which arrived on April 10, 1920. Among those who arrived by train was a large group of professors and teachers from Moscow and Leningrad universities. They brought with them laboratory equipment and a library of 50 thousand volumes. On September 7, 1920, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin signed a decree on the establishment of the Turkestan State University in Tashkent. Many higher education institutions and scientific institutions that later operated in the republic trace their scientific and traditional roots precisely to the activities of this university.

The main part

The group of Moscow scientists, invited by Vladimir Ilyich, included Erast Fyodorovich Poyarkov, the founder of Soviet sericulture, and other scientists. These scientists studied the main processes of the silkworm's life - growth, development, reproduction, and metabolism - physiologically and biochemically, and created important scientific conclusions and theoretical rules. Their developments were later confirmed in experiments using the atomic method, promoted by Professor S. Y. Demyanovsky and his students.

Many rules for conducting experiments on silkworms were developed and practical recommendations were given on improving cocoon production. In particular, it was shown that special attention should be paid to creating optimal conditions for keeping young silkworms. Later, this rule was widely used by Japanese silkworms in centralized feeding of first and second-instar silkworms. Also, scientists who arrived on the orders of Ilyich discovered the phenomenon of heat activation of silkworm immunity to pebrine disease and developed a



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biological method of combating it. This was a significant contribution to the theory and practice of sericulture.

Based on his own research and generalization of Soviet and foreign experience, E. F. Poyarkov created the first works on sericulture in Soviet literature, such as "Silkworm" (1929), "Practical Silkworm Course" (1930), "Silkmaking" (1940). He wrote a total of 70 works, 50 of which were directly devoted to sericulture issues. E. F. Poyarkov's works created a solid theoretical foundation for the scientific development of sericulture in the country. Even today, these works are kept in libraries and are important as an important source in studying the history of the industry.

Results and discussions

In the 1920s and 1930s, special attention was paid to the issue of involving women in social life, including industrial production, in Uzbekistan. This process was not easy, and difficulties associated with various social, cultural and household factors had to be overcome. Traditional views, religious and household customs, and various social relations in society formed over the centuries have to some extent become obstacles to the widespread involvement of women in the production sector.

In order to attract women to economic activity, a number of organizational measures were taken by state and public organizations. In particular, on the initiative of the women's club opened in Tashkent on April 25, 1924, 50 women were sent to work in the system of the "Turkshelk" society. The club also directed 40 women to receive education at various courses and institutes[1]. This is one of the first organizational measures aimed at increasing women's participation in the silk industry and improving their professional skills.



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By the end of the 1920s, women's participation in agriculture and industry gradually increased. For example, in 1929, there were a total of 67.5 thousand collective farmers in the Uzbek SSR, of which 31.5 thousand, or 45 percent, were women. In the silk industry, the proportion of women reached 30 percent, indicating that women's labor began to play an important role in this sector [2].

At the same time, the heads of some manufacturing enterprises also expressed different attitudes towards the issue of involving local women in industrial enterprises. For example, as a result of the cautious approach of some leaders in the "Turkshelk" system to the widespread involvement of local women in enterprises, the share of women working in these enterprises decreased from 82 to 55 percent in 1927. In subsequent years, significant changes were observed due to measures taken to involve women in the production process. By 1929, the share of women workers in the silk processing industry in the Uzbek SSR reached 63.3 percent. Also, as a result of measures taken by state and public organizations, the share of women in the republic's industry increased: in 1927, this indicator amounted to 9 percent, in 1929 it reached 15 percent, and by 1933 it reached 28.2 percent [3].

Conclusion

During this period, the establishment of silk spinning factories in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Namangan, and Andijan also contributed to the active participation of women in industrial production. A significant part of the workers working in these enterprises were local Uzbek women[4]. In general, in the first decades of the 20th century, the participation of women in economic, social, and cultural life in Uzbekistan gradually expanded. This process was inextricably linked with general social changes in society, and women's place in labor and public life was increasingly strengthened.



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