

BRITISH VIEW

MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL



Anthropologie, Applied Linguistics, Applied Physics, Architecture, Artificial Intelligence, Astronomy, Biological Sciences, Botany, Chemistry, Communication studies, Computer Sciences, Computing technology, Cultural studies, Design, Earth Sciences, Ecology, Education, Electronics, Energy, Engineering Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Ethics, Ethnicity and Racism Studies, Fisheries, Forestry, Gender Studies, Geography, Health Sciences, History, Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Labour studies, Languages and Linguistics, Law, Library Studies, Life sciences, Literature, Logic, Marine Sciences, Materials Engineering, Mathematics, Media Studies, Medical Sciences, Museum Studies, Music, Nanotechnology, Nuclear Physics, Optics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Publishing and editing, Religious Studies, Social Work, Sociology, Space Sciences, Statistics, Transportation, Visual and Performing Arts, Zoology and all other subject areas.

Editorial board

Dr. Marcella Mori Agrochemical Research Centre, Sciensano, Brussels, Belgium.

Dr. Sara Villari Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia, Palermo, Italy.

Dr. Loukia V. Ekateriniadou Hellenic Agricultural Organization, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Dr. Makhkamova Feruza Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Prof. Dr. Xhelil Koleci Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania.

Prof Dr. Dirk Werling The Royal Veterinary College, London, UK.

Dr. Otabek Yusupov Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Dr. Alimova Durdona Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Dr. Jamol D. Ergashev Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Dr. Avezov Muhiddin Ikromovich Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Dr. Jumaniyozov Khurmatbek Palvannazirovich Urgench state university

Dr. Karimova Aziza Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Dr. Rikhsikhodjaeva Gulchekhra Tashkent State Transport University

Dr. David Blane General Practice & Primary Care, University of Glasgow, UK

Dr Raquel Gómez Bravo Research Group Self-Regulation and Health, Institute for Health and Behaviour, Department of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Education, and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Dr. Euan Lawson Faculty of Health and Medicine, University of Lancaster, UK

Dr. Krsna Mahbubani General practice, Brondesbury Medical Centre/ University College London, UK

Dr. Patrick Redmond School of Population Health & Environmental Science, King's College London, UK

Dr. Lecturer Liz Sturgiss Department of General Practice, Monash University, Australia

Dr Sathish Thirunavukkarasu Department of Global Health, Population Health Research Institute, McMaster University, Canada

Dr. Sarah White Department of Biomedical Sciences, Macquarie University, New Zealand

Dr. Michael Gordon Whitfield NIHR Health Protection Research Unit in Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance, Imperial College London, UK

Dr. Tursunov Khatam Andijan State Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Manuscripts typed on our article template can be submitted through our website here. Alternatively, authors can send papers as an email attachment to editor@britishview.co.uk

Editor Multidisciplinary Journals

Website: <http://britishview.co.uk>

Email: editor@britishview.co.uk

**ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF WORKERS OF COTTON CLEANING
PLANTS IN THE TURKESTAN REGION
(THE END OF XIX AND BEGINNING OF XX CENTURIES)**

F.S. Amonova

Doctoral candidate of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of
Uzbekistan, PhD Uzbekistan, amonovaferuza230@gmail.com

Abstract. The entry of the Russian capital into the territory of the emirate of Turkestan region at the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries was the impetus for the establishment of factory enterprises. In the emirate of Turkestan region, a significant role was played by the companies, firms and stock companies in the formation of cotton and silk weaving based industrial types and enterprises. The machine, which separated the cotton wool from the cotton seed, called "gin", penetrated the emirate territory.

In the article, which is based on historical sources and archival documents and also provided the impact of cotton processing plants on the emirate economy, the daily work activity of the working class, the way of living, the state of the social protection system of workers, the capacity of the factory enterprises, the leadership role of the Turkestan region in the cotton industry.

Keywords: Factory, cotton, gin, respirator, cotton cleaning plant, firm, company.

Introduction. Due to the textile needs of the Russian empire, the emirate has become the leading network of cotton growing in agriculture. The characteristic of cotton, grown in the khanates of Central Asia, had a more one-sided character. Because the Russian Empire was not interested in the development of industries other than the primary processing of cotton and oil production in the governor-general of Turkestan, the emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva khanate. The main focus especially

in the emirate of Bukhara and Khiva khanate was on the development of light industry. In the year, the number of cotton cleaning and balding plants increased.

In terms of the quality and length of the cotton wool grown in the emirate of Bukhara, it was slightly superior to the cotton of Tashkent and Fergana valley. Grown local cotton has been meeting the needs of the domestic and foreign market for centuries. Due to climatic conditions, peasants in most cases cultivated a variety of cotton “Malla cotton”. Over time, this variety of cotton did not meet the demand of buyers. Because this variety did not meet the demand of the planters for its quality, low yield and low wool. As a result, planters and commercial houses engaged in cotton trade, and individual entrepreneurs and businessmen have tried to localize the American variety of cotton from the middle of the XIX century.

Materials and methods. This article uses methods such as research storage, a problem-territorial approach, historical and cultural continuity and coherence, and comparative historical analysis to learn about the life of industrial workers in the Turkestan region of the late XIX and early XX centuries.

Results and discussion. Cotton processing plants located in the emirate of Bukhara are based on the volume of production and the capacity of equipment. Firstly, all the processes in the cleaning and pressing of cotton in the factory are based on manual labor, and secondly, cotton is cleaned and pressed using a Grachev-named device with the power of steam and liquid, that is, all the processes are carried out by means of technique[1].

The first cotton cleaning plant was built in the new Bukhara (Kogon), where the total capacity of cotton was 460 horsepower, five presses and 40 cotton were re-cleaned and foaled in machines that could separate the wool. In addition, several shopping centers in the emirate have launched initial facilities in the cities of Karki, Termez and Chorjuy breeding[2]. These facilities are not built at the modern level of demand. Because the owners of the plant built their enterprises at the level of financial opportunity. By the way, the machine, which separates the factory-installed fiber from the cotton seed, turned into a demon speed 350 times per minute and produced a poor quality product, disconnected from the cotton seed of the fiber.

Factory owners have not released a product that can withstand the competition in the market, as a result of which they are in a hurry to clean and pack cotton faster [3].

At the end of the XIX beginning of the XX century, two rotating cylinders of gin are moved at different speeds and counter-rotating at a certain distance from each other to the installation in the factories. Diameter 10-node steel saw is mounted on a shaft. The saws are located at a distance of one dyum from each other. The number of saws differs depending on the performance capacity of the gin machine. In small demon machines with manual and horse power, saw blades from 12 to 25, in demons moving with water and dowels from 40 to 80. Also, the number of ginda saws moving with three motor was 60 units, while the ginda moving with four motor was 80 units. The 60-chainsaw gins processed 250-300 poods of cotton per day and the 80-chainsaw gins processed 400-450 poods of cotton per day[5].

Most factories have a simple gin machine installed. This machine did not have the capacity to separate the fiber from the sawdust after cleaning the cotton seed beforehand from various pieces of dirt, iron and wood. Therefore, the first cleaning of cotton was manually cleaned by workers. A certain part of the cotton was left in the cotton feed. Only in a few factories it was possible to separate the fiber after the gin was pre-processed into local and American-grade cotton. The plant, equipped with modern equipment, separating quality fiber from cotton, with small sawdust Demons, was built by a Large Yaroslavl Manifesto in New Bukhara. The plant has cleaned 400 poods of cotton wool per day. The price of purified fiber was sold in an amount equal to the price of Iranian cotton, that is, from 2 rubles 7 rubles 50 kopecks. Later from such machines it was also used in the existing spinning factories in the Turkistan region. If we look at the situation of 1901 year, the plants equipped with new types of machines belonged to the Large Yaroslavl Manifesto, the trade and industrial company of Central Asia and Iran, the Sharipov and Belyanov trading house. I.K.Poznansky joint stock received 7000 Poods of fiber as a result of processing 700000 Poods of cotton, which for 8 months was a total of 50000 rubles on 9 machines. But the fiber was not cleaned qualitatively. For this reason, the owners of

the plant have started to attract new types of machines that can separate the hairs that are stuck in the cotton seed at their plants[6].

Cotton cleaning plants worked seasonally. At the end of the season, workers returned to their addresses, engaged in traditional professions. At the beginning of the XX century, 5 thousand people worked in cotton-growing plants. A distinctive feature of industrial enterprises in the khanate is that they are small enterprises and factories, in which it is possible to employ an average of 35 people in the factories. In some enterprises up to 100-140 people worked[7].

By the beginning of the XX century, members of society were divided into two categories. If the first category includes landlords, large landowners and industrial owners, the second category is divided into medium-sized and poor peasants, sediments and factory workers. The stratification that began among the population led to the aggravation of the public way of life, the aggravation of their bilateral exploitation.

The labor at the cotton cleaning plants in the Turkistan region and the emirate of Bukhara was severe, the working conditions were incredibly bad. In cotton cleaning plants owned or leased by large firms, during the season, workers were forced to work for hours on an insignificant salary evasion. Due to the fact that the working hours and wages are not regulated by the government in factories, the working hours were different. Workers were forced to work 14-18 hours a day, sometimes up to 20 hours. The monthly salary was paid from 30 to 60 kopecks per day. Workers were mostly charged, not depending on the work they performed, but on their national origin. Workers who did the same work were paid several times more than a local worker, if he is Russian. If the workers are Russian, then the boss is allocated to the worker, if the sart (local population) is dependent on the worker. The purpose of such provision was to prevent them from approaching local workers[8].

Kazakh researcher M.Mahmudov writes so in his monograph, not taking into account a slight difference in all factories, the situation was almost the same. Brought in the monograph, the technical orientation of the factories was very low. Most of them in the factories were allocated residential premises for workers, the residential

premises were not illuminated and not heated, in the whole building of the plant there were 3-4 pieces of hanging lamp, this lighting system was calculated, in all factories 12 hours of working day was introduced, in the factory there was an unimaginable amount of permanent dust and they used to put cotton wool in their nostrils to protect themselves from dusty air[9].

In order to start the plant, which was brought into motion by a water-powered engine, workers dressed the transmission belt on the wheel by hand. They also pulled out the strap with difficulty when stopping the plant. Not dressed at the required level, as a result, workers became victims of unfortunate events. In addition, the factories have not eliminated cases that are dangerous for human life. In factories, often unhappy employees: there were cases of clenching or squeezing of hands, feet, even death among workers. Factory-lack of factory supervisors, and in some places this position has not been fully introduced. Measures have not been taken to improve the socio-economic situation of workers, protect their rights, protect their lives in the workplace. Even the owners of local factories capable of processing ten thousand poods of cotton did not consider it necessary to ensure the safety of their workers working in their factories[10].

The collection of Turkestan press paper made statement about the one-day life of workers working in a mechanical cotton cleaning plant in the collection Press Gazette. They say, "I have been working at a cotton cleaning plant for twelve years. Observing the one-day work process at the plant, you observe that during $\frac{1}{2}$ of the day, workers breathe dust through their noses and mouths covered with cotton, with dust coming out of the cotton. In the same way, you can see that under the feet of workers who throw cotton into the box, which presses the cotton in the factory, the cotton is crushed and becomes unusable. Workers can die caused by diseases after having developed for 3-4 years under such conditions. If the owners of the plant knew for a few days that the dust from the plant would damage the lungs of the workers and provide them with funds from their own accounts for their treatment, the manufacturer would have stopped scratching"[11].

“...The owners of industrial enterprises in the Turkistan region and the emirate of Bukhara were not comply to any sanitary legislation, while they sought to create the necessary sanitary and hygienic conditions for their workers. Factory workers are not given the opportunity to go to hospitals and receive treatment, and even first aid is not provided. In short, there is no medical care at the factory for us. Factory patients are treated for evasion at their own expense in local city hospitals. Very rarely, when the workers applied to the court, the payment for the worker who suffered considerably was given to his child,” – writes in the newspaper Turkestan kurer in 1909 [12].

This situation has been going on for years. In the minds of the owners of the plant, all workers from such conditions at the plant are satisfied. Continues to work, peace reigns in families. Whereas, the continuation of 1882-1917 years on the territory of the Russian empire was adopted laws that protect the activities of several factories and plants, the rights of workers. In particular, on august 3, 1886, the “Rules of control over the activities of factory enterprises and regulation of the interaction of producers and workers”, on April 24, 1890, the “Regulation on the work of minors, adolescents, women in factories, factories and manufacturing enterprises”, on August 2, 1897, the “Regulation on the duration and distribution of working time in factories, factories and manufacturing enterprises”, such laws as “Rules for paying compensation to those who suffered from an unfortunate incident at the mining enterprises of their family members” were observed[13].

Only the adoption of the law"on the regulation of the duration and distribution of working time in factories, factories and manufacturing enterprises" laid the groundwork for the regulation of working hours and days off of workers. In this law, the working hours in plants and factories are defined as 11.5 hours for men, and 10 hours for women and children. It is also forbidden to work as a day off on sundays. From the age of 12 to 15 years, underage adolescents were prescribed 8 hours of work. The work in factories and play began at 5 in the morning and ended at 7:00. Two hours of lunch and half an hour of breakfast are reserved for time[14].

In most cases, workers preferred to work in flour mills than in cotton-cleaning factories. Because in the flour factories, laws have been applied and, according to the requirements of modern technology, in the process of processing raw materials, devices are installed that remove the dust from the grain and clean the air. In some mills, instead of fixtures, cells are laid out. If in the course of the case the employee was not given the opportunity to be treated by the court, the court imposed a large fine on the owners of the plant. For example, in the process of work, the employee paid compensation in the amount of 10 rubles per month for the damage caused by injury to two fingers. But in the first cotton-cleaning plants, such cases of separation from the fingers were very common. No compensation has been paid for the damage caused. The owners of the plant preferred to close the plant if they take mandatory measures to compensate for the damage by the court[11].

By the beginning of the XX century, conditions had changed in some cotton-growing plants. The number of cells for the purpose of air purification has increased in the rooms where wool and raw cotton cleaning machines are located. The rooms are equipped with a respirator, that is, devices that protect workers' respiratory, vision and hearing organs from dust. In turn, the owners of the plant received more profit by spending a little on these equipment. The reason was that the ventilation of the room provided a qualitative cleaning of cotton and obtaining fiber. Prevented the wear of machine tools and machines. Qualified workers were encouraged to take advantage of the more developed factory owner in the factory.

Conclusion. To sum up, in the emirate of Bukhara, the lack of trade unions or law rules that protect the rights of workers in the factory and plant industry has aggravated social life. The socio-cultural rights of workers have been neglected. In 1916, protests and strikes were committed among factory workers due to the fact that the time of work is not specified in the factories, the weight of the conditions, the payment of wages by the Amir and the salary was paid by the inspectors in a low and timely manner, the health and safety measures of the workers were provided. Many workers were forced to leave their places and move to other regions. The rising

upheavals and events have paved the way for further revolutions to take place in the emirate of Bukhara

References

1. Gulishambarov S. I. Economic review of the Turkestan region served by the Central Asian railway. - Askhabad. 1913. Vol. 3. P. 85.
2. Ryabinsky A. Tsarist Russia and Bukhara in the era of imperialism // Historian-Marxist, no. 4. 1941. P. 7.
3. Ziyoev H. Chorism and cotton monopoly // Sharq yulduzi. №5. 1991. P. 169-180.
5. Shakhnazarov A. I. Agriculture in the Turkestan region. - Saint Petersburg, 1908. P. 177.
6. Buxara // Zakaspiyskoe obozrenie. (Ashgabat), September 27, 1901. № 213.
7. Fomchenko A.P. Russian settlements in Bukhara, their role in the economic development of the khanate and participation in the revolutionary movement. Ph.D. diss. autoref. - Tashkent. 1958.
8. TsGA RUz, F-I-99, Op-1, D-24149, L-18
9. Maxmudov M. History of medicine and health of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm (1865-1924). – Taroz. 2015. P.24.
10. The situation of factory workers in the region // Turkestan collection. - Tashkent. №521, 1909. P.135.
11. Miroshnichenko A. An acute issue at the cotton refineries in the region // Turkestan Collection. (Tashkent), 1909. №537. P.2-4.
12. Makhmudov M. History of medicine and healthcare in Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm (1865-1924). – Taroz. 2015. P.24-26.
13. Bondaryuk D.V. Factory legislation on working time // Vestnik TSPU. №8. 2014. P.99-101.