



## Garment Factories of Uzbekistan in Soviet Period

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### ABSTRACT

In 1950-1991, several factories were established in the field of sewing. This was mainly due to the fact that the Soviet government emphasized the production of factory products during this period. On the other hand, each garment factory has its own history. Some of them were enterprises transferred from the war zones during the Second World War, while some of them were converted into sewing factories of the local handicraft production enterprises in the area. In addition, several new garment factories were opened.

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In 1951, the 6th garment factory was opened in the city of Namangan. In 1955, 400 women worked in this factory. This year, the garment factory produced clothing worth 43 million soums. There was a kindergarten of this sewing factory, where the children of the women who worked in the factory were accepted.

In the 1950s, women's clothes were made in the Lenin artel in Tashkent. This artel has always been crowded with women. Women came here to make dresses, coats, suits and other clothes in a style that suits their taste. A seamstress named Etibor Shotursunova worked in this artel. He was more talented than others. For this reason, many women came to this seamstress to make clothes. She graduated from

a vocational school and studied tailoring there. For example, a girl named Raya Zlotnikova, who was a student of the Polytechnic Institute at that time, came and sewed a coat to order. His coat was fitted to the body, and the customer thanked the seamstress for liking it [1].

"Okhunboboev" tailoring factory in Ko'kan city was opened in 1930s. In 1957, this garment factory was located in a two-story building and consisted of six workshops. There was a club, a kindergarten, a library and a kitchen at the factory. In this factory, one shirt is made every three minutes. In this case, sewing was done in sequence. For example, the first seamstress sews the side seam, the second sews the collar, and the third sews the cuff [2].

In the Soviet era, some sewing factories were designed only for the development of women's clothing. For example, in 1957, the 2nd sewing factory in Tashkent specialized in sewing women's dresses. This factory produces a wide variety of clothes for girls of toddler, kindergarten and school age, and for elderly women. These clothes mainly consisted of Uzbek and European shirts, blouses and skirts made of fabrics such as shahi, chit, satin, staple. The dresses made in this factory were sold in all department stores and company stores in the republic.

In the 1950s and 1960s, artels began to be transformed into factories or enterprises. This was primarily due to the production of more products. These changes also occurred in the light industry sector. For example, by 1960, the "Hunarmand" artel, which produces satin fabrics and women's scarves in Margilan, was transformed into the "Baynalmilal" factory. This factory is also called "Girls' factory" among the population because mostly girls work there. About 700 women worked in this factory. "Baynalmilal" factory produced 25 types of goods, and the annual volume of products exceeded 60 million soums. In particular, this factory produced 15 types of satin, such as "Kremlin", "Uzbekistan", "Fergana", "Khosiyatkhan" and "Yabas"[3].

In May 1960, the Kokan Shahi-Atlas Factory was transformed from an artel to a factory. It was in this year that the factories of the factory were replaced with new ones and the transition from manual labor to new technologies began. In 1960, this factory produced 50,500 meters of silk and 584,900 meters of various silk and semi-silk fabrics. This factory sold its products through "Uzbekbirlashuv" and "Uzbekboshgalanteria" organizations. That is, if he needed satin and silk fabrics for the clothes, he ordered them through those takshilots. In 1960, the factory made a profit of 10 million 311 thousand 900 soums [4].

The Volodarsky Andijan garment factory was moved from Dnepropetrovsk to Andijan during the Second World War. This factory was originally opened as a workshop in 1919 in Dnepropetrovsk to make clothes for Red Army soldiers. Since 1922, this workshop began to sew clothes for the population. In 1925, M. Named after Volodorsky. In the early 1930s, 4,505 people worked in this factory, which received some of its raw materials from Central Asia. In August 1941, in Dnepropetrovsk, due to a power outage due to the war, it was decided to move the factory to the east. The evacuation cargo included 1,170 complete special universal sewing machines, 260 electric motors, 2 mechanical conveyors, 2 transformers of 180 kilowatts each, 3 lathes, and 2 wagons of ready-made clothing and other machinery, which were loaded into 103 wagons. has been On October 28, 1941, the first workshop of the Andijan city garment factory started its work. Later, several more workshops were launched in turn. In general, during the Second World War, the garment factory made clothes for the war needs[5].

After the Second World War, the Andijan Garment Factory named after Volodarsky started producing clothes for the population. On the one hand, initially, this enterprise pays attention to the production of

more products and does not pay attention to the quality of clothing products. Only by 1950, attention is paid to the quality of the products produced. In 1955, the factory produced products worth 57,444,000 soums, and in 1956, this figure was 83,885,000 soums. On October 1, 1960, the 9th garment factory in the city of Andijan was merged into the Andijan garment factory named after Volodarsky. In 1962, work was carried out to replace the machines with new ones in the sewing factory. As a result, 326 universal and 117 special machine tools will start working at the factory. In 1964, the Andijan Garment Factory named after Volodarsky had 7 workshops and 35 brigades, and a total of 1423 workers worked in them. Also, during this period, efforts were made to attract more representatives of the local nationality to the work. For example, up to 400 representatives of the local population worked in this factory until 1959, and by the end of the 1960s, 783 women and girls of the local nationality were working in the garment factory. If in 1965 the gross output of the factory was 15330 thousand soums, then in 1970 it was 17950 thousand soums. In 1950-1970, 153 employees of this factory were awarded with various orders and medals [6].

In 1971-1976, the Volodarsky Andijan Garment Factory was reconstructed and moved to a new building. In the following years, emphasis was placed on the modernization of the factory's technology, and in 1976-1980, 302 new machines were introduced at this enterprise. In 1980, the Andijan garment factory named after Volodarsky had a dormitory with 600 beds, three children's complexes with 600 beds, a sanatorium for treatment, a kitchen with 420 beds and a club with 400 beds. There was an educational complex at the factory, and the employees mostly graduated from that educational complex. In particular, 300 people graduated from this educational complex every year. In addition, the Technical University of Andijan also supplied specialists for this garment factory. In this case, mostly newly arrived young workers were attached to qualified specialists and thus young personnel learned work. For example, in 1980, 460 young workers were attached to 239 skilled workers. On the other hand, the factory has always actively participated in the socialist competition held by the Soviet authorities. This can be felt not only superficially, but also in various events organized to promote the ideas of the Soviet government to the workers [7].

In the 1970s, as a result of the introduction of new fashions from foreign countries and the increase in demand for new types of dresses among women, the number of factories and products for the production of clothes began to increase in Uzbekistan. This situation was also influenced by the Soviet authorities' "requirement to exceed the plan". In particular, in 1971, a new sewing workshop was launched at the Samarkand knitting factory. Men's and women's wool sports suits are made here. Also, some factories were intended for the production of coats. In particular, in 1971, the Kizil Tong tailoring company in Tashkent sewed 300-320 coats every day. On the other hand, in this period, some factories were not designed to produce only one clothing product, but produced several types of products. For example, 17 different clothing products were produced at the Andijan knitting factory [8].

At that time, the most famous clothing manufacturing institution in the republic was the "Yulduz" factory. "Yulduz" factory distributed girls' and boys' school uniforms through trade networks throughout the republic. It also produces wool suits for men and suits for teenagers. This factory was especially famous for its women's jackets, which were in strong demand from abroad. In particular, the branch of "Yulduz" firm in Chukursoy made 2800 clothes every day. This branch was located in a three-story brick building. 970 seamstresses worked in the branch, 85% of them were women. Most of "Yulduz" company has secondary education, and among them there were those studying part-time at universities. There were even workers with 8th grade education [9].

In the fall of 1941, due to the war, the parachute factory located in Moscow was moved to Tashkent

along with all its equipment. This factory was designed for the production of parachutes for the Soviet army, and factory workers were brought to Tashkent and placed in dormitories. The main enterprise of the Tushino Parachute Plant was Plant No. 1. This factory was located at 60 Engels Street, Tashkent city. In 1941-1945, the factory continued to produce parachutes for the Red Army [10].

After the end of the war, material shortages began throughout the Union. On top of that, many people had returned from the war. Therefore, the tasks of factories and factories were to provide them with food and clothing. The Tushino parachute factory was also involved in this process. In particular, in 1946, the factory was reformed, and the enterprises included in it became independent and began to produce products for the needs of the population. For example, Factory No. 1 now mainly produces quilted jackets, men's clothing, and bed linen.

The factory building did not meet the demand, it was cold in winter and hot in summer. In the sewing workshops, work was organized by the aggregate-group method, and all operations were carried out by hand. Usually 200-250 people worked in workshops. The working mode of the main workshops of the enterprise was 2 shifts lasting 8 hours and a 6-day work week. The main production workshops started working at 7 in the morning. Until the 1966 earthquake, most of the workers lived in dormitories near the factory, and therefore there were no staffing problems.

In 1948-1952, the average salary of the main production workers was 670-690 rubles per month, that of foremen was 790-820 rubles, and that of heads of departments and shops was 1400-1850 rubles. To estimate the amount of wages received by factory workers and servants in those years, the cost of meals in the factory canteen can be cited. For example: the price of a 3-course lunch consisting of borscht, cutlets, bread and compote or jelly was from 3 rubles 40 to 4 rubles 50 [11].

In 1952, this garment factory No. 1 specialized in the production of men's and women's suits. In other words, this factory has now started producing products for women as well. In the early years, due to the lack of experience and the necessary machines, the suits were produced with defects [12].

In conclusion, during the Soviet era, several ministries and agencies were involved in the management of the women's clothing production and fashion industry network. It is worth mentioning that there have been frequent changes in the system of industry management organizations. This idea is especially relevant for the years 1945-1965. Because it was during this period that clothing production and fashion industry entered or left the system of several ministries. In particular, after the Second World War, the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR managed this network. In 1949, factories and organizations producing women's clothing were transferred to the Uzbek tailoring trust ("Uzshveitrest"). In 1953, the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR was merged with the Ministry of Food Industry of the Uzbek SSR, the Ministry of Meat and Milk Production of the Uzbek SSR, and the General Directorate of Fish Production, and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry of the Uzbek SSR was formed. Between 1955 and 1965, this network was initially part of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR, and in 1965-1991, it was part of the National Economic Council of the Uzbek SSR.

Between 1945 and 1991, relations between management organizations and garment factories and fashion houses were conflicted. Because the management organizations demanded to increase the volume of production and meet the demands of the Soviet government, the manufacturers tried to find their own customers. The two different goals of the two groups have caused uneven development in this network. This indicates that the network has been in a different state over the years [13].

In 1948-1991, the Tashkent fashion house had a special place in this network. Later, its name was

changed to the House of Republican Clothing Models and the Assortment and Fashion Center of the Republican Garment Industry.

During these years, many sewing factories were operating in the territory of Uzbekistan. Some of them were established before the war, while most of them were created after the war. These factories emerged as a result of artels being converted into garment factories, relocated and reorganized in World War II.

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