

## ABOUT THE MONTHLY WAGES AND BONUSES OF THE COTTON GINNING INDUSTRY WORKERS OF THE FERGHANA VALLEY IN THE YEARS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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**Abstract:** The industry of the Uzbek SSR developed at a very high level after the Second World War. This is especially evident in the light and textile industry. The cotton ginning industry, separated from these industries, played an important role in the development of not only the light and textile industry, but also the food industry. The situation of industrial workers before and after the Second World War was not satisfactory. This article discusses them.

**Key words:** Cotton ginning industry, Ferghana Valley, housing fund, workers' salary, textile industry

The production volume of the cotton ginning industry is increasing year by year, increasing the number of workers and taking measures to improve their monthly wages and housing material living conditions remained an important task for the government. At a meeting of party activists in Tashkent in 1946: sharp improvement of material, domestic and cultural services to workers, servants, engineers and their families, housing construction, repair and restoration of the housing fund, a large increase in the city it was determined that the qualified workers and engineering-technical staff of industrial enterprises should be provided with housing first [1] . In particular, the wages of the workers had an important place in the change of the workers in the material household sphere. In any society, a society with high wages does not face acute problems in social issues. Of course, the increase in wages was dependent on the growth of economic production and national income. Soon, the increase in income in the light cotton and textile industry did not leave a direct impact on the salary of the workers. In 1947, the average wage in the

cotton ginning industry of Uzbekistan increased by 30.1 percent, and by 34.2 percent in the wool-making enterprises[2]. However, the price of food and other primary products was twice as high as in 1940[3]. This, of course, caused skilled workers to leave their jobs. In order to prevent this, increased payment for continuous working experience was introduced in enterprises. As a result, the salary of industrial workers of Uzbekistan increased by 2.2 times in 1948 compared to 1940, and the annual salary fund of republican workers and laborers increased by 3.1 times [4]. In particular, in 1950, compared to 1949, the salary of employees of the cotton ginning plant of Fergana region increased by 112.5%. [5] In this place, the wages and rewards that not only ensure the stability and efficiency of the workers in the cotton ginning industry, but also affect their social condition, have been continuously given. In 1948, 501,446 thousand rubles of awards and additional funds were allocated to enterprises and collective farms engaged in cotton growing in the Uzbek SSR. Of these, 51,604 thousand rubles were allocated to Fergana region, 60,444 thousand rubles to Namangan region, and 127,461 thousand rubles to Andijan region [6]. Also, such awards are not equally distributed to all factories and points. Funds are allocated only to points that have fulfilled the plan. That is, in 1949, 4,375,000 soums were awarded to the Beshkapa station for fulfilling the plan with 107.5 percent, and 4,966 soums were awarded to the Norin station for fulfilling the plan by 105.1 percent [7]. In the Andijan region, 118.9 percent of the work was completed and 5,378 rubles were allocated to the Sultanabad branch, and 101 percent were completed and 3,358 rubles were allocated to the Khanabad branch. Also, the effective operation of Kadim and Akhtachi points was studied, and it was decided to allocate reward money to these points as well [8]. However, in most cases, the awards are mainly allocated to the heads of the trust. In 1950, Rakhim Karimovich Karimov, head of the Trust's administration, Melikhan Monos Iosifovich, head of the training department, Sigidin Anotoliy Fedorovich, chief agronomist, Nikolsky Alexey Vasili Aleksandrov, were assigned to ABAV Agronomist from the

Namangan regional cotton production trust. From the Andijan regional cotton production trust, Kamilov Tursun Kamilovich is the head of the Trust, Koldaev Alexander Nikolaevich is the head of the training department, Reshetov Pavel Aleksandrovich is the chief agronomist, Chipurina Anna is the ABAV agronomist. Kosovtsev Stepan Stepanovich from the Fergana regional cotton production trust, the head of the trust department, Weisman Abram Moiseevich, the head of the production department, Federov Dmitra Erastovich, the chief agronomist, Kiselev Alexander Andreevich Agronom ABAV were allocated to the heads of the enterprise [9].

In 1947, 3,502 employees served in Namangan region trust enterprises, and in 1948, 3,541 employees were expected to serve. In the report of 1948, information was given about 3131 employees. 306 new employees were well rewarded. Of these, 300 employees were fired [10].

Salary and seasonal work did not affect the work of employees. In 1950, the reduction of workers was 25 people in Fergana region, 24 people in Namangan region, and 29 people in Andijan region [11]. In 1950, the Fergana Regional Cotton Trust allocated bonus money to the Kokon No. 1, Kokon No. 2, Kagonovich, and Toshloq cotton factories [12].

By 1951, workers' monthly salaries were also increased. In 1951, the workers of Fergana region made 18,552 rubles, the workers of Namangan region made 17,119 rubles, and the workers of Andijan region made 18,705.2 rubles [13], the total monthly salary of the republic was 141,600 rubles [14]. For example, in 1951, Fergana region had 2,700 employees, Namangan region had 2,385 employees, Andijan region had 2,713 employees[15], and a total of 20,100 employees were serving in the republic[16]. However, this statistical situation is changing rapidly.

Advanced and leading workers in factories and training centers were constantly financially motivated. In particular, in 1951, a number of advanced workers of the Namangan Regional Trust were encouraged. The workers of

Namangan factory No. 2 Tadjibaev, Kamilova, Baykhambaeva, Sgibneva, Dotskovsky received a reward of 500 rubles[17]. From the center of the republic, not only the workers, but also the salaries of the managers were regularly increased. In order No. 1924 of the Ministry of Cotton Production of the USSR dated November 16, 1951, it was mentioned about increasing the monthly salary of the directors of the cotton processing plant. On the basis of this order, the salary of station managers was increased by Order No. 27701 dated November 14, 1951, and by Order No. 11409 of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated June 30, 1953[18]. On March 20, 1951, in the letter No. 25-03-36, the Ministry of Cotton of the USSR sent to the General Department of Cotton Preparation of the Ministry of Cotton of the USSR of Uzbekistan, gave instructions on the financial stimulation of cotton punks and their rewards[19]. In this place, 131,794 thousand rubles were awarded to cotton processing centers of Fergana, 192,673 thousand rubles to cotton processing centers of Namangan region, 161,356 thousand rubles to cotton processing centers of Andijan region [20] .

According to the order No. 623 of the Ministry of Cotton of the Uzbek SSR dated April 12, 1951, on the basis of the decision No. 4705 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, it was necessary to encourage the leaders of the regional cotton ginning center and cotton preparation centers active in the cotton harvesting season of 1950 [21] .

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