
SOME COMMENTS ON MANUAL LABOR IN NAVOI REGION

Nilufar M. Rakhmatova

Doctoral Student Department Of History Faculty Of History

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the employment of women in the public sector during the years of independence, the economic difficulties of the structural restructuring of the economy, the administration of the Navoi region implemented a number of measures to create the necessary conditions for those engaged in manual labor or self-employment. This article is about some comments on manual labor in Navoi region.

KEYWORDS: Manual labor, Navoi region, self-employment.

INTRODUCTION

The art of oratory of the peoples of Central Asia has a long history. For years, women have been sewing sozana, takyapush, joynomoz, sandal skin, korpi kurak, glass bag, tea bag and other decorative cultural items necessary for social life. There are excellent "pencilists" among the people, they skillfully draw the ancient copies of the sozana "Tobadoni", "Makhdar", "Guli anor". In this regard, in the years of independence, special attention was paid to embroidery, especially to work at home or to earn income through manual labor. In this regard, it should be noted that certain measures have been implemented in Navoi region. In the province, embroidery has been one of the most important home occupations of local residents, that is, women, for many years.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Nurota embroideries differed from others in their complexity and clear expression. This is a favorite motif used by the peasants to enliven plant flowers with pictures of birds, and sometimes pictures of animals and people are sewn in inconspicuous places. Such attractive and elegant embroideries are mostly sewn in the "printed" stitch with the nina. The border and the edges are made with "darovush" – "yorma" stitch with the help of a braid. "Tobadoni", "Chor shohi, yakmoh", "hayot darakhti" compositions were especially popular in Nurota. The beauty of such embroidered words, because of their natural "malla" color base (foni) and raw silk (brishim) polished bright and pleasant appearance. Nurota embroidery is mainly made with light, bright tones, beige, orange, gold, silver, raspberry, pink, threads. Independence Nurota restored the art of painting [1].

In order to increase the employment of women in the public sector during the years of independence, the economic difficulties of the structural restructuring of the economy, the administration of the Navoi region implemented a number of measures to create the necessary conditions for those engaged in manual labor or self-employment. In particular, on July 5, 1996, according to the decision of the governor of Navoi region "On accounting of the income of citizens engaged in individual business activities, determining the amount of tax collection and other

payments”, taking into account the demands and proposals received by citizens engaged in business activities individually and local governments. According to the wishes of the citizens, a number of entrepreneurs were granted permission to operate in the territory of the region by paying the specified amount of the patent fee. Such entrepreneurship also includes providing services in private transport, preparing and selling food products with a certificate, engaging in manual labor, engaging in trading activities, renting out buildings, etc [2].

The amount of the patent fee was allowed to be reduced by 25 percent for citizens living in the rural (ovul) areas of Tomdi, Nurota, Konimekh and Uchquduq districts of the region, which is the main place of work, and by 20 percent for citizens who are engaged in independent business activities in their free time in order to earn additional income. In addition, it was established the condition of paying an additional fee in the amount of 50 percent of the specified fee for the assistant for the types of activities where an assistant is required. Depending on the specified types of activities, the monthly amount will be collected from the citizens who expressed their desire to work on the basis of the patent, and it was also determined that the amount of the patent will be recalculated if the minimum monthly amount changes [3]. Due to the created conditions, only in 1995, F. Burkhanova, a student of boarding school 7, Nurota district, was highly appreciated for her modern work in embroidery at the 4th Republic Gifted Children's Slet, and was awarded with an Honorary Label and valuable gifts of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4].

Saodat Fayzieva, the founder of the family enterprise "Nur-so'zanalar", has been engaged in embroidery since 1996. He said that seeing the strong demand for Nurota embroidery in the market of Urgut district of Samarkand region, he also started sewing dry blankets and takiyapush for brides. S. Fayzieva first consulted with her family, and then with neighboring women, expanding the business and starting embroidery. As a result, he was able to educate more than 200 students. The employer paid the students a salary and opened a work book. It also employs more than 100 seasonal workers. About his work S. Fayzieva says, “I mentored all the embroiderers in Nurota. Since I learned this job from my mother, it was not difficult for me to start working. At first I couldn't find the thread, I dyed the thread used to make shoes, and the color I thought came out. I started the work first by sewing on the chalk, then we ordered adras from the valley. After bringing the addresses, my son drew the patterns for him. My son Islamov Sherali draws internationally recognized copies of embroidery [5].

After this work, S. Fayzieva was able to participate in a number of festivals in Turkey. He was also able to sell his own quilts to the Turkish market. S. Fayzieva said, "There is no Nurota choki in the whole world. I am walking, I am sewing with a needle. Local toba grain, yak mahi chor horn copy (Big moon and four horns in the middle) knife copy are also ancient copies. A copy of a pomegranate is a symbol of fertility. A copy of an almond is a symbol of avoiding eye contact. This is how we can export our work abroad.

Through this family business of S. Fayzieva, her daughter Gulmira Islamova also won USAID and managed to get a grant of 50 million. In 2018, they were able to access \$100,000 worth of spinning technology from USAID due to the fact that they worked with small-capacity technology. As a

result, instead of bringing yarn from the valley, they began to produce it themselves. In 2020, G. Islamova also won the "Shuhrat" medal through embroidery. G. Islamova was able to participate in the festival in India twice. As a result of expanding the work, S. Fayziyeva managed to open a family enterprise called "Nur So'zana". S. Fayziyeva's younger daughter, Guljahan Islamova, has also started exporting her embroidered clothes abroad. Her client was the state of Turkey and the people of Tashkent. After S. Fayziyeva sewed a cloak and invented embroidery on it, started selling it for two million. Blankets, pillows, three-panel 1.5 by 2 meter sheets were considered very popular in the region.

In 2006, the private enterprise "Al-arab Sherzod" was established, and the enterprise started producing ready-made sewing products. The company recently received 20 Juita sewing machines made in Japan. As a result, the quality of products increased and electricity was saved.

Rukhsora Turaqulova, a craftswoman from Nurota, has been engaged in embroidery and calligraphy for 40 years, and the beautiful embroideries made by her family include Nurota-stitched sozana, pillowcases, national clothes, chair covers, glass bags, jewelry, women's suits, bags, straw pillows, It consists of more than 30 types of products, such as blankets, bedspreads, scarves, bags, prayer mats, belts, tablecloths, tea bags, etc., and it has always been popular. In this craftsman's family, nine people were engaged in embroidery and trained twenty-thirty schoolgirls every year. She died with its unique embroidery and design, it took pride of place several times in the district and region. It was held in the Republic in 2008 in the "Sound of Centuries" competition. He took the first place in the first review competition on the topic "Uzbek design in modern dresses". On the initiative of the Republic "Mehr Nuri", she visited the country of Scotland, took part in the competition held there, and saw with his own eyes the samples of Uzbek embroidery kept in the museum in Glasgow on July 15-17 [6]. She was also able to participate in the International competition held in London [7].

In 2011, he participated in tenders held in the republic and won. 200 mln. We sewed jackets for children and teenagers. Initially, 20 types of knitted products were produced, but after independence, its types reached 75. In a small enterprise, children's jackets, sheets, beds, robes, special clothes were delivered to kindergartens, boarding schools, district and regional enterprises on the basis of a contract. The demand for modern, new design, well-tailored, fashionable clothes has also increased 250 million in 2011. Soum products were produced. 275 million until August 2012. Soum worth of product was prepared. 61 people worked in the enterprise. Employed 37 girls from college graduates in 2012 [8].

Mohichehra Norboeva, a student of S. Fayziyeva, started embroidery under the guidance of S. Fayziyeva in order to bring income to her family. Later, she opened her own business and provides employment to 60 percent of women in the village of Ghazgon. In 2019 Norboeva, who met with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's visit to the village of Ghazgon, Navoi region, stated that "I am a young entrepreneur, a craftsman, if you give me the opportunity, I would like to continue my work and export my goods", she was soon given a subsidy of 122 million 500 thousand soums [9]. After that, 50 women started work, installed the equipment they bought for this money, one in each house, and started embroidering with two different methods of needle

and thread. Our embroideries, says M. Norboeva, are sewn from one to five pieces and then joined together, they are up to 15 meters long [10].

CONCLUSION

Fabrics for embroidery were brought from the valley, thread dyes were obtained by boiling onion skins and walnut pods, and silk threads were used. Delivery of these embroideries to customers in Bukhara, Khorezm, and Tashkent has also been started. Even a person named Basir from Mazari Sharif, Afghanistan, came home and destroyed the needle embroideries with pomegranate and almond motifs.

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