
SOME COMMENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOME FARMING IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses about some comments on the development of home farming in Uzbekistan in the example of Navoi region in 1991-2016 years.

KEYWORDS: Navoi region, home farming, Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of the economic reforms carried out in the context of the development of market relations in Uzbekistan is to increase the efficiency of the national economy, which is a component of the labor market, to ensure the employment of the population, and to focus on improving the standard of living. Great attention was also paid to the issue of women, in particular to the issue of protection of their rights, employment, entrepreneurship in the process of the market economy, and involvement in business. During these years, raising the place and status of women and girls in the society, protecting their interests, and improving working and living conditions has become the priority of the state policy. This is reflected in the adopted laws, presidential decrees, decisions and other regulatory and legal documents.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

However, one of the important tasks was the comprehensive use of local raw materials and the involvement of the unemployed part of the population in production during the crisis inherited from the long-term economy, the state of economic recession, and the increasing level of unemployment in the country. Economic difficulties in the transition period, structural restructuring of the economy caused an increase in the employment of women in the public sector, an increase in the number of women engaged in housekeeping, an increase in the unpaid work of women in the household, and in general, an increase in women's unemployment. In the process of transition to market relations, there is an increase in the unemployment rate among women, a decrease in the potential for higher and professional education, attempts to restore the system of patriarchal relations in some families, the emergence of various false religious movements alien to the ideals of democracy, and other economic and social problems also had an impact on women's inability to fully enter the economy. During the period of globalization, the recognition of equal rights and opportunities of women and men by the UN as one of the main values, in the years of independence, the issue of attention to women rose to the level of state importance. The issue of expanding women's rights has become one of the development goals of the millennium formulated in accordance with the UN Millennium Declaration [1]. According to the information

provided by foreign researchers, the increase in the education of women and girls was associated with the growth of the gross domestic product per capita [2].

From the first years of independence, women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan developed in direct connection with the formation of small business and private entrepreneurship in the republic. In particular, as a result of the rapid development of entrepreneurship in the early 1990s, many women and girls in urban and rural areas were engaged in small business, and later most of them managed to open small shops and enterprises. During the implemented reforms, special attention was paid to handicrafts, homemaking, and manual labor in order to provide employment to women and girls.

It should be noted that in Uzbekistan, as the most important direction of increasing the well-being of the population, small business and private entrepreneurship, as well as service provision, are focused on the household sector. At this point, it should be noted that home farming as an income-generating labor activity took a modern shape during the industrial revolutions of the 18th-19th centuries, when large enterprises, from the point of view of economic expediency, placed a certain part of the production of products and labor processes in the households of the population. From those times, the economic expediency of household farming, firstly, the release of production areas occupied by labor-intensive employees in enterprises, secondly, the use of cheap labor that did not require social protection, thirdly, [4] By the 20th century, domestic work appeared in a new form in Western countries, especially in the rapidly developing countries of Southeast Asia (Asian tigers). As a result, cooperation based on labor contracts was formed between large enterprises and individual producers [3].

Various forms of domestication have existed in Central Asia since ancient times. By supplying large landowners, livestock and horticulture products as raw materials to their farms, spinning of kalava yarn, weaving of carpets, processing of livestock skins, processing of sheep's wool, shearing and sewing of clothes, silk production, drying of fruits, blacksmithing, jewelry, carving and other similar works were performed on the basis of mutual agreement. In this case, the responsibility was mainly the householder and could not make excessive demands on the employer. In the Soviet era, the organization of labor on the basis of household development was very slow.

In the conditions of the market economy, especially the population in the rural areas, especially women, families with many children, the changes in their economic situation have begun to adapt to the conditions of economic changes. In order to prevent unemployment and ensure the employment of the population, use of manual labor, ensure family budget income, increase the family budget, increase the efficiency of large enterprises, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 5, 2006 "Encourage the expansion of cooperation between production and services based on the development of home economics with large industrial enterprises" Decree No. PF-3707 "On measures" was adopted.

On January 24, 2006, the Khokimat of Navoi Region issued a decision to implement these decisions. According to it, the Regional General Directorate of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, the Territorial Department of the State Committee for Exclusion of Monopolies, Competition and Entrepreneurship Support, the Regional State Tax Administration, together with the city and

district hokims, will prepare the population intended for 2006-2007 and the following years. In regional programs for the support and development of employment, entrepreneurship and competition, specific measures for the development of domestic labor were defined, and tasks for the development of cooperation between industrial enterprises and service providers based on the development of domestic labor were defined [5].

Based on the decree, working commissions headed by deputies and heads of regional bodies of labor and social protection of the population were established in each district of Navoi region for coordination, support and development of cooperation between enterprises and citizens who produce products and provide services at home. They need to develop cooperation between industrial enterprises and households, create stable conditions for providing citizens working at home with tools, raw materials, components and semi-finished products, as well as find the manufactured product and pay for it in time. settlement of issues of payment guarantees was determined [6].

After the decree was issued, a three-way contract was concluded in the household industry, and it was organized in the order of Enterprise - Neighborhood - Householder. It has become very convenient for women sitting at home. In order to provide employment to the women sitting at home, the activists of the neighborhood found jobs from enterprises that needed orders and introduced the women to work. In this way, we were able to gradually provide employment to women. Hairdressers were even organized to visit production enterprises at a certain time of the week, imagine that our enterprises work in three shifts, in order to create conditions for them to leave work and attend to their household needs, a hairdressing service was launched at the enterprise itself during lunch time. More housekeepers visited JSC "Simzavod", "Navoiyissiklikekletstansiya", "Naoviyazot", "Navoiykonmetallurgiya", "Kyzilkumtsement". "Navoiyazot" JSC "Nitron" production workshop 129 for the purpose of sewing products made since March 2006, in particular, sheets, work gloves, undercoats, napkins, scarves (kosinka), special work clothes and hand-sewn special clothes, 100 jobs 130 a household plot was established. Pursuant to the order-decision No. 4471/450 of JSC "Navoiyazot" dated June 11, 2007, the household plot was moved to the 100th/130th household plot in the 100th farm transport workshop of the "Nitron" producer, with an additional 100 jobs [7].

The company issued an order to the women hired as housekeepers and opened a labor record for them, as a result of which the length of service was lost. The conditions given to the workers of the enterprise were also given to the householders. In particular, it has been established to send the children of householders to the children's summer camps at the enterprises. Kasanchi women on maternity leave were given a child allowance of 450,000 soums for raising a child under two years of age. It has been started to sew sheets for the prophylactic and family polyclinics of the enterprise "Navoiyazot". Householders also received tickets for rest in prevention programs at the enterprise. In 2005-2007, they went to enterprises with many women and received the division of labor according to their services [8].

72 jobs have been fully created in "Kizilkumtsement" OJSC of Navoi region, and citizens have started working on a household basis. Among them, 42 tailors, 21 herdsmen, 3 hairdressers, 1 hotel

manager, 2 blacksmiths, and 3 bookbinders worked. The activity of women who started working in the household was launched in the dormitory of workers belonging to one factory [9].

All sewing products sewn by women were used to ensure internal consumption of the enterprise. Every month, the raw materials given to the households were delivered to them through the company's transport. According to the regulations on household labor of the enterprise, the householders used their personal equipment (sewing machines) and were paid monthly by the enterprise for the use of their personal equipment and the electricity consumed. In addition, monthly expenses for the use of own equipment were also reimbursed according to the contract of employment and the established norms of amortization deduction from the salary. In accordance with the order of the scope of work, the monthly salary of the housekeepers was paid on the basis of work, and the work book was opened to them.

Housekeeping also developed among women working at home. In the province, in particular, embroidery, tailoring, quilting, sewing of robes, and drywork remain the most widespread manual labor. Jumagul Rajabova provided 14,250 thousand women with jobs in Navbakhar district of Navoi region. She even won the "Business Woman" republican pageant held in 2022 [10].

Rukhsora Turaqulova, a craftswoman who worked in Nurota district, has been engaged in embroidery and needlework for 40 years, and her family produces embroideries, sozana, pillowcases, national clothes, chair covers, glass bags, jewelry, women's suits, bags, made of straw made by the Nurota method. It consists of more than 30 types of products, such as pillows, blankets, bedspreads, scarves, bags, prayer mats, belts, tablecloths, and tea bags, and it has always been popular. In this craftsman's family, nine people were engaged in embroidery and trained twenty-thirty schoolgirls every year, and created conditions for women to work at home. Rukhsora Turakulovatook 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", he 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 [11]. He was also able to participate in the International competition held in London [12].

CONCLUSION

In general, it cannot be denied that the household sector is becoming an additional source of employment and increasing the income of the family budget. At the moment, the household industry is of great social importance for attracting citizens, first of all, women, especially women with many children, disabled people in need of assistance and other persons with limited working capacity, to production activities.

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