

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN SSR

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Abstract

The article describes historically the causes, problems and consequences of the economic and social backwardness of the regions of the Uzbek SSR during the years of Soviet power, as well as the factors that hindered the development of the light, knitting, textile and food industry during the years of stagnation.

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After the independence of Uzbekistan, many past economic problems were allowed to be openly discussed. Currently, many economic reforms are serving to ensure the prosperous life of our people. In particular, in the development of light industry, by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, dated 10.01.2023, PF-2 "On measures to support the activities of cotton-textile clusters, fundamentally reform the textile and sewing-knitting industry, and further increase the export potential of the sector" He stated that the adoption of Decree [1] is important for the future of textile and sewing industry enterprises.

Illuminating the history of light industry, detailing the achievements and shortcomings of the industry, comparative analysis of problematic issues in the development of light industry with past shortcomings is a major task for historians. Among the historians of the history of light industry K. Sogshev, A. Toyliev, T. Berner-Zarudin, V. Bocharov, D. Alimova, T. Historians such as Adaevskaya [2] highlight some issues in light industry.

In particular, D. Alimova has extensively covered sources related to the welfare of workers in the light industry, their participation in spiritual and educational work, activities in political propaganda, and the specialization of workers [3]. But the problems in their socio-economic life were not openly acknowledged. Another researcher T. In her research, Adaevskaya highlighted some problems in the work of workers in the light industry in Turkestan and issues in the management mechanism [4]. But the researcher also did not acknowledge that the political reforms in the activities of the workers in the light industry were carried out and that the industrial workers were suffering from technical failures.

The Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan is geographically in the center of the allied republics of Central Asia. Uzbekistan borders Kazakhstan in the north and northeast, the allied republics of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the east and southeast, and the Turkmen SSR in the west. In the south, Amudarya separates the Uzbek SSR from Afghanistan at a shorter distance. The area of Uzbekistan is 449.6 thousand square kilometers. The territory of the republic is almost twice the size of Great Britain.

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan SSR. Uzbekistan consists of 10 regions - Andijan, Bukhara, Namangan, Syrdarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Tashkent, Khorezm, Fergana and Karakalpakstan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Nukus, the capital of the USSR. The republic

Kielce: Laboratorium Wiedzy Artur Borcuch

has 40 cities, 87 urban-type settlements, 97 rural districts, and 905 village councils [5]. During the years of Soviet power, Uzbekistan, in the fraternal family of the peoples of the SSR, under the leadership of the Communist Party, turned from a backward colonial outlying country of Tsarist Russia into a multi-sector, industrialized, mechanized, highly cultured industrial-collective republic. .

In the 1950s, Uzbekistan became one of the industrial republics with large mechanized agriculture, advanced science and culture, energy, mechanical engineering, chemistry, gas, gold mining, oil, coal metallurgy (ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy), construction, light and food industries are developed. More than a hundred industries of the republic, about 7,500 industrial enterprises, including large factories such as Toshket Agricultural Machine Building, Uzbekistan Agricultural Machine Building and Chirchik Agricultural Machine Building, as well as Metallurgical Combine of Uzbekistan, Chirchik electrochemical combine, Oltintopgan lead-zinc combine. Navoi chemical plant, Tashkent textile plant, textile and transport machinery factories, cable, excavator, radio lamp, electrical engineering and many other enterprises produced it.

Uzbekistan, the "land of white gold", served as the main cotton base of the USSR. It supplied about 72 percent of the union's cotton (or 13 percent of the world's cotton). In 1968, he handed over 4 million tons of cotton to the state. The republic grows more than 50 percent of the Soviet Union's cocoons, about 40 percent of black black locust, and a lot of rice, sugar cane, and oil crops [6]. The Uzbek SSR ranked third in the world in the production of cotton, cocoons, wool, and hemp.

In 1967, it gave about 37% of its gross product. In seven years, heavy industry developed more rapidly. Many machines and other mechanisms, mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals and other necessary equipment were delivered to all cotton-growing republics of the Union of Uzbekistan SSR. The location of the industry of the Uzbek SSR will change radically during the five-year period. In 1913, 68 percent of factories and plants were located in the Fergana Valley, and the industry in other regions was very poorly developed. In the present territory of Surkhandarya Oblast and Karakalpakstan, there were no factories at all. During the Soviet period, industry was established in all regions, and in all regions of the republic there is a cotton ginning industry, an oil industry, as well as a local light industry.

The production and use of natural gas in the light industrial republic will fundamentally change the location of the industry. In seven years, a large industrial fuel energy, chemical, building materials and textile industry was created in the south of the republic and in the foothills of Amudarya. A more uniform and rational placement of industry allows full use of the diverse and rich natural resources of the Uzbek SSR. In the five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union for the period of 1966-1970, a great emphasis was placed on the development of cotton production and the branches of heavy industry primarily connected with cotton production - production of fuel, energy, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemistry, and construction materials. attention is given. The importance of these industries has been brought out beyond the borders of the republic.

On the ground of cotton, silk, hemp, jute, mining raw materials and other rich raw material resources, a multi-sectoral light industry including more than 500 enterprises was created in Uzbekistan. Cotton ginning, textile, silk production, tailoring, knitting, footwear, lubkor, tanning are the most important branches of light industry. Dozens of large mechanized cotton ginning factories have been operating in the republic. Worked at Tashkent, Fergana Textile Combines, Margilon Silk Combine, Tashkent Textile Combine.

Uzbekistan ranks second after the USSR in yarn production. The Republic is ahead of England, France, Italy, and Japan in the per capita production of yarn. Silk production and silk weaving industries are well developed in Uzbekistan. These enterprises are mainly located in Fergana Valley, Samarkand, Bukhara regions. The silk-spinning factory was transformed into the Margilon silk combine, which became the largest enterprise in the USSR, where silk is spun, woven and spun, and gazmols are dyed and finished. Combined crepe, sponge, tricotin-buckle, crepe georgette, jujuncha, canvas silk and other

flower printed and embroidered fabrics are produced. The silk-weaving factory of the Margilon combine produces more silk products in one month than all the silk-weaving enterprises of the central industrial regions of Russia produced in 1913.

The knitting industry is also developed in Uzbekistan. Tashkent Knitting Factory and Kokan Sock-Spinning Factory are huge knitting enterprises. The garment industry consists of about 100 enterprises, and these enterprises are located mainly in the cities of Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara and Kokand. There are more than 50 shoe and mining industries in the republic, many factories producing wooden products, Bukhara Karakol factory, Tashkent gram plates and porcelain factories have produced them. In Uzbekistan, the lubkor industry, which was established mainly in the years after the strike, is very successful. Lubkor factories have doubled, their energy supply has increased by 8 times, stem preparation and fiber production has increased by 5 times, and fabric production has increased significantly. Now, republican enterprises provide more than 75 percent of the wool and hemp fibers produced in the Soviet Union[7]. In seven years, the production of cotton fiber will increase by 1.5 times, yarn production by 100 million meters, silk by 4 times, shoes by 2 times. The Namangan Silk Gas Mills Combine is a large enterprise, as well as a mining plant in Tashkent, felting factories in Namangan, Yangiyer, Urganch, sewing factories in Karshi, Khiva, and 15 cotton gins were built.

Growth rates of light industrial products by sectors in 1940-1963[8].

	1940	1950	1953	1955	1958	1959	1960	1963
Light industry	100	125	169	199	210	223	239	243
textile	100	135	184	211	214	225	242	243
From him:								
Cotton cleaning	100	124	168	195	187	198	215	202
Cotton	100	178	261	278	309	318	333	358
Silk (including silk wrapping)	100	154	191	224	263	264	279	316
seamstress	100	97	124	167	197	211	223	233
Leather, fur and shoes	100	102	139	147	200	221	238	276
	100	86	118	129	153	166	178	202
meat	100	151	165	298	358	401	497	525
Less cheese and dairy products	100	235	306	433	735	806	973	B 11 pa3
Oily	100	112	160	172	158	182	185	210

More than 200 oil production, meat processing, canning, fruit processing, winemaking, alcohol-vodka production, tea packaging, flour weighing, confectionery, macaroni, milk and butter production, bakery, tobacco industry in Uzbekistan and other enterprises, the oil production industry of the republic was of all-Union importance. Karshi oil expeller factory, Kattakorgan oil extract, Fergana and Andijan oil factories, Yangiyol and Ko'kan oil factories were produced in its composition. Oil factories of the Republic produced and supplied 35% of the vegetable oil of the All-Union. The development of horticulture and viticulture, as well as vegetable growing, is a rich raw material for the fruit processing and canning industries of Uzbekistan, which includes 15 enterprises producing preserves, jam, dried fruit, fruit juice and spices, tomato paste, marinades and other products. serves as a material base [9].

"Romsovkhozkombinati" was built on the basis of the only sugarcane state farm of the union established in 1947 in Denov district of Surkhandarya region. Since 1949, rum spirit has been extracted

from sugar cane using a special device. In 1956, natural rum made from cane alcohol received high marks at the state tasting commission in Moscow.

Uzbekistan has a fishing industry based on the Aral Sea, rivers and lakes. In the Aral Sea, there were 12 fishing collective farms, 5 fish factories, and Moynok fish canning plant, one of the largest enterprises in the USSR. Fish factories and fish factories in the Aral Sea provide smoked, dried, salted, frozen fish, as well as caviar, technical oil, canned fish. In the southern part of the Aral Sea, which is part of the Karakalpakstan ASSR, 65% of the total fish of the Aral Sea is caught. There are about 15 types of fish here. Fish species such as lesh, carp (zogorabalik), pikeperch, lakka, usach, wobla are especially expensive.

In short, all branches of industry have developed in the Uzbek SSR. However, some natural resources and issues of social life of the population were not taken into account in their construction and location. While the volume of production increased, no one was interested in the depleting material bases of capacities and products.

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