

DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD INDUSTRIES IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS AND CONSEQUENCES

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Annotatsiya. O‘zbekiston janubiy viloyatlarida oziq-ovqat sanoat tarmoqlarining yuzaga kelishi, rivojlanishi va mazkur jarayondagi muammoli holatlar ilmiy manbalar asosida tarixiy tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Sanoat, oziq-ovqat sanoati, zavod, un sanoati, vino sanoati, yog‘ sanoati, yengil sanoat, sabzavot konserva sanoati, kadrlar siyosati .

Аннотация. На основе научных источников основан исторический анализ возникновения и развития пищевой промышленности в южных регионах Узбекистана и проблемных ситуаций в этом процессе.

Ключевые слова: Промышленность, пищевая промышленность, заводы, мукомольная промышленность, винодельческая промышленность, нефтяная промышленность, легкая промышленность, овощеконсервная промышленность, кадровая политика.

Abstract. Historical analysis of the emergence and development of food industries in the southern regions of Uzbekistan and problematic situations in this process is based on scientific sources.

Key words: Industry, food industry, factory, flour industry, wine industry, oil industry, light industry, vegetable canning industry, personnel policy.

Due to economic reforms in Uzbekistan in recent years, structural changes have been made in the country's industrial production system, and a wide path has been opened for modern industrial development. A number of successes are being achieved in terms of democratization of economic life, fundamental changes in the political system of the industry, establishment of a new form of management and composition of various forms of ownership of industrial enterprises, and training of industry personnel. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Special attention should be paid to the effective implementation of the policy in the field of industry, the organization of the industry on an innovative basis, and the stimulation of the production of products with high demand in foreign markets."¹

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi. – T.: “O‘zbekiston” NMIU, 2021. – B. 134.

The positive solution of the complex tasks that are being set today depends to a large extent on its history. Therefore, determining the prospects for the future by studying the history of the field, analyzing it in every way, and using generalized conclusions is becoming one of the urgent issues of the history of Uzbekistan. In particular, the history of the emergence of several branches of the industry, in particular, the development of the food industry, is recognized as one of the most complex and, at the same time, interesting topics. During this period, the Soviet state put forward the idea of "socialist construction" in the industrial sector and made serious changes in the establishment of the system. In the scientific articles, literature and dissertations created during this period, the main focus is on the industrialization policy, the growth rate in the industry, the increase in the number of workers, the number of factories and enterprises has increased from year to year, and the essence of the industrialization policy is the point of view of objectivity and truthfulness. not learned by implication.

During the period of independence, the history of all fields was scientifically interpreted based on a new theoretical methodology, and scientific articles, new literature, dissertations were written on the history of the field. Although there is a lot of work devoted to the history of the economic life of Uzbekistan, including the industrial sector, there were some shortcomings in them. Also, the history of the industrial sector of Uzbekistan in the 1920s-1940s was not selected as a special research object in any of the studies. Historians assessed the industrialization of the country based on the work carried out during the five-year plans in the research of the Soviet era. However, in the study, the period of industrialization carried out in Uzbekistan was divided into two periods, analyzed and researched.

Some work has been done to establish the food industry in the Uzbek SSR. For example, the production of oil, flour, wine, canned food was increased, and measures were taken to meet the needs of the population.

In 1921-1922, the Tortkol oil factory was restored and produced 2448 pounds of oil.

In 1924, 6 oil factories were operating in Uzbekistan. In 1923-1924, this plant produced 336,000 pounds of oil, and in 1924-1925, it produced 1,060,000 pounds of oil. In the 1924-1925 economic year, 688,000 pounds of cottonseed oil were sent to Moscow through the Main Cotton Committee. In mid-1923, due to the high cost of cottonseed oil, the price of 1 pound of cottonseed oil rose to 12 rubles, and the sale of cottonseed oil decreased. This year, a lot of sunflower oil was imported from Russia and sold for 6 rubles per pound.

Factory-type flour milling enterprises appeared in Uzbekistan at the end of the 19th century. During this period, there were more than 5,000 mills in the territory of Uzbekistan, where bran flour was milled, the productivity of which was several centners per day. In 1877, Russian merchants built and put into operation a mill that

produced 10 tons of flour per day in Tashkent. In 1883, the first factory-type enterprise started working in Tashkent.

The flour industry trust of the Republic of Turkestan was established in 1920, and at that time it included 21 flour enterprises and 6 rice factories. During this period, in connection with the decrease of grain coming to Central Asia from Russia, there was also a decline in the flour industry, and factors such as the age of the mills, technical equipment falling into a state of unfitness for use, as well as the lack of water, hindered the development of this sector. In 1924, grinding 1 pound of grain in a mill cost 35 tyins. In 1924-1925, 2,466 thousand pounds of flour were sold. "Sredazkhleb" joint-stock company has 12 mills with 3.8 mln. a pound of grain was crushed. 160,000 rubles will be allocated for re-technical equipment of these mills.

In Uzbekistan, certain works have been carried out in the field of wine production. "Turkvino" Tashkent department mainly has 2 enterprises, i.e. I.I. Pervushkina factory and Degress winery were supervised. I.I. The Pervushkina plant received raw materials for the production of alcohol mainly from the Melon sugar plant. The plant produced 1,613 buckets of first grade alcohol in one month. "Degress" winery produced 300 buckets of aromatic drink "Alma-Buza" from 10 pounds of apples. The strength of Turkestan wine went up to 20o. During the war years, wine production went back a bit.

In 1925, due to the bad grape harvest, there was a setback in the work of the wine industry. Since the end of the season was cold, most of the crop was frozen before it was harvested. Of the 607,000 poods of grapes to be prepared, only 178,000 poods were prepared, and the plan was completed by 21%. The price of one pound of grapes is 1 ruble 25 kopecks by the state. was set as But because this price was too low, the farmers almost did not hand over the harvest to the points. "Uzbekvino" organization had to buy wine products from the Caucasus. Wineries have increased the extraction of alcohol from bread and raisins. As a result, the production of vodka increased. The price of wine increased. In 1924-1925, the price of a bucket of wine was 4 rubles 92 kopecks, and in 1925-1926 it was 6 rubles 31 kopecks. The price of 1 degree of alcohol increased from 24.4 kopecks to 33.2 kopecks.

The wine production industry in Uzbekistan was managed by the "Turkvino" trust. 535,000 buckets of wine were produced in Central Asia in one year, so 385,000 buckets fell to Uzbekistan. In 1924-1925, wine worth 1298 thousand rubles was produced in Uzbekistan.

During this period in Central Asia, only one sugar factory was involved in the production of sugar, that is, the Melon sugar factory. This factory was founded by the retired officer V.M. in the present city of Yangiyol in Tashkent region It was built by Ivanov in 1904 near the Kaufman station of the Central Asian Railway. The plant produced 300 pounds of sugar per year as a hydroelectric plant. This enterprise was closed in 1911 due to financial difficulties.

An attempt was made to re-open the Kovunchi sugar factory in 1922. But due to lack of raw materials for sugar production, the factory stopped working again. Sugar began to be brought to Uzbekistan from Ukraine, and 3 million pounds of sugar were imported every year. However, the cultivation of beets, considered one of the main raw materials for sugar, was more favorable in the climate of Central Asia. For example, Tashkent region is considered one of the main beet growing areas. Sugar content in Ukrainian beets is 16.4%, while in Uzbekistan it is 19-23%.

In 1922, the factory produced 43,550 pounds of first grade sugar and 1,921 pounds of second grade sugar. During this period, beets were planted on 488 decimeters in Qovunchi region, 150 decimeters in Old Tashkent, 145 decimeters in Chinoz, 100 decimeters in Keles, totaling 883 decimeters. Due to the high price of cotton compared to beets, farmers mainly focused on increasing the area of cotton.

The only sugar factory in Uzbekistan was also closed under various pretexts. This was one of the measures taken to strengthen the interdependence of the republics of the Union.

During this period, the growth of the need for food industry products directly motivated the establishment of more industrial enterprises in this field. Most of the local population had limited access to factory-made food products. This type of food products were mainly consumed by urban residents, while rural residents consumed products prepared by themselves.

Industrial enterprises producing food products produced products based on local raw materials.

In 1936, the Kattakurgan oil extraction plant, one of the largest in the Soviet state, was put into operation.

In the pre-war period, enterprises of the vegetable canning industry in Uzbekistan were located mainly in Tashkent and Fergana regions. In 1938, 5.87 million pieces of cans and 3.8 thousand tons of dry fruits were produced in Uzbekistan, and in 1940, 26.4 million pieces of cans of fruits and vegetables and 12.1 thousand tons of dry fruits were produced. Analyzing the figures related to this area, the difference between the regions is revealed. For example, in 1940, 23,000 tins of cans were produced in Tashkent region, 59,000 in Kashkadarya region, 20,000 in Karakalpakstan, and 15,000 in Khorezm. This industry will also be established in Bukhara, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya regions.

The Soviet state paid particular attention to the fishing industry. This industrial sector was established mainly in the Karakalakh ASSR, 123,000 rubles were allocated in 1928, and 2.1 million rubles in 1937.

1934 1436 workers worked at the Moynoq fish factory. This factory produced products worth 565 thousand rubles in 1933 and 1826 thousand rubles in 1940. The construction of the Moynok meat and fish canning factory began in 1935. The largest fish seed cleaning plant in the former Soviet Union was launched in Nukus in 1934.

In the southern regions of Uzbekistan, measures were taken to establish the food industry, and a number of small-scale enterprises were launched.

In 1937, an oil factory was opened in Termiz, in 1938, a bread factory, and in 1939, a wine factory was opened in Denov.

The percentage of vegetable oil in the food industry is high, and it is explained by the low percentage of confectionery, pasta and beer products. In 1940, there was no increase in the production of meat and meat products.

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1,591 tons of meat and meat products produced in Uzbekistan fell to Bukhara region, 800 tons to Khorezm, and 303 tons to Kashkadarya region.

Fergana, 43,562 tons of Andijan, 21,081 tons of Samarkand accounted for 45,878 tons of vegetable oil produced in Uzbekistan this year. Vegetable oil was 15 tons in Surkhandarya and 27 tons in Karakalpakstan ASSR.

In 1933-1937, 22.7 mln. rubles, 20.3 million rubles were allocated in 1938-1940. The main part of the allocated funds was spent on the Kungirov cotton ginning plant and the Moynaq fish-meat canning plant.

In 1933 there were 5 large industrial enterprises in Karakalpakstan, and by 1940 their number will be 89.

As a result of the industrialization policy implemented by the former USSR, some historians, especially in the studies of the Soviet era, recognize the five-year plans as important stages in the industrialization policy of the former USSR. Before the war, 3 five-year plans were adopted, that is, the first five-year (1928-1932), the second five-year (1933-1937), and the third five-year (1938-1942) plans. It is natural for historians to evaluate the industrialization of the country based on the work carried out during these five-year plans, to recognize that certain results have been achieved in the industry. However, we propose to analyze and research the period of industrialization carried out in Uzbekistan into two periods:

First period. 1925-1932 years. This period was the artificial acceleration of industrialization and as its consequences, the violation of the necessary proportions in

industrial construction in the Uzbek SSR, administrative order, unclear tasks, shortage of specialist personnel, lack of creation of higher education institutions and workers' training system in the field of industry. is explained by the definition of non-existent tasks.

Second period. 1933-1941 years. This period is explained by the establishment of large industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan, the establishment of machine-building, energy, chemical industry, sericulture, viticulture and agricultural products processing enterprises in general, as well as the development of heavy industry.

Some foreign researchers have given a positive assessment of the industrialization policy implemented in the USSR, and it is noted that in the late 30s of the 20th century, the USSR took the second place in the world after the USA in terms of the absolute volume of industrial production. Industrial technology could be created in the USSR, and unlike the West, there was no market economy and civil society in the USSR.

V. Lelchuk in his pamphlet "Industrialization of the USSR: history, experience, problems" gives a high assessment of the process of industrialization in the USSR and expresses the following points:

First, industrial change in the USSR was secondary in nature. Since it was implemented much later than in developed countries, newly built and reconstructed enterprises used imported tools - equipment and technologies, as well as labor organization methods.

secondly, the industrial type of production may initially be formed in some sectors of the economy. In industrialization, attention was paid to the priority development of heavy and defense industry.

thirdly, industrial technology was created to extract surplus value from wage labor and served as a means of capitalist exploitation. The Stalinist model essentially reproduced early industrial capitalism under a socialist banner.

fourthly, an important feature of Soviet society until the 70s was its aspiration to the future, its willingness to endure fear and terror, strict discipline and submission to inhuman technologies for a bright future for its children and future generations in general".

So, even in the pre-war years in Uzbekistan, the tendency to accelerate the industrial sector was continued, and the specialization of the republic's economy as the main cotton base of the former Union was intensified. During this period, the weight of industrial production in the national economy of Uzbekistan increased from year to year, but the main industrial enterprises were under the control of the union, and the weight of such enterprises made up 90 percent of all industrial enterprises.

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