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INDUSTRIAL MEASURES IN UZBEKISTAN 1925-1954 AND THEIR RESULTS (in the case of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions)

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Annotatsiya. O'zbekiston janubiy hududlari Qashqadaryo va Surxondaryo viloyatlarida 1925-1954- yillarda sanoat sohasida amalga oshirilgan tadbirlar va ularning natijalari gaz-oltingugurt sanoatining yuzaga kelishi va rivojlanish tarixi ilmiy asosda tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston SSR, to'qimachilik, mashinasozlik, energetika, o'gir sanoat, fabrika, kimyo sanoati, zavod, infrastruktura, fabrika.

Аннотация. Анотированная история появления и развития газосернистой промышленности в южных регионах Узбекистана, в Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областях, была проанализирована на научной основе по мерам, реализованным в промышленной сфере в 1925-1954 годах и их результатам.

Ключевые слова: Узбекская ССР, текстиль, машиностроение, energetika, обрабатывающая промышленность, фабрика, химическая промышленность, завод, инфраструктура, фабрика.

Abstract. The history of the emergence and development of the gas-sulfur industry in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, was analyzed on a scientific basis by the measures implemented in the industrial sphere in 1925-1954 and their results.

Key words: Uzbekistan SSR, textile, machinery, energy, manufacturing, factory, chemical industry, factory, infrastructure, factory.

Even in the 1930s, the trend of unreasonably accelerating the pace of industrial construction continued in Uzbekistan. In the economy of the republic, the specialization of the country as the main cotton base was further strengthened. Also, tasks were set to increase textile, mechanical engineering, energy, chemical industry, silk production, viticulture and agricultural products processing enterprises in general. Industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan were organized mainly in accordance with the interests of the Center, and no one was interested in the issue of building plants and factories necessary for the population of the region.

During the five years before the war, the share of industry in the national economy increased from 43% in 1928 to 70% in 1940. But the industry was under the control of the Centre. For example, in the mid-1930s, 90 percent of enterprises in Uzbekistan were owned by the union[1, 8].

189 industrial enterprises were launched in the second five-year period. During this period, 365.7 million rubles or 17.6% of the funds planned to be spent on the national economy were allocated to the heavy industry of Uzbekistan. Most of the established industrial enterprises were completely new for Uzbekistan. These include factories and factories related to thread, gauze, silk spinning, tailoring, fur production, footwear, agricultural machinery. But there were disparities in the placement of industrial enterprises by regions of Uzbekistan.

In 1933, 40% of Uzbekistan's industrial enterprises were located in Tashkent region, 31.4% in Fergana, 11.1% in Zarafshan, 6% in Kashkadarya, 5.3% in Surkhandarya, and 6.4% in Khorezm region [2, 4].

In 1940, the location of Uzbekistan's industrial enterprises by region shows that most industrial enterprises operated in the regions of Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand, while the number of industrial enterprises in the regions of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm was small.

In our opinion, the reasons for the inconsistencies in the location of large industrial enterprises in the region are:

Firstly, due to the number of people living in the regions, more industrial enterprises were established in densely populated regions;

Secondly, there were industrial enterprises in the territory of Uzbekistan until 1925, if the slowness in the establishment of industrial enterprises in Bukhara and Khorezm is explained as complications of the monarchy system, there are opportunities for the establishment of new industrial enterprises in the territory of Turkestan, Fergana and Tashkent construction of industrial enterprises in the districts was carried out quickly;

Thirdly, the establishment of industrial enterprises in the regions where there are railways was a matter for the interests of the Center, as well as for the transportation of the country's wealth. For example, in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya, which grow the main raw materials of cotton, large cotton ginning factories were hardly built in 1925-1940, but these areas were the main cotton-growing regions;

Fourthly, the infrastructure, i.e. electricity, roads, as well as the organization of secondary special and higher educational institutions in the matter of personnel training, was determined depending on the number of industrial enterprises in the regions.

Fifth, crafts have been developed in Fergana, Tashkent and Samarkand regions since ancient times.

The mining industry was also continuously developed during this period. Coal production and its industrial use have been increasing year by year. For example, 1500 thousand rubles in 1934, 2380 thousand rubles in 1934, 3970 thousand rubles in 1935, 5925 thousand rubles in 1936, and 8000 thousand rubles in 1937 were produced. From 1933 to 1930, coal production increased by 570 percent.

O‘zbekistonda ko‘mirni sanoat ulushida qazib olish 1930-yillarning oxiridan boshlandi. 1932-1937-yillarda O‘zbekistonda toshko‘mir ishlab chiqarishda o‘shish jarayoni kuzatildi. Masalan, Norin №1 shaxtasida toshko‘mir ishlab chiqarish 1933-1937-yillarda 100 ming tonnadan 700 ming tonnaga, Shurab №8 shaxtasida toshko‘mir ishlab chiqarish shu yillarda 100 ming tonnadan 500 ming tonnaga ko‘paydi [3, 219].

Industrial coal mining in Uzbekistan began in the late 1930s. In 1932-1937, a growth process was observed in the production of coal in Uzbekistan. For example, coal production at Norin No. 1 mine increased from 100,000 tons to 700,000 tons in 1933-1937, coal production at Shurab No. 8 mine increased from 100,000 tons to 500,000 tons in these years [3, 219].

Despite the rich sources of raw materials in Uzbekistan, there was almost no chemical industry until the 30s of the 20th century. A number of small enterprises engaged in burning lime, extracting vegetable dyes, producing sulfur, preparing alkaline substances, and trading.

The emergence of the modern chemical industry began with the opening of the Shorsuv sulfur mine in the Fergana Valley. In 1932, the construction of the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant began, and this enterprise began to produce products in October 1940. This year, the contribution of the chemical industry to the total industrial output of the republic will be 0.8%, and the number of workers employed in this industry is 1.5%.

In the second and third five-year periods, all measures were taken to develop cotton production in Uzbekistan. Cotton cultivation areas were expanded. In 1933, 795,671 tons of cotton were grown in Uzbekistan, and in 1937, this figure reached 1,116,325 tons. It increased from 431,246 tons to 588,300 tons in Ferghana, from 46,151 tons to 75,400 tons in Khorezm. The area of cotton in the Fergana Valley has increased by 4.6 thousand hectares. Productivity increased by 34 percent. And in Khorezm, productivity is increased by 60 percent.

In 1934, there were 37 cotton ginning factories in Uzbekistan, 45% of which were located in Fergana, 18% in Zarafshan oasis, 13% in Tashkent, 11% in Khorezm, 8% in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya, and 5% in Bukhara region [4, 302].

Since the central cities of the Cotton Union were mainly raw materials for textile factories, its production increased. Also, the production of cotton fiber has

been increased year by year. In 1924-1925, 64,500 tons of cotton fiber were produced, and in 1940, 538,000 tons were produced. 178,400 tons of cotton fibers produced in the republic went to Andijan, 98,200 tons to Fergana, 21,000 tons to Surkhandarya, 36,300 tons to Khorezm region and 7,800 tons to Kashkadarya.

Since 1937, the weaving of gauze from artificial silk began. Uzbekistan has had its own methods and traditions of making shoes since ancient times. Shoemakers hand sew boots, maxi, and kavush in various patterns for different strata of the population. The first shoe factory was opened in Tashkent in 1927. In 1935, the second shoe factory was launched in this city. This type of enterprise was launched in 1938 in Bukhara, in 1939 in the cities of Samarkand, Tortkol, and Termiz, and in 1940 in the cities of Andijan, Kokan, Chirchik, and Namangan. This year, 3,823,000 pieces of footwear were produced in Uzbekistan, of which 3,025,000 pieces were produced in Tashkent, 15,000 pieces in Kashkadarya, and 8,000 pieces in Surkhandarya. Compared to the industrial enterprises under the control of the Union of Uzbekistan, less funds were allocated to local industrial enterprises.

In the 1930s, the development of local crafts became a secondary issue. The number of craft artels in the republic decreased year by year. For example, in 1933 there were 495 handicraft factories in Uzbekistan, and in 1938 their number decreased to 321. In 1938, handicrafts produced products worth 402.7 million rubles.

In the pre-war period, enterprises of the vegetable canning industry in Uzbekistan were located mainly in Tashkent and Fergana regions. In 1938, Uzbekistan produced 5.87 million cans and 3.8 thousand tons of dried fruit, and in 1940, 26.4 million cans of fruits and vegetables and 12.1 thousand tons of dry fruit were produced. Analyzing the figures related to this area, the difference between the regions is revealed. For example, in 1940, 23,000 tin 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.

Sovet davlat baliqchilik sanoatiga muayyan e'tibor qaratdi. Mazkur sanoat tarmog'i asosan Qoraqalog'iston ASSR yo'lga qo'yilgan bo'lib, 1928-yil 123,0 ming rubl, 1937-yil 2,1 mln rubl ajratildi[5, 271].

The Soviet state paid particular attention to the fishing industry. This industrial network was established mainly in the Karakalakh ASSR, 123,000 rubles were allocated in 1928, and 2.1 million rubles in 1937 [5, 271].

1934 1436 workers worked at the Moynok 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.

Sobiq SSSR tomonidan amalga oshirilgan sanoatlashtirish siyosati natijasi sifatida ayrim tarixchilar, xususan sovet davri tadqiqotlarida besh yillik rejalar sobiq SSSRning sanoatlashtirish siyosatidagi muhim bosqichlari sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Urushgacha 3 ta besh yillik rejalar ya'ni, birinchi besh yillik (1928-1932-yy), ikkinchi besh yillik (1933-1937-yy), uchinchi besh yillik (1938-1942-yy) rejalarini qabul qilingan. Mazkur besh yillik rejalar davrida amalga oshirilgan ishlar bo'yicha tarixchilar mamlakatning sanoatlashuviga baho berishlari, industriya sohasida ma'lum natijalarga erishilganligini e'tirof etishlari tabiiy. Biroq, biz tomonimizdan O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilgan sanoatlashtirish davrini ikki davrga ajratgan xolda, tahlil va tadqiq etish taklif etiladi:

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 had a secondary character. 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.

Third, 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% of all industrial enterprises.

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