



Measures Implemented in Uzbek Industry and Their Results (1925 - 1941)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a scientific analysis of the implementation of industrialization policy in Uzbekistan and its consequences (1925 - 1941).

Keywords:

Heavy industry, knitwear, chemical industry, national economy, gross product, food industry, factory.

In the 1930s, Uzbekistan continued the trend of unreasonable acceleration of industrial construction. The republic's economy, which specializes as the country's main cotton base, has been further strengthened. It also aims to increase the number of enterprises in the textile, machinery, energy, chemical, silk, viticulture and agricultural processing industries in general. Industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan are organized mainly in the interests of the Center, and no one is interested in the construction of factories and plants 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 Center. For example, in the mid-1930s, 90% of enterprises in Uzbekistan were owned by the union. However, there were disparities in the

placement of industrial enterprises in the regions of Uzbekistan.

1933 Location of industrial enterprises in the regions of Uzbekistan.

№	Iqtisodiy rayon va okruglar	1933-yil	
		Korxonalar soni	Ishchilar soni
1	Toshkent	208	26305
2	Farg'ona	201	23160
3	Zarafshon	172	12223
4	Qashqadaryo	27	1231
5	Surxondaryo	21	1019
6	Xorazm	30	1545

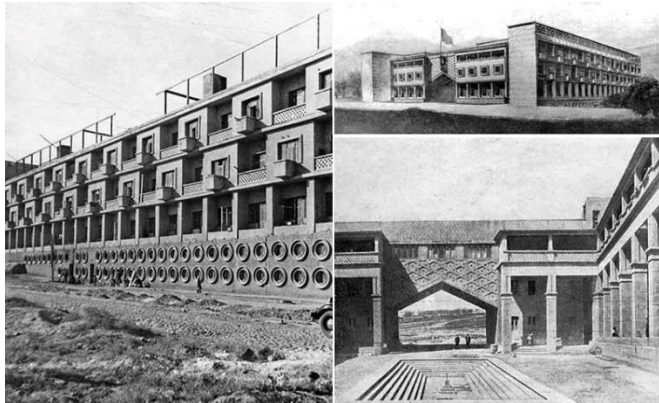
As a result of the measures taken, the number of large industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan increased from 948 in 1937 to 1,445 in 1940. During these years, the gross industrial output increased from 1487.7 million rubles to 2189.9 million rubles.

1940 Regionalization of Uzbek industrial enterprises

Viloyatlar	1940 yil korxonalar soni
1. Toshkent	514
2. Farg'ona	181
3. Namangan	100
4. Andijon	104
5. Samarqand	195
6. Buxoro	96
7. Surxandaryo	56
8. Qashqadaryo	51
9. Xorazm	59
10. QQ ASSR	89
11. Respublika	1445

Despite the rich resources of raw materials in Uzbekistan, the chemical industry was almost non-existent until the 1930s. He was involved in a number of small businesses, including lime burning, plant dyeing, sulfur production, alkali production, and trade. The emergence of a modern chemical industry begins with the launch of the Shursuv sulfur deposit in the Fergana Valley.

Construction of the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant began in 1932, and the plant began production in October 1940. This year, the share of the chemical industry in the country's total industrial output will be 0.8%, while the number of workers employed in this industry will be 1%.



In Uzbekistan, attention has been paid to the planning of the engineering sector, mainly related to agriculture. It was one of the largest industrial enterprises in Central Asia. The Tashselmash plant was put into operation on May 1, 1932, construction and installation were completed in 1934, and the enterprise was included in the list of heavy industrial enterprises of the Union. The plant was the first

enterprise of the Uzbek machine-building industry. In 1940, only agricultural machinery was developed in Uzbekistan, ie 507 tractor seeders, 1903 tractor cultivators and 5 cotton pickers.

Cement, which is the main building material, was mainly produced in Tashkent and Fergana during this period. 1932 thousand tons, in 1937 138 thousand tons In 1940 Uzbekistan produced 267.3 thousand tons of cement. In 1940, 117.2 thousand tons of cement fell to Tashkent and 150.1 thousand tons to Fergana.

The difference is also evident in the distribution of another building material, brick, by region.

For example, in 1925-1926, Uzbekistan produced 12.9 million bricks, including 6.9 million in Tashkent, 2.6 million in Samarkand, 1 million in Andijan and 1.6 million in Tashkent region. In other provinces, the industry was not established in 1940. Uzbekistan produced 302.3 million bricks, of which 98.8 million were in Tashkent region and 8.1 million in Tashkent. This figure was 9.6 million in Bukhara and 3.4 million in Kashkadarya. However, according to the 1939 census, the population of Tashkent region was 648,000, Bukhara was 481,000, and Kashkadarya region was 460,000.



The knitting industry was formed in Uzbekistan in the 1930s and 1940s.

In 1939, the Kokand Socks Factory, the largest in Central Asia, was launched. Before the war,

there were sewing factories in Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Kokand, Urgench and Andijan. The annual production plans of these enterprises vary.

In 1938, for example, in garment factories, the plan was fulfilled by 100.4%. However, 3 sewing factories Bukhara sewing factory fulfilled the plan by 98.8%.

Improper organization of labor in the factory, shortages of raw materials lead to non-fulfillment of the plan. Two garment factories in Bukhara fulfilled the annual program by only 37.2%. The main problem in this company is the lack of engineers and technicians.

The new Urgench garment factory has completed 89.4% of its annual program. These factories produced 98 different types of products.

Weaving of artificial silk fabrics began in 1937. Uzbekistan has long had its own methods and traditions of making shoes. Shoemakers sewed shoes in different patterns for different segments of the population. The first shoe factory was opened in 1927 in Tashkent. In 1935, a second shoe factory was opened in the city. In 1938, small-scale shoe factories were launched in Bukhara, in 1939 in Samarkand, Turtkul and Termez, and in 1940 in Andijan, Kokand, Chirchik and Namangan. This year, 3,823,000 pairs of shoes were produced in Uzbekistan, of which 3,025,000 were in Tashkent, 15,000 in Kashkadarya and 8,000 in Surkhandarya. Local industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan received less funding than the Union-owned industrial enterprises.

Food production is one of the most important tasks of the industry. However, the level of food production in Uzbekistan lags behind the demand of the population. Most locals had limited access to factory-made food. This type of food was mainly consumed by the urban population, while the rural population consumed their own products.

Food industry enterprises produced products based on local raw materials.

In 1936, the Kattakurgan Oil Extraction Plant, one of the largest in the Soviet Union, was opened.

In 1940, there were 7 large flour mills in Uzbekistan. In 1935-1940, elevators were built in Gallaorol and Zarbdor.

In the pre-war period, canneries and fruit and vegetable enterprises in Uzbekistan were mainly located in Tashkent and Fergana regions. In 1938, Uzbekistan produced 5.87 million cans and 3.8 thousand tons of dried fruits, and in 1940 - 26.4 million cans of fruits and vegetables and 12.1 thousand tons of dried fruits. When analyzing numbers relevant to this area. The differences between the provinces are obvious. For example, in 1940, 23,000 cans were produced in Tashkent region, 59,000 cans in Kashkadarya region, 20,000 in Karakalpakstan and 15,000 in Khorezm. Bukhara, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya will be established in this area.

The study of the history of industrial construction in Uzbekistan for 30 years has led to the following generalized conclusions:

First, in the pre-war years in Uzbekistan, the trend of accelerating the industrial sector continued, and the specialization of the republic's economy as the main cotton base of the former Soviet Union was further intensified. During this period, the share of industrial production in the national economy of Uzbekistan increased from year to year, but the main industrial enterprises were owned by the Union, and the share of such enterprises accounted for 90% of all industrial enterprises.

Second, in the 1930s, new industries were created in Uzbekistan, such as industrial coal mining, modern chemical industry, knitting industry, and weaving of artificial silk fabrics.

Third, in the pre-war years, Uzbekistan's five-year plan to explore for natural resources and launch new deposits was one of its top priorities. In particular, it was spent on the oil industry in Uzbekistan. Funds have been raised and new trusts have been set up to manage the industry. In particular, in order to increase the use of Termez oil fields, the Oil Trust established the Uzbek Trust for the Exploration and Use of Rare Metals.

Fourth, there will be disparities in the location of industrial enterprises under construction in the regions of Uzbekistan. 40% of industrial enterprises in the country are in

Tashkent and 31% in Fergana districts. Industrial development, for example, was slow in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Khorezm provinces. Construction materials industrial coronas have also been located mainly in Tashkent and Fergana regions.

Fifth, the number of traditional craft seconds decreased during this period. Non-defensive handicraft industries have been set up, producing products mainly from residual raw materials.

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