



Reflection Of Changes In The Industry Of Surkhandarya Region In The Early Years Of Independence In The Press

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ABSTRACT

At a time when the processes of integration of the peoples of the world and globalization in the economy are accelerating, the importance of understanding the ethnic and cultural identity, preserving local ethno-regional cultures and national values is increasing. In particular, the importance of nationality is growing in socio-political processes, attention is paid to the growing interest in their history and traditional culture among the peoples of the world, and research in this direction determines the relevance of the topic.

Keywords:

Surkhan tong, industry, Surkhandarya, "Entrepreneurial team", competition, press, cotton ginning factories.

Introduction.

In the first years of independence, our young country began to try to form a multi-level infrastructure based on the market economy. Now the goal was to increase the role of private sectors in the development of the state and overcome the shortcomings of the socialist system by developing medium and small businesses. In Surkhandarya region, the weight of foreign capital was very low, therefore, efforts were made to develop small and medium-sized businesses through foreign capital without state participation. As a result, during the past period, the industry of the region entered a new stage both in terms of quantity and quality. The regional economy, which previously specialized only in the agricultural sector, has become a rich region with industrial enterprises equipped with modern technologies. As a result, an industrial complex consisting of oil and energy industry, machine building industry, building

materials industry, and cotton ginning industry was formed in the oasis.

Materials and Methods.

In particular, the researches of I. Karimov, S. Atamuradov, A. Mavrulov, B. Rahimov and others, published during the years of independence, studied the political, socio-economic and cultural situation of the studied period. Also, in a number of monographs and articles, he partially covered the economic, social, and cultural conditions in Uzbekistan and its regions in the pre-independence period from an objective and critical point of view. These studies are mainly works published in Russian, and they tried to substantiate their opinions by referring to the memoirs of state leaders and politicians, as well as periodical press, archival funds, and statistical data. Despite the large number of studies conducted on the subject, in them, sharp differences can be seen in terms of the problem raised, the researcher's attitude to the information in the sources, the research

methods used, the sources and works selected for research, the geography of the research, and the objectivity of the conclusions.

Results and discussion.

According to information from the press pages, it was noted that in 1990, Surkhondarya region ranked third in the republic in terms of industrial development. In subsequent periods, a number of reforms were implemented to develop light industry and heavy industry. Certain positive changes have started to take place, especially in the field of cotton ginning industry. The declaration of independence in 1991 also disconnected these industrial enterprises from the center, now these enterprises had to act based on the existing domestic potential and needs, there were difficulties, but some industrial enterprises managed to maintain their production volume. For example, in 1990, 11 cotton ginning industrial enterprises in the region produced 143.5 thousand tons of fibers by processing raw cotton, and in the following year they produced 145.4 thousand tons of cotton [8]. It is only a semi-finished raw material obtained from raw materials. By 1992, industrial production had decreased by 92%, which was due to the connection of semi-finished raw materials of the region with other republics of the former Union. In 34 out of 92 large and small industrial enterprises in the region, the production volume has decreased. The volume of production decreased accordingly by 318.5 million [17].

In the Surkhondarya region, attention is now being paid to the production of world-class competitive goods and raw materials. While there was a lag in some areas of industry, there were also cases of growth in some areas, for example, in 1993, 30% of the total 92 industrial enterprises located in the region had a decrease in production volume, and more was the result of one-sided policies during the former Union, such enterprises include fish in Termiz. kombinati, "Surkhan" kombinati, Surkhondarya gravel crushing plant, vodka factory in Denov and cotton ginning factories in some districts: Denov, Termiz, Sherabad and Kumkurgan

districts are among them, but processing cotton and producing semi-finished products from it, making fiber and wool 1994 11 times increase was achieved in 1995 compared to the year [6].

In the early years of independence, it also influenced the cotton production and processing industry, until then all issues related to cotton were decided in Moscow, but after independence, local entrepreneurs and enterprises were given freedom in this matter, and now these enterprises produce their products not only for the domestic market, but also for export. also focused on the production of competitive raw materials and finished products. We can see the actions in this regard in the example of the fiber given below: in 1993, 82.5%, in 1994, 94.2% met the requirement of the quality mark. This year, 98.6% of cotton wool met the requirements of DTS. In the field of cotton processing, good indicators were achieved in Muzrabot, Khairabad, Kyzylq and Shorchi cotton processing plants in Surkhondarya region [9]. In Uzun District, a new method of fabric production was launched, and in 1993 alone, 90,300 square meters of cloth were produced. This material gave the opportunity to satisfy a certain part of the demand for materials used in wrapping cotton bales processed in other cotton factories in Surkhondarya region.

In this dissertation, the articles on the industrial sector in the first years of independence published in the press were also analyzed. These include "The factory was turned into a combine" [10], "In industrial enterprises" [11], "Entrepreneurship is recognized by work" [12], "The canning factory started operation" [13], "Entrepreneurial team" [14], "New workshops, new products" [15], "A new factory is being built" [16], and other articles such as "Shargun new shukuh" were analyzed.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan also planned to launch and repair more than 20 enterprises, plants, factories and workshops in 1993-1998 with the joint cooperation of foreign investments and investments in order to develop the industrial sector in the region. In addition, a number of

works have been carried out to improve the equipment and conditions for workers in enterprises operating in the region. Machines in cotton ginning factories called "Mehnat", which were used during the former Soviet Union, were changed to ChKK machines and work efficiency was increased. "VT-12" and "UVT-12" ventilators were installed in order to improve the working conditions for workers in the factories and to circulate dusty air and improve air circulation. Instead of "OVM", cooperation with small machinery company "VTM" was established for repair of broken mechanisms. The old RX machines from the cottonseed oil industry were replaced with modern VTM machines, which were superior to their predecessors in catching hairy seeds. As a result of the above reforms, in 1994 cotton ginning factories fulfilled their state plans by 102.2% and produced more than 131.6 thousand tons of cotton fibers [7]. This indicator continued in the following years, and the volume of fiber production increased by 3.7% in the following year, cotton lint increased by 108% compared to the previous year, and 237,000 tons of ready-made oilseeds were produced[4].

In 1993, the total volume of industrial production in the province was 34 billion 421 million soums, this indicator was a better indicator compared to the previous year, and in 1994 it increased by 18%, and the production of national economy products also increased by 19% compared to previous years[17].

"Pakhtasanoatsotish" joint-stock association in the province deepened its reforms in the industrial sector of the province and now began to focus on the production of competitive products. Now industrial enterprises are equipped with modern equipment and technologies. A new workshop adapted to the production of cotton non-woven products will be installed at the Angor cotton ginning plant, and now the produced products will be produced in 90x180 cm.

During the period of independence, new cotton ginning factories were built and put into operation in Surkhandarya. A factory capable of processing 30,000 tons of cotton and producing

ready-made products was launched in Kumkurgan in Zharkurgan. A similar enterprise was established in Topalang. The work of the team of "Bunyodkor-2" contribution society is worthy of applause. In general, significant progress and changes are taking place in the cotton ginning industry in the oasis.

Main in Denov. Also, the production of cotton ginning, bread, confectionery, macaroni, oil, winemaking, fruit and vegetable, meat and dairy products has increased significantly. In 2003, 98.6 percent of the cotton fluff produced in the cotton ginning factory in the district met the requirements of the State Standard, and the factory made an additional profit of 10.9 million soums, compared to 1993.

In order to improve the delivery of food products to the population, a new bread factory was built and launched in the center of Denov.

In the process of privatization in the early years of independence (199-1993), new small factories and factories were launched in the region and provided employment to the population, and as an example, in 1993, the firm named "Erk" in the Denov district, and the sewing shop adapted to 30 places named "Bakhtiyor" in 1993 possible As enterprises equipped with modern equipment and technologies, we can cite as an example Topalang oil and oil factories, the largest oil and oil enterprise of "Surkhan food industry" with about a thousand workers and technicians in Denov. In 1993, because of the large number of grape products grown in Altinsoy district, a workshop for the production of new wine was launched at the vodka factory in Denov. In general, Denov district was ahead of other districts in the production of industrial products. The cotton seed oil production industry was especially important in Denov. In 2005, oil factories in Denov produced a total of about 23,000 tons of black and refined oil. This indicator was 119% more than in 2002. If we pay attention to the statistics of 2005, a total of 208,000 packaged oil, 31,739 tons of kunjara and 23,383 tons of shelukha for livestock were produced, 442,000 tons of soap, and consumer goods worth 8 billion 45.5 million soums were

produced. as a result, from September 1, 2005, the salary of employees working in these enterprises increased by 1.5 times.

During the years of independence, a wide path was opened for entrepreneurship in the industrial sector, new modern small and joint enterprises were built and put into operation. As a result, the economic development of Denov increased, and opportunities were created to start small and private enterprises. Another step towards providing employment to the population is the joint enterprise launched in 1994 on the basis of a contract between the Denov Food Factory and the German company "Kronisag" for the production of soft drinks, which created many new jobs in the district. It should be noted that women entrepreneurs were also active in the region. In 1998, there was also Gulchehra Haydarova, the head of the private firm "Gulnora", who was named the "Best Entrepreneur of the Year" in our republic [5].

In January 1997, there were a total of 764 enterprises in Denov district, of which 190 were state enterprises. Also, there are 566 non-governmental enterprises in Denov. 164 of them are private enterprises.

In 2001, the production of industrial products increased in Denov district, based on the needs of the population, products worth 9,675,898 thousand soums were produced, and consumer products amounted to 1,9746,121 soums. Also, the district has experienced significant economic changes in the production of commercial products, household and paid services, passenger transportation, cargo transportation, and construction. In 2001, as a result of the development of social services to the population, great progress was made in the transport sector, 2,326,000 tons of goods were transported for the needs of the population and delivered to the addresses of 29,307.6 thousand people. Especially in the district, a lot of practical work has been done in the field of construction, modern buildings, residential buildings, administrative and cultural construction objects have been put into operation, works worth 950,767 thousand

soums have been completed. In 2001, a lot of positive work was done in Denov district in order to provide household services to the population and meet their daily needs. 20805447 thousand soums of trade, 2623268 thousand soums of paid services, 615528 thousand soums of household services were implemented, and daily needs of the population were fulfilled.

Conclusion.

In the coverage of the social, economic and cultural life of the Surkhandarya region in the periodical press pages, the contradictions, contradictions, disagreements between the opposition parties in this matter, the restoration of national identity, the exit from economic helplessness, and the circumstances that destroyed economic life critical information about it was revealed by the periodical press.

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