

HISTORY OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITY'S POLICY ON LIGHT INDUSTRY IN THE UZBEKISTAN SSR (1925-1991)

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Abstract

In the first years after the war, the situation of the light and food industry in the southern regions of Uzbekistan the reconstruction of existing enterprises and the establishment of new industrial enterprises, it is mainly about the industrial enterprises established after the Second World War. Also, the practice of equipping industrial premises with modern equipment and technology, the role of rationalization and inventiveness in industrial development, the reduction of working hours of light industry employees, the improvement of labor productivity and the production of quality light industry products were mentioned. historical description of the causes, problems and consequences of the economic backwardness of the southern regions during the years of Soviet power, and the factors that hindered the development of the light and fast food industry during the years of stagnation.

Keyword: technology, rationalization, inventiveness, industrial development, light industry, productivity, historical description, problems.

Socio-economic updates in the years of independence, the implementation of large-scale reforms, the radical change of society, created an opportunity for the formation of a new social system. The decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 16, 1996 "On the creation of a new history of Uzbekistan" and on July 27, 1998 "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" constitute the ideological and methodological basis of the concept of developing research on the history of the statehood of the Uzbek people and the history of our homeland. opened a wide path to truthful illumination. For example, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, stated that "the greatest source of national ideology formation is truthfully illuminated history"[1].

Development of the light and food industry in the republic: studying the history of problems and results on the example of the southern regions, undoubtedly, provides an opportunity for a deeper illumination of history. Because the light and food industry of the southern regions has a special potential in the economy of our republic and in providing employment to the population, scientific research of the historical development trends of these industries is emerging as an urgent task today. The content and essence of the policy implemented by the Soviet government in the field of light industry until 1990 are available in sources. However, although special attention was paid to the development of the light industry in Uzbekistan in these years, the Soviet government did not create any material conditions for the development of the light and food industry adapted to the interests of the center.

In the literature created during this period, sources related to the topic, historical events and problems were covered based on the one-sided communist ideology, issues of training local workers

and employees, improving their professional skills, achievements in the field of production were popularized and analyzed under the communist policy [2].

In the 80s of the 20th century, there are candidacy and doctoral dissertations defended in Uzbekistan, which analyze the state of the light food industry in the national economy, and Q. Eshbolta, U. Khudoykulov, Kh. Raupov, N. Buranova, G. Rakhimova[3] highlighted some aspects of the problem in their candidate dissertations.

In her research, G. Rakhimova explains that material and technical deficiencies in industrial enterprises have a negative impact on the quality of manufactured products and the safety of workers[4]. The issue of renovating light industrial enterprises based on world standards, building new ones, and increasing the variety of products was not seriously addressed. There is an important feature of the industry, which differs from other branches, that is, the enterprises of this branch required constant spiritual renewal of material and technical capacity.

About the activities and technical conditions of the light industry in Uzbekistan in the 1970s, U. According to Khudoykulov, the construction of Boysun experimental silk weaving factory started in 1966, and in 1972, it produced 907 thousand rubles worth of goods. In the initial period, a number of difficulties arose in the material and technical supply of the factory, as well as providing it with specialists and workers came, the lack of workbenches and the shortage of raw materials became visible, raw materials and other products began to be imported. As a result, this situation had a negative effect on the factory's productivity, organizational strengthening, and the increase in the cost of its products [5].

There was no scientific research of the conditions specific to the formation and development of the light and food industry in Uzbekistan, as well as a scientific analysis of existing shortcomings, problems, their consequences and results, as well as achievements in this field.

In 1924, the first sewing, shoe and hairdressing factories were built in the republic. In 1926, the "Qiziltong" sewing factory was launched in Tashkent, in 1927 the Tashkent shoe factory, in 1928 the Tashkent mining plant, and in 1926 the first line of the Fergana sewing factory (10,000 looms and 300 looms) was launched[6]. Fergana (1927), Samarkand (1927), Bukhara and Margilon (1928) felting factories, Samarkand silk weaving factory (1930) were launched and the foundations of the silk industry were created in Uzbekistan. In the textile industry of our republic, the Fergana and Tashkent textile factories, built and put into operation in the 30s of the 20th century, took a special place. The first textile factory was built in 1930 in Ferghana.[7]

During these times, the Fergana Valley provided 60-70% of the cotton and cocoon raw materials produced in our republic. Developments were also visible in light industry. For example, in the southern regions of the republic, the Termiz meat enterprise was built in 1929, and in 1932, it supplied the population with meat as a city slaughterhouse belonging to the "Uzgoshtsuvitishsanoat" trust. The enterprise was renovated in 1970 and equipped with modern equipment. Due to the climatic and demographic situation of the Surkhandarya region, the dairy industry was formed. The Termiz dairy plant started working as a low-power enterprise in 1937, and in 1961 it became a factory processing 5,000 tons of milk per year.

In 1937, one of the giants of the textile industry, the Tashkent Textile Combine, started working. In 1937, one of the main tasks that the industry had to face was to improve product quality [8]. Before the Second World War, the Kokan yarn spinning-sock weaving combine, and knitwear factories were

launched in Fergana and Tashkent in the knitwear industry. During the Second World War, the power of the sewing and footwear industry in our republic increased. In the years after the war, the light industries developed further, the technical base of this industry was improved.

The growth of light and food industry products also had certain shifts in the 1970s, and new industrial enterprises were built and put into operation. Taking into account the needs of the population, the production of products was launched. In the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, the volume of production has increased in a certain sense due to the production of light and food industry products, the development of new lands, the emergence of large population centers and the growth of migration processes. The source of raw materials for the wine-vodka industry enterprises of the Surkhandarya region are Oltinsoy and Denov districts, and in 1936, the Denov wine-vodka production enterprise was built and put into operation. In 1970, it was repaired again from a technical point of view, and Khojasoat, Vakhshivor, Rom state farm, and then Sariosiyo, Boysun, Jarkurgan, Kyziriq wine production points belonging to this enterprise began to operate. In 1981, a workshop for the production of vodka was established at the enterprise, and in 1985, a new wine distilling workshop was established.

In 1971-1973, serious attention was paid to the construction of light and food industry enterprises in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, and all measures were taken to provide construction materials and equipment necessary to accelerate the start-up of enterprises.

Denov dairy plant is a branch of Termiz dairy enterprise, it became an independent enterprise in 1953, and as a result of technical renovation in 1970-1985, the enterprise has the capacity to process 30 tons of milk per night, and there are workshops for the production of milk and yogurt products, cheese and ice cream. showed. Also, a refrigerator for storing 10 tons of butter was installed at the enterprise. In 1965, the Denov agro-industrial beer-canning enterprise was built and put into operation, and in 1971, the production of milk and ice cream, beer, soft drinks, canned goods, dried fruits, sausages, wine and confectionery products was started at this enterprise. The enterprise included 59% of the gross industrial product produced in the region, 29.6% of the main production funds and 53.6% of the industrial production employees.

At the end of the 1950s, the garment factories of Uzbekistan produced more than 200 different products. Although the Uzbek SSR was considered the leader in the cultivation of cotton in the former union, the share of processing raw materials into semi-finished products and finished products did not exceed 7-10 percent even before 1991[9].

The policy implemented by the Soviet authorities in the field of bringing the economy out of stagnation was one of the unsuccessful attempts of the idea of "reconstruction" in the field of the development of the light and food industry. Renovation of light and food industry enterprises, construction and improvement of new industrial enterprises were not studied.

Renovation of industrial enterprises, construction of new enterprises was carried out mainly based on the instructions of the center without taking into account local conditions. As a result, to study the reasons that caused the problems of providing industrial enterprises with technical equipment. critical conclusions were not made, defects, factors hindering the development of industrial enterprises were not resolved accurately in the field of management. The administrative-command system of that time did not create sufficient conditions for solving these problems. In other words, the ideas of the workers and the experience of the progressives were not popularized in setting up the

work and eliminating the existing difficulties, and the lack of ownership prevailed in the organization and accounting of labor.

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