



CONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN UZBEKISTAN (1940-1965)

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Abstract

The article describes the years of the Second World War, the transfer of industrial enterprises to Uzbekistan from other regions of the country, the expansion of the types of industries in the republic, the formation of an agricultural industrial complex as a result of the integration with the construction, transport, communication and trade industries. The causes of climate change in the environment as a result of extraction of coal reserves along with oil and gas in Uzbekistan are explained on the basis of historical sources.

Keywords: industry, enterprise, oil, metalworking, coal, gas, construction, environment, health, climate change.

The economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of a multi-sectoral regional production complex, the basis of which is the production of specialized industries. The transfer of industrial enterprises from other regions of the country to Uzbekistan in the years of the Second World War led to the expansion of the types of industrial sectors in the republic.

Since the 1940s, industrial enterprises developing many industries such as cotton ginning, textiles, food, and chemistry have been operating in Uzbekistan. In the years of the Second World War, along with industrial enterprises working for the front, machines, mechanisms, equipment and consumer goods were also produced. In the 1940s, the gross output was 7.6% of chemical, 24.3% of electrical energy, 28.3% of textiles, 31% of building materials, 10% of cotton gins, and 14% of food [1]. 1943 chemical, metal processing, fuel, electricity, machine building, construction goods, textile, cotton cleaning, and food industries also worked. Currently, there are three types of industrial enterprises in the country: state, cooperative, and private industrial enterprises. By 1942, the activities of private and cooperative industrial enterprises began to be transferred to the state industrial enterprises, and in 1940, 19 percent of the cooperative industrial enterprises and 81 percent of the state industrial enterprises made up the production volume.





After the end of the Second World War, in the five-year (1946-1950) plans for the reconstruction and development of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR, the plans to continue "socialist industrialization and reconstruction" of agriculture were established. The national economy of Uzbekistan developed in connection with cotton farming. Agricultural industry complex was formed as a result of integration with agriculture, construction, transport, communication and supply trade sectors. In addition to agriculture, production sectors, on the other hand, industrial sectors of processing of agricultural products were included in this complex. In order to develop cotton, the activities of heavy industries were also continued. Therefore, the task of expanding the production of cotton raw materials at a high level became the main issue [2]. In general, by 1946, enterprises serving the national economy began to expand.

It should be noted that when the republic was adapting to work in a peaceful life, there was a great need for fuel, electricity, and raw materials for industry, to provide the population with food and consumer goods, and there was also a lack of skilled workers.

A distinctive feature of the construction of the national economy in the post-war years was the combination of long-term planning with the five-year plan. He considered the main direction of the national economy for 15 years, for example, to increase industrial production by three times, to ensure the abundance of food and raw material resources. In this non-scientific project, as before, Uzbekistan was allocated the main role as a guarantor of the cotton independence of the USSR [3].

It should be emphasized that restructuring the industry in accordance with peace was associated with great difficulties. First of all, other branches of the national economy of the republic related to cotton growing became dependent on the interests of cotton growing, and it became a component of the "struggle for cotton". In such conditions, it was envisaged to accelerate the major work on the reconstruction and creation of new factories for the production of machines for cotton cultivation and irrigation construction, including cultivators, fertilizers, seed drills, plowing machines, excavators, bulldozers, etc.

The main constructions in the industrialization policy of the former Union began with the placement in the central cities of the republic. In the city of Tashkent alone, many industrial enterprises were transformed into complexes of industrial enterprises that prepare agricultural cotton raw materials. In other provinces, many industrial enterprises have been adapted to production serving cotton cultivation. During this period, electrical engineering industries were well developed as a result of adaptation to energy, fuel, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, agriculture and





irrigation system. In particular, in the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan in 1946-1950, industrial enterprises produced 300 types of national economy products [4]. The production volume of products increased in Tashkent region from 465% to 810%, in Fergana region from 159% to 227%, in Bukhara region from 177% to 209% [5], in Surkhandarya region from 154% to 309%, in Khorezm region from 158% to 204%, in Karakalpakstan ASSR from 176% to 243%. However, industrial enterprises were built in densely populated cities.

In total, 150 industrial enterprises were commissioned in Uzbekistan in the years after the strike, among them were Bekobod metallurgy, Kokan and Samarkand superphosphate plants and other enterprises. New oil refineries were built. The construction of the Almalyk copper smelting plant has been started. New for the republic - gas, gold mining and other industries have been created. Important objects of post-impact construction in Uzbekistan - Farkhod, Aqqavoq, 2 - Bozsuv hydroelectric power stations and reservoirs. Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering, metalworking and chemical industries were developed rapidly.

By the 1960s, gas, oil, mineral fertilizer production and chemical industry enterprises were among the important objects of construction. The production volume of industrial enterprises located in the city of Tashkent alone increased by 10 times compared to 1953. Gas extraction developed in Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions from 1950-1960.

The chemical industry has taken one of the priority positions in the national economy of Uzbekistan. The development of the chemical industry in Uzbekistan was primarily related to the launch of the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant. In the years after the Second World War, Kokan superphosphate plant and Samarkand superphosphate plant were established in the republic. After that, one after the other, the Fergana Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, the Navoi Chemical Plant, and the Almalyk Chemical Plant were put into operation. The Fergana Hydrolysis Plant was established in 1946. It is a hydrolysis-alcohol plant that produces alcohol and furfural. According to the project, it produces 100 tons of acid per year, 880,000 m³ of hydrogen, 290,000 m³ of oxygen, 620 tons of carbon dioxide, xylitol and furfural per year [6]. The production workshop, catalyst, hydrobrake fluid, liquid glass production workshop, groundwater and surface water pumping workshop, electrical workshop, repair - mechanical workshop, repair - construction workshop and other workshops were also under the control of the factory. The main raw material for the plant is shelukha brought from the Fergana oil-oil combine [7].





In 1950-1960, a new branch of Uzbekistan's chemical industry - hydrolysis plants - began to work. During these years, the Andijan Hydrolysis Plant, the Yangiyol Biochemical Plant, the Furun Compounds Plant in Fergana, and the Yangiyol Biochemical Plant were built. By the mid-1980s, there were 20 industrial enterprises producing plastics, synthetic fibers, and plant protection products in the republic. At the Navoi chemical plant, the production of dung, which is an effective tool for combating cotton pests, has been mastered. By 1985, Uzbekistan's chemical enterprises made up 10 percent of all enterprises located in the USSR [8].

Heavy chemical industry enterprises are located in the regions (Chorjoi, Almalyk, Chirchik, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Navoi, Samarkand), and there are more than 30 heavy chemical industries throughout the Union, of which 22 heavy industrial complexes are located in Uzbekistan. mineral fertilizers were provided by the Chirchik Electro-Mechanical Combine, Fergana, Navoi, Kokan and Samarkand superphosphate plants. The increase in the number of heavy industrial enterprises from year to year had a great impact on the production machinery. 80% of the heavy industrial products of the Soviet Union were produced by Uzbekistan, 12% by Turkmenistan, 4% by Tajikistan, and the rest by the Kyrgyz republics. Only at the Kokan superphosphate plant, workshops adapted to ammonium superphosphate and sulfuric acid were built and production was expanded. In 1963, a factory producing chemical nitrogen fertilizers was launched in the city of Fergana, which supplied Uzbekistan with ammonia, saltpeter, defoliant, sulfuric acid and various chemical fertilizers.[9]

Mineral fertilizer production in the republic increased from 1229 to 1419 thousand tons in 1962-1963 [10], and by 1970, the republic was obliged to supply 4811 thousand tons of mineral fertilizer and 36.9 thousand tons of defoliant.

This required further expansion of the chemical fertilizer production sector in the republic. However, the failure of many waste treatment technical devices of the enterprise had a negative impact on the health of workers. Unfortunately, the failure to prevent social problems in time, the environmental damage caused by the waste of industrial enterprises, began to have a negative impact on the population's farming, horticulture and animal husbandry sectors. Natural and anthropogenic changes have occurred in Central Asia due to waste from industrial enterprises.





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