



THE ROLE OF THE FERGANA ECONOMIC REGION IN THE RESTORATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AFTER WORLD WAR II

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Abstract. The role of the Fergana economic region in the restoration of the national economy after the Second World War is highlighted. The Fergana economic region is of significant importance in the restoration of the national economy due to the variety of natural resources, especially the abundance of useful anise.

Key words: cotton farming, sawmilling, grilling, chemical industry, oil refining, acetate silk, mineral fertilizer, hydrolysis yeast.

Introduction

The Fergana economic region, with its potential, was an important place not only in Uzbekistan, but also on the scale of the Union. In the years under study, the Fergana region occupied a large part of a wide valley among the three republics – the Uzbek SSR, the Kyrgyz SSR and the Tajik SSR. The Fergana economic region was different from other raions of the Republic in the abundance of diverse natural resources, especially useful anise. Large deposits of oil, sulfur, ozokerite, tungsten, copper, lead, molybdenum, gold, manganese, and a number of other useful anthers have been found here, many of which have been of Republican, plus all-union significance. 19.2 thousand of the territory of the Republic of Fergana economic region (Fergana, Andijan, Namangan region). kv. km.ni by founding, in 1988, the population of this rayon reached 5.053 thousand people. For this reason, it was considered the most densely populated area of the Republic. Fergana economic region was characterized by the high level of cotton production, sawmilling, agriculture and fruit production, combining the regions of Fergana, Andijan, Namangan. Although in terms of area, this raion is not very large, in terms of the number of production and labor resources it is practically in line with the Tashkent Economic Region[1].

Discussion and results

This rayon was considered a developed general rayon, which gave 30% of cotton raw materials grown in Uzbekistan in cotton, and more than 47% of flax in silk. The main industrial types of the economic region consisted of agricultural raw materials processing (Kokand, Margilon, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan), mechanical engineering (Andijan), metal – repair, chemical (Kokand, Fergana), building materials production (Quvasoy), oil drilling (Andijan, near Fergana) and oil processing (Fergana, Sixariq).

After the end of World War II, the years of restoration of the economy were sent from the beginning of further development of the national economy, the study and development of natural reserves. To this end, the Council for the study of production forces (SOPS) was established at the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR in order to develop scientific foundations for the development of Natural Resources, the development of the national economy using opportunities and reserves. The council was instructed to study the economic capabilities of Central Asia, the underground resources, ways to use them to the national economy, the scientific basis for the use of reserves in the national economy in the suburbs of Angren, lower Amudarya and arid lands, where industries were low developed, but underground resources were identified. More than 100 scientists and specialists took part in the study of the Fergana Valley. The issue raised was mainly related to the later development of cotton on these lands. To this end, the board published The Book "irrigation Uzbekistana" and the results of scientific research related to agriculture, irrigation, reclamation work. In addition to agriculture, during the tiadoats in the valley, it was concluded that it was possible to develop coal, copper, lead-zinc, chemical industry, energy and other industries. This issue was even discussed at the sops at the Institute of economics of the USSR. The search was completed in 1967. In the course of further research, the question of the search and appropriation of existing underground resources also took place from the agenda[2].

The existing industries of the Fergana economic region are Cotton Industries, which were enterprises that served complex cotton production or were engaged in the processing of its products. Sh.In his research, Zokirov said: "The Economic and administrative regions of Tashkent and Fergana went far ahead of other regions in terms of economic development. The economic and administrative regions of Bukhara, Karakalpakstan and Samarkand, which are backward in this respect, have not fully used natural and labor resources. The heavy industry of the Republic is mainly concentrated in the Tashkent region. Some types of heavy industry have developed sluggishly in the administrative and economic regions of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Samarkand. Businesses associated with the Inter-Sector complex were primarily light and food industries. In particular, the production of products such as cotton cleaning and sawing, spinning and silk gauze, oil, oil, canned food, wine is well developed in the Fergana Economic Region [3].

Large factories in the Fergana economic region increased by 15 times by the end of the 1950s, and 346 large industrial enterprises were built in this raion. 93 of them looked at the Fergana National Economy Council, the remaining 253, as well as more than 3,000 small enterprises looked at the industrial departments under the oblast Executive Committees.

The mechanical engineering industry in the Fergana economic region was developed by the "Bolshevik" plant in Kokand, which specializes in the production of gas apparatus and chemical apparatus in Fergana, "Tekstilmash", which specializes in the production of details and nodes for textile products, and Electric Machinery Plants[4].

As a result of the advance of industrialization, deposits of building materials such as lime, gypsum, brick raw materials, fire-resistant clays, building stone, sand, gravel were also opened in this economic region. At the base of these mines, enterprises for the production of binoculars were built. Brick factories were started in cities like quwasoy cement plant, Andijan, Namangan, Kokand etc. The quwasoy cement plant gave 25% of the cement produced in the Republic in the 1970s, 52% of the slate, and the lime plants gave 38% of the building lime produced in the Republic.

The Fergana Valley is also home to a fuel industry, including oil and gas production, which has been processed at Sixariq and Fergana oil refineries.

One of the well – developed industries in the Fergana region was mechanical engineering, and the mechanical engineering industry produced irrigation and melioration machines, agricultural machinery parts, cotton ginning, textile and other industries needed machinery and equipment, electrical products, etc. The factories “Strommashina”, “Kommunar”, “Elektrodivigatel” in the raion were counted from the large enterprises of the Republican machine-building, and the activities of the plant “Strommashina” began with the plant, where the years of World War II were copied. The plant has mastered the production of more than 30 machines and products that serve cotton growing after transplanting. Diesel engines and pumps produced at the facility were exported to more than 40 countries. [5]

The second center of the machine shop in the raion was the city of Kokand, where the “Bolshevik” plant produced tools and apparatus for the chemical industry, the “Tekstilmash” plant produced equipment for the textile industry, the “Elektroterm” plant produced heaters in cooperation with electricity. Other enterprises specializing in Mechanical Engineering included Namangan machine-building plant equipment for the oil and gas industry, a branch of the Tashkent tractor plant in Leninsk, Fergana gas apparatus, tractor and car repair, remont-mechanical plants, Fergana, Margilon metalworking plants.

Andijan is one of the densely populated regions of the Fergana economic region, which was considered a region with large enterprises in the Republic for the cultivation of cotton and the production of cotton fibers. In addition to the production of minerals, this province has a much more developed diversified industry, as well as industries related to cotton, irrigation, cotton and other agricultural products processing. The industry of the Andijan region produced 70 percent of escape pumps in the Republic, 55.4 percent of domestic knitting, 10.2 percent of cotton fiber, 12.6 percent of vegetable oil, 12.2 percent of canned goods and 28 percent of soap [6].

Another developed area in the Fergana economic region was the chemical industry. The chemical industry maintained its position as one of the industries that developed for some time in the post-war years. His share in the gross product of the chemical industry of Uzbekistan was 22 percent. A special place in this area was the production of mineral fertilizers, where the plant of Fergana nitrogen fertilizers and furan compounds, a Kokand superphosphate plant at the expense of phosphorites imported from southern Kazakhstan, which produced products for the national economy of the Republic[7]. The plant gave about half of the superphosphate mineral fertilizers produced in the Republic. The superphosphate hydrolysis yeast plant, built in the city of Kokand, has its place in Uzbekistan and was also considered one of the new branches of the chemical industry in the former Union. Quwasoy produced toxic chemicals used against cotton and other agricultural crop necessities. Two other hydrolysis plants were in operation in Fergana, Andijan and Fergana. Kuwasoy also produced toxic chemicals used against pests of cotton and other agricultural crops. In Andijan and Fergana worked hydrolysis plants producing alcohol, in pop a factory producing rubber shoes. The Fergana chemical fiber plant, launched in 1969, was the first enterprise in the Republic to specialize in the production of chemical fiber. The second turn of this enterprise was commissioned in 1977. By the 1980s, the Fergana economic region specialized in the production of acetate silk, mineral fertilizer and the like in the Republic[8].

Conclusion

In conclusion, in the economic planning policy of the Soviet state, the management of the economy by zoning connected the regions with each other. After the end of the Second World War, the years of restoration of the economy began with the further development of the national economy, the study and development of natural reserves, and in the development of Industry Uzbekistan adhered

to the management of the industrially developed regions of the country as ensuring the need for cotton. On top of this, centralized planning, production and distribution stifled the initiative and material interest of the people.

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