

THE INFLUENCE OF PERIODICAL PRESS COVERAGE OF THE ISSUE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE PUBLIC

A. Mingnorov¹, X.Matyakubov¹, Abdullayev B.¹, Shukurov R.¹

¹Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Abstract. In 20-30 years of the last century due to the result of the policy of the Bolsheviks, the wealth of our country was looted. As a result, the level of our people's stagnation worsened. In order to objectively study any period, it is necessary to refer to the primary source. From this point of view, this article explains the policy of the Bolsheviks in Uzbekistan and the issue of industrialization through the press materials.

Keywords: National Border, Cooperative, Small Artisans, Company, Black Oil, Industrialization, Saltwater, Hovdog.

The implementation of the new economic policy led to positive changes in most areas of the economy. Certain successes have also been achieved in Uzbekistan's industry. In December 1925, the Fourteenth Congress of the CPSU(b) announced the path of "socialist industrialization". In Uzbekistan, industrial construction has been rapidly accelerated. Because our republic was one of the republics of the USSR with an economically agrarian character among the countries of the world, on the other hand, the administration of the union, realizing such situations, paid attention to industrialization in Uzbekistan in order to catch up with the developed countries. Therefore, in the period between 1925 and 1930, the main production bases of the industry, oil production, metal production, and light industry were developed. On the other hand, for the development of the industry, it was necessary to expand the energy base of the republic. Therefore, new power stations will be built in Fergana, Samarkand and Tashkent regions.

In general, most of the industry before the revolution consisted of small enterprises. The number of cotton mills was as follows:

In 1913 - 199

In 1923-1924 - 24

In 1924-1925 - 40

In 1926-1927, there were 41.

Before the First World War, all cotton factories had the capacity to process 33 million pounds of raw cotton, and by the 1930s, the production capacity of 41 factories will reach 30 million. So, if our cotton factories have recovered 23% in terms of number, they have 90% strength in terms of raw material production.

In 1914, 38 oil factories produced 19 million pounds of oil, and in 1926-1927, 8 oil factories had the capacity to produce 16 million pounds of oil. In 1913, each factory produced an average of 171,000 pounds of cotton, and in 1926-1927, it produced an average of about 600,000 pounds of cotton. Comparing the position of the industry in Uzbekistan in 1923-1924 with 1913, the number of workers in 1913 was 19,793, and in 1923-1924 it was 6,520. In 1913, the amount of industrial

production was equal to 129,692 gold accounts, while in 1923-1924 it was equal to only 30,630 gold accounts. Meanwhile, the cotton industry suffered the most. In 1913, it produced cotton worth 96,205 soums (130 million soums according to Gosplan's calculations), and in 1923-1924 it was equal to 18,800,000 soums, that is, it remained at 19.5 percent. What contributed to the decline of the cotton industry was the shortage of grain from the center, which forced farmers to plant grain instead of cotton.

To know the rise of the silk industry in Uzbekistan, it is enough to compare it. For example, in 1920, 26,000 boxes, i.e., 156,000 masqals of worm seeds were revived in the present republics of Central Asia, and in 1926, 166,000 boxes, i.e., 996,000 masqals of worm seeds were prepared for reviving. 80 percent of this amount falls to Uzbekistan, especially Fergana region. The spinning mill, which has been operating in Fergana since 1921, now has 86 boilers and produces 2 million pounds of good kalava per year. At the beginning of this year, the construction of a new factory was started in the city of Samarkand. Trying to have 100 pots in it.

Not all of the industrial enterprises being established in Uzbekistan belonged to him, many of them had the importance of the union economy. If we look at the information given by F. Khojaev, if in 1928 81.7% of the existing enterprises in Uzbekistan belonged to the union, then by the middle of 1930, 90% of the enterprises were owned by the union.

This indicates that the factories operating in our republic have begun to be transferred to the Union. It was planned to expand the black oil (petroleum) industry, to increase its total output to 7,300,000 poods in 1930-1931. We will dwell on the work being done on the oil industry in Uzbekistan. In 1926-1927, a new field of black oil was discovered in a place called Shor Suv, 33 miles from Kokan. New (well) oil wells were found in the place called "Khoja Nazar". Thus, there were 4 oil fields.

The boom period of Uzbekistan's oil industry can be counted from 1933. At this time, new sources of oil were discovered in the Chimyon oil field. North-western corner of the Fergana Valley: between Kokan and Namangan, oil sources appeared in the Chust-Pop region. In February 1934, in the south of Uzbekistan, 30 km from Termez, 10 km from the Zhargorgon railway station, a strong oil well was discovered in a place called Khovdog. If we compare the size of this new oil source with that of Shorsuv, it is estimated that the area of Shorsuv is 30 hectares, and that of Khovdog is 600 hectares. Seeing this, the leadership of the Central Asian Oil Trust focused all its attention on this region. As a result, 4 more oil fields appeared in Khovdog region. An oil pipeline was built between Hovdog and the railway. From May 1935, Hovdog began to supply oil. This source produced 6,000 tons of oil in June. At this time, Chimyon and Shorsuv fields yielded up to 5,000 tons of oil. In 1935, 143,000 tons of oil were produced in Uzbekistan. (In 1933, 34,000 tons of oil were extracted, and in 1934, 43,000 tons of oil were extracted.) In 1927, 10,000 tons of oil were extracted in Uzbekistan, and in 1937, the amount exceeded 1 million tons.

Industrialization in Uzbekistan should go in two ways. On the one hand, we need to improve the coal, oil and similar heavy industry, and on the other hand, we need to improve the production of the products of this industry. Because, on the one hand, it served to industrialize Uzbekistan, and on the other hand, it helped to industrialize the whole union. "Cotton is important for the Union.

For this purpose, most of the cotton was supplied by the Fergana region. In Fergana region, 11 cotton factories and 36 small cotton processing units participated. In 1924, 3,814 wagons of pure cotton were sent to the center from the entire Fergana region, and in 1925, 4,444 wagons of pure cotton were sent to the center from the entire Fergana region. It can be seen that the cotton gin company operated 26 mills, 52 American-made gin batteries, 278 common gins, and 20,900 gin saws.

From the above source, it can be seen that the Soviet ruling system achieved its cotton independence due to the hard work of the people of Uzbekistan. However, the standard of living of the republic's population remained poor.

F. Khojaev said the following about oil and coal production at the 2nd congress of Tashkent regional councils: "A large sugar factory has started working in Tashkent. A cement plant will be put into operation soon, and silk factories will be opened in Fergana and Samarkand at the beginning of next year. In 1923-1924, we produced 954,000 pounds of kerosene (oil). In 1924-1925, 1 million 150,000 pounds of black oil were produced. In 1925-1926, 1.5 million pounds of black oil were produced. As for the coal industry, 1 million 450,000 pounds were produced in 1923-1924. In 1924-1925, 1 million 900,000 pounds were issued. 4 million pounds were released in 1925-1926" he gave information about the league.

Chimyon and Shorsuv oil fields were rebuilt and expanded. The main fund of Uzbekistan's heavy industry will increase 14 times compared to the pre-war period, and 4 times compared to 1927-1928. If we compare these with the years 1927-1928, in the first five years, electric power production increased 4 times, oil production 2.5 times, cement production 3.5 times, metal production industry 6 times. The rapid growth of industrialization has changed the economic face of Uzbekistan.

Akmal Ikramov gave the following information about industrialization in his report at the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan: "In the fourth year of the first five-year period, the Big Oil Plant in Fergana, the Selmash Plant, several felting factories, the Kuvasoy Cement Plant, and the Fergana Textile and Cotton Factory were built. Qadiriya power station is being completed. Now we started to build Chirchiqstroy, Tekstilstroy. All this shows great changes in the field of industrialization of Uzbekistan, changes in the ratio between industry and agriculture. The role of industry is increasing," he said.

Regarding oil production in Uzbekistan, the following information can be found in the periodical press: "The trust was established on January 1, 1925, after the establishment of national republics in Central Asia. Chimyon mine is located 16 miles south of the railway station in Fergana uezd, and oil began to be extracted from this mine in 1904. It has 71 oil wells, and currently 30 oil wells are producing oil. The average depth of the wells is 150 meters. 300,000 pounds of oil are produced annually. The number of workers and servants working in Chimyon mine is 350 people. 70 percent of them are representatives of the land people.

In the 1930s, the oil industry also grew significantly. "In 1926, Shorsuv oil field was discovered 30 km from Koko. In 1927-1928, 11,000 tons of oil were extracted from it. The boom period of Uzbekistan's oil industry can be counted from 1933. At this time, new sources of oil were

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The positive growth rate in various directions of industry in Uzbekistan can be seen from the following sources.

Enterprises	At the expense of one thousand soums		
	1935 year	1936 year	Growth % at the expense of
Heavy industry	31400	465451	45,0
(including) Energy	9723	11396,1	17,2
Cocoon factory	19043	22539	32
Textiles	10714	23891	123,0
Woolen industries	364200	497903,3	37,8
Food industry	123800	163187,0	31,8
Canneries	11612,1	10874,1	79,8
Meat production enterprises	13361,7	18078,2	35,3
Footwear companies	20362	29746	46,5
Distilleries	18394	23675,4	44,4 ¹

"Uzbekistan's industry fulfilled the tasks of 1936 by 6.3%. According to the plan, Uzbekistan's industry produced 1 billion 195 million soums instead of 1 billion 125 million soums. Uzbekistan's industry gave the country more than 40% compared to 1935. In 1936, the oil industry exceeded the production it was supposed to provide in 1937. Industrial programs related to the metal production industry and industrial cooperation were also implemented. In the field of silk production, in 1937 more than two cocoons were collected in 1932. In 1936, the F. Khojaev shoe factory in Tashkent produced 1,826,000 pairs of shoes, and in 1937, it produced 2,955,000 pairs. "He has done more than that."

¹ *Конангисар. 1936 йилда Ўзбекистон саноати // Коммунист. – 1937. – №1. – Б. 69-73.*

Akmal Ikramov, in his report given in the Center of K(b)P of Uzbekistan, says about the industrial sectors: "In 1913, the industrial output reached 120 million soums. now its output has reached 417 million soums and has grown four times. Heavy industry grew by 6 times. Energetics (in the first five years) grew 3.5 times. Cotton production was 518 thousand tons in 1928, now it has reached 815 thousand tons. Silk production increased by 20 percent. In 1930, 34.4% of agricultural farms in Uzbekistan were collectivized, and collective farms produced 24% of cotton products. Now, 77.5% of agricultural farms are part of collective farms, and these collective farms provide 86% of cotton production. In 1930, the budget of Uzbekistan amounted to 131 million soums, and in 1933 it increased by 4 times to half a billion soums. The state budget of the RSFSR grew by 1.7 percent between 1930 and 1933, while the budget of the Uzbek SSR grew by 117 percent. The output of the energy industry increased by 3 times, the output of the oil extraction industry by 2.5 times, the output of the metalworking industry by 6 times, the output of the cement industry by 3.5 times, the output of the brick industry by 3 times, and the output of the lime industry by 8 times. Qadriya power station with a capacity of 13 thousand kilowatts, Fergana power station with a capacity of 13.3 thousand kilowatts, Tashelmash plant with a production capacity of 53 million soums, Tashkent oxygen plant producing 430 thousand cubic meters of oxygen, Kuvasoy cement plant producing 720 thousand barrels of cement were built. , Kuvasoy lime plant producing 420 thousand tons of lime, Jizzakh lime plant producing 20 thousand tons of lime, 9 brick factories producing 10 thousand bricks each (in Tashkent), the fourth mine of Run (RON) in Tashkent producing 250 thousand pieces of large skin per year factory, Fergana textile factory with 19,900 looms and 960 weaving machines, Tashkent paper factory producing 2.5 thousand tons of paper per year will be built.

In his speech at the 5th Congress of Soviets of Uzbekistan, Faizulla Khojaev described the main achievements in the field of industrialization as follows: "We have great success in building textile, silk, sewing, construction, energy, chemical and fuel industries. Great progress was made in obtaining the products of oil enterprises. "The construction of the very large electro-chemical combine Chirchikstroy, the start-up of the 1st line enterprises of the textile combine named after Stalin are clear examples of industrial construction achievements in Uzbekistan."

There is a lot of information about the changes in heavy and light industries in Uzbekistan from the periodical press of these years. Fayzulla Khojaev writes about industrialization: "Our practical tasks regarding industrial construction were defined by the first congress of the Uzbek faction in 1925. 9,292 people were employed in all industries in Uzbekistan in 1925-1926, and it reached 15,320 people in 1927-1928, an increase of 64.9%. In these three years, the industry of Uzbekistan has grown socially. In particular, in Uzbekistan in 1925-1926 state industry - 97.7%, cooperative industry - 1.6%, private industry - 0.7%, in 1927-1928 state industry - 95.4%, cooperative industry - 4, 1%, private industry - 0.5%.

The above information shows that in the 20s and 30s of the last century, the Bolsheviks, taking into account the fact that they were lagging behind the developed countries of the world in terms of industrial and agricultural products, industrialized not only in the central cities of the union, but also in Uzbekistan, which is considered one of the national republics, and in this way increased

the products, compared to the developed countries of the world. shows that it has strengthened its economic potential.

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