

# IN 1925-1954, THE MEASURES FOR THE SPECIALIZATION OF UZBEKISTAN AS THE MAIN COTTON BASE OF THE USSR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

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## Abstract

Even in the 1930s, the trend of unreasonably accelerating the pace of industrial construction continued in Uzbekistan. In the economy of the republic, the specialization of the country as the main cotton base was further strengthened.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan SSR, textile, machinery, energy, manufacturing, factory, chemical industry, factory, infrastructure, factory.

## 1925-1954 –YILLARDA O‘ZBEKISTON SSRNING ASOSIY PAXTA BAZASI SIFATIDA IXTISOSLASHUVIGA QARATILGAN TADBIRLAR VA UNING OQIBATLARI

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## Annotatsiya.

O‘zbekistonda 30-yillarda ham sanoat qurilishi sur‘atlarini asossiz ravishda jadallashtirish tendensiya davom ettirildi. Respublika iqtisodiyotida mamlakatning asosiy paxta bazasi sifatida ixtisoslashuvi yanada kuchaytirildi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** O‘zbekiston SSR, to‘qimachilik, mashinasozlik, energetika, o‘gir sanoat, fabrika, kimyo sanoati, zavod, infrastruktura, fabrika.

## Аннотация

Даже в 1930-е годы в Узбекистане сохранялась тенденция необоснованного ускорения темпов промышленного строительства. В экономике республики еще больше усилилась специализация страны как основной хлопковой базы.

**Ключевые слова:** Узбекская ССР, текстиль, машиностроение, энергетика, обрабатывающая промышленность, фабрика, химическая промышленность, завод, инфраструктура, фабрика.

Even in the 1930s, the trend of unreasonably accelerating the pace of industrial construction continued in Uzbekistan. In the economy of the republic, the specialization of the country as the main cotton base was further strengthened. Also, tasks were set to increase textile,



mechanical engineering, energy, chemical industry, silk production, viticulture and agricultural products processing enterprises in general. Industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan were organized mainly in accordance with the interests of the Center, and no one was interested in the issue of building plants and factories necessary for the population of the region.

In the early years of the Soviet state's power, the issue of training industry personnel was considered one of the most problematic tasks. As a result of the increase in the number of industrial enterprises related to the development of agriculture and natural resources in Uzbekistan, difficulties were encountered in providing them with personnel. Especially among the cadres there was a shortage of representatives of the local nationality. This opened a wide path for the flow of industrial personnel from Russia to Central Asian industrial enterprises. Only 1 percent of the engineering-technical intellectuals were representatives of the local nationality

During the five years before the war, the share of industry in the national economy increased from 43% in 1928 to 70% in 1940. But the industry was under the control of the Centre. For example, in the mid-1930s, 90 percent of enterprises in Uzbekistan were owned by the union [1, 8].

In 1923, there were 11 technical schools in Turkestan, where 865 students studied. This year, 1379 trainees participated in 19 vocational technical courses in the country. 827 people studied in technical schools [1, 170].

In 1926, 738 students studied in 10 factory-plant educational schools, 176 people studied in 3 vocational-technical schools. In 1925-1926, 1 million 230 thousand rubles were allocated for technical education in Uzbekistan. However, the material and technical base of this type of educational institutions is inadequate, and the classrooms are not well equipped. They lacked teaching staff.

Efforts were made to train specialized industrial personnel in factory educational schools. For example, 289 children were trained at the FZU school at the Fergana silk factory, and 661 people were trained at the FZU in the Samarkand cotton industry. In the Fergana Valley, vocational training centers were established, which mainly prepare personnel for the cotton industry, silk industry and textile industry enterprises. Also, in December 1929, a 6-month FZU school was opened at the Bukhara silk-spinning factory.

In 1933, 40% of Uzbekistan's industrial enterprises were located in Tashkent region, 31.4% in Fergana, 11.1% in Zarafshan, 6% in Kashkadarya, 5.3% in Surkhandarya, and 6.4% in Khorezm region [ 2, 4].

The mining industry was also continuously developed during this period. Coal production and its industrial use have been increasing year by year. For example, 1500 thousand rubles in 1934, 2380 thousand rubles in 1934, 3970 thousand rubles in 1935, 5925 thousand rubles in 1936, and 8000 thousand rubles in 1937 were produced. From 1933 to 1930, coal production increased by 570 percent.

Industrial coal mining in Uzbekistan began in the late 1930s. In 1932-1937, a growth process was observed in the production of coal in Uzbekistan. For example, coal production at Norin mine #1 increased from 100,000 tons to 700,000 tons in 1933-1937, coal production at Shurab #8 mine increased from 100,000 tons to 500,000 tons in these years [3, 507-510] .



The emergence of the modern chemical industry began with the opening of the Shorsuv sulfur mine in the Fergana Valley. In 1932, the construction of the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant began, and this enterprise began to produce products in October 1940. This year, the contribution of the chemical industry to the total industrial output of the republic will be 0.8%, and the number of workers employed in this industry is 1.5% [4, 221-225].

In the second and third five-year periods, all measures were taken to develop cotton production in Uzbekistan. Cotton cultivation areas were expanded. In 1933, 795,671 tons of cotton were grown in Uzbekistan, and in 1937, this figure reached 1,116,325 tons. In Ferghana, it increased from 431,246 tons to 588,300 tons, in Khorezm from 46,151 tons to 75,400 tons. The area of cotton in the Fergana Valley has increased by 4,600 hectares in recent years. Productivity increased by 34 percent. And in Khorezm, productivity is increased by 60 percent.

In 1934, there were 37 cotton ginning factories in Uzbekistan, 45% of which were located in Fergana, 18% in Zarafshan oasis, 13% in Tashkent, 11% in Khorezm, 8% in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya, and 5% in Bukhara region. [5, 158-161].

Since the central cities of the Cotton Union were mainly raw materials for textile factories, its production increased. Also, the production of cotton fiber has been increased year by year. In 1924-1925, 64.5 thousand tons of cotton fiber were produced, and in 1940, 538 thousand tons were produced. 178,400 tons of cotton fiber produced in the republic went to Andijan, 98,200 tons to Fergana, 21,000 tons to Surkhandarya, 36,300 tons to Khorezm region and 7,800 tons to Kashkadarya [ 6, 507-510].

In 1933, 69 technical schools, 30 working faculties, and working universities were opened in Tashkent and Samarkand. In 1929, a total of 2,418 specialists were working in the Central Asian republics, therefore 197 were highly educated engineers and technicians. did The number of engineers in Uzbekistan was almost 4 times less than in the Central regions. In Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, there were no highly educated engineers and technicians in 1930-1935[1,271].

Analyzing higher education students by nationality, the proportion of Uzbeks is very low. In 1922, a total of 22 Uzbek students studied at Turkestan State University. In the 30s, their weight increases. In 1933, 2,290 students studied in Uzbekistan's higher education institutions, and in 1935, they increased to 2,939. But this process was not the same in all higher education institutions. For example, in 1923, only 50 of the 950 students at the engineering and technical faculty of the Central Asian State University belonged to the local nationality. showed

The Soviet state paid particular attention to the fishing industry. This industrial network was established mainly in the Karakalakh ASSR, 123,000 rubles were allocated in 1928, and 2.1 million rubles in 1937 [7, 188-194].

1934 1436 workers worked at the Moynok fish factory. This factory produced products worth 565,000 rubles in 1933 and 1,826,000 rubles in 1940. The construction of the Moynok meat and fish canning factory began in 1935. The largest fish seed cleaning plant in the former Soviet Union was launched in Nukus in 1934.

Some foreign researchers have given a positive assessment of the industrialization policy implemented in the USSR, and it is noted that in the late 30s of the 20th century, the USSR took the second place in the world after the USA in terms of the absolute volume of industrial



production. It is possible to create industrial technology in the USSR, and unlike the West, there was no market economy and civil society in the USSR [8, 188-194].

V. Lelchuk in his pamphlet "Industrialization of the USSR: history, experience, problems" gives a high assessment of the process of industrialization in the USSR and expresses the following points:

First, industrial change in the USSR had a secondary character. Since it was implemented much later than in developed countries, newly built and reconstructed enterprises used imported tools - equipment and technologies, as well as labor organization methods.

Secondly, the industrial type of production may initially be formed in some sectors of the economy. In industrialization, attention was paid to the priority development of heavy and defense industry.

Third, industrial technology was created to extract surplus value from wage labor and served as a means of capitalist exploitation. The Stalinist model essentially reproduced early industrial capitalism under a socialist banner.

So, in Uzbekistan, even in the pre-war years, the trend of accelerating the industrial sector was continued, and the specialization of the republic's economy as the main cotton base of the former Union was further accelerated. During this period, the weight of industrial production in the national economy of Uzbekistan increased from year to year, but the main industrial enterprises were under the control of the Union, and the weight of such enterprises made up 90% of all industrial enterprises.

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