

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN KARAKALPAKSTAN AFTER THE WORLD WAR II (1946-1986)

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Abstract:

This article talks about the development of the cotton industry in Karakalpakstan in the years after the Second World War. The effect of the policy carried out in the agrarian sector on the development of the society is considered. It is said that 1263 units of new aggregates and mechanisms will be installed as a result of the construction of cotton ginning factories and the increase in the volume of work in them, as well as the intensification of products in the factories, and the volume will increase every year.

Keywords: cotton, industrial, factory, agriculture, economic management, country, development, production.

Introduction

In the history of Karakalpakstan, our republic experienced a long socio-economic development under the rule of the totalitarian regime that dominated the agricultural world after the Great War. During the development of industrial networks in the national economy of Karakalpakstan, as a result of the tyranny of the totalitarian system of the Soviet medicine, the unprofitable people who appeared as a result of the development of industrial networks, as a result of the development of industrial networks, agricultural networks created the greatest opportunities. The development of Karakalpakstan art is related to the development of cotton production.

After the end of the Second World War, the policy of increasing cotton production in Karakalpakstan was continued, and the country's art became completely free of bias. In February, 1946, the resolution "Restoration of cotton production in Uzbekistan in 1946-1953, both development and management" was adopted. During these years, cotton ginning enterprises were built and put into operation in almost all cotton-growing regions of Karakalpakstan, and in the meantime, cotton production in the country's agriculture accounted for more than 70 percent. As a result, by 1980, 12 cotton factories were operating in Karakalpakstan under the Karakalpakzagotkhlopprom, 13 cotton growers with 118 processing points were operating in the district. [1,223] Each cotton factory produced an average of 158,300 tons of cotton. The increase in the capacity of the cotton ginning industry and the arrival of raw materials affected the decrease in the productivity of cotton in the republic. In Karakalpakstan, 1946-1980, according to the data of collection indicators of the cotton ginning industry, there was almost a development in the cotton collection of Karakalpakstan, and in 1980, its volume increased by 3.8 percent compared to 1940. Moreover, by this time, the cotton ginning sector has become the development sector of the country, which ranks among the total industrial capacity of the republic. For this reason, the Center in its decision of May 19, 1981 indicated the need to create the necessary productive forces in the process of ensuring the reception and processing of cotton in the ginning industry in Karakalpakstan. Kungrad cotton mills are connected to the main line of the gas pipeline, thereby



drying the delivered cotton and the product served to ensure high quality. As a result of the implementation of measures to improve the material and technical base of the cotton ginning department, if in January 1980 the funds of the industrial industry were 16,615 thousand rubles, at the end of July 1985 this amount was 26,125 thousand rubles. [2,142] It should be said that despite the improvement of the technical quota of the country's cotton ginning industry, the technical equipment of the production remained low. The reasons for such a situation were the shortcomings of the totalitarian system. In this regard, the technical and technological quotient of the production has decreased, despite the factors contributing to the development of scientific and technical creativity. If the average annual production quota of the republic's cotton factories was 450,576 tons of cotton in July 1980, it increased to 243,921 tons in July 1985. For example, in 1986-1988, 1263 units of new aggregates and mechanisms were installed as a result of productivity intensification in the country's cotton factories. [3,115] Efforts to increase the productivity of the cotton gin industry continued in the following years. For example, in 1980-1985, 1022 devices were installed in only 6 enterprises of the "QQpakhtasanoat" industrial association. However, according to research materials, the transition to increasing productivity was not fully realized in these years. [4,303] The reason is that there was no economic mechanism in the Soviet totalitarian system of economic management to create the interests of those who pushed for the introduction of the scientific and technical process to productivity.

Scientific-technical progress was not visible to the group of leaders in the sphere of administrative command-line structure. As a result, all these things determined the stoppage of scientific and technical progress. It was seen in the low level of development of new types of technology, in the lagging of their indicators at the ground level. Many of the new cars have had a design malfunction and many new technical effects. In the cotton mills and at the processing points, there are many non-mechanized jobs. Research scientific literature and archival materials show that in the years of research, cotton ginning enterprises in Karakalpakstan did not use their full potential in cotton processing.

In such a situation, most of the time it was due to the peculiarities of this crop, the average production quota was high, and the yield of cotton was unstable due to the decline of the cultivation, and the result of the economic production of cotton was biased. The total volume of industrial production from Karakalpakstan was 18%, and the growth rate of industrial production was 3.4%. In the national economy, large-scale projects such as the development of industrial networks were completed as a result of the efforts of the people. Rebuilding the country's economy, along with the improvement of its economy, reconstruction of the country's economy, the development of industry, which is a vital branch of the economy. However, in this regard, the people of Karakalpakstan are both materially and socially inferior, even lagging behind compared to other regions. Taking into account the scientific and practical importance of our recently studied topic, the scientific and research level of the problem was achieved by analyzing it on the basis of complex materials collected from the history of the art of Karakalpakstan on the basis of modern opinion.

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