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# THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ECONOMIC LIFE OF KASHKADARYA REGION ON THE EVE OF ACHIEVING INDEPENDENCE

Elyorjon Karimov

National University Of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Uzbekistan

## Abstract

In this article, complex processes in the socio-economic situation of the Soviet Union in the 90s of the 20th century, such as the state of tension, took place in all the republics of the Union, including Uzbekistan. These processes were shown in this article only through the Kashkadarya region. Despite the difficult conditions, the hardworking residents of the Kashkadarya region showed their hard work. In 1986-1989, I.A. Karimov, who was the governor of the region, showed his leadership skills and helped to alleviate the complicated situations in the region. The inhabitants of the region overcame all difficult situations with their strong will and patience. And in the end, the independence of Uzbekistan led to a radical change in these processes. The socio-economic situation in the Kashkadarya region on the eve of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered through this article.

**Keywords** social life, economic life, industry, confectionery, workers, agriculture, aggregate, cotton, electricity, crafts, collective farm, state farm.

## INTRODUCTION

Today's historical data shows that during the nearly 70 years of activity of the Soviet Union, the happy life of people in the countries that were part of the Union, their interest in their work, prosperous life, and fair society were announced to the whole world. but the actual situation was quite different. The defenders of the Soviet system have shown their policies based on administrative command, violence, and great statesmanship on all fronts. Of course, the economic life of the population in the Union Center was relatively good. However, the situation in the remote republics, including the regions of the Uzbek SSR, was very difficult and full of difficulties, and there were only a few problems waiting to be solved. Through this article, an attempt was made to

reveal the economic life and daily lifestyle of the Uzbek SSR based on the data of the reality of 1990 in the Kashkadarya region.

## Methods and level of study of the topic.

In this article, an attempt was made to provide information based on the principles of historicity, comparative analysis, scientificity, objectivity, and a clear and fact-based approach to historical processes. The topic was studied and tried to be revealed mainly on the basis of primary archival materials and through the analysis of dissertations and literature related to the field.

## Research results

Kashkadarya region ranks first among the republic's regions in terms of its natural gas

reserves. An example of this is the gas fields discovered in the Mubarak district as a result of the geological exploration carried out by the "Uzbekneftegazrazvedka" trust in the 1950s. Among these gas fields, the largest gas processing plant built in the Mubarak district by the 1970s processed 10 billion tons of gas and produced 160,000 tons of sulfur per year. Not only the central cities and regions of the Republic, but also residents of the neighboring republics of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan benefited from the gas of this huge gas reserve. At the end of December 1989, there was an explosion at the Issylik power plant in Mubarak district, after which one of the boiler units, designed for the production of 500 tons of steam per hour, had to be stopped [1]. In this case, the irresponsibility and carelessness of the users are shown as the cause of the accident. Spare parts were brought from Navoi and installed. The damage to the plant was estimated at 40,000 soums. On the eve of the New Year holiday, millions of cubic meters of less gas were delivered to the national economy. This huge gas enterprise supplied gas to consumers in a total of five republics during this period. However, there were many problems waiting to be solved in the district itself. These were the fact that the construction of the city of Mubarak is being pushed back, many social and household problems are not being solved in the daily life of the population, and because of this, there is unemployment in the collective of workers, there is a lack of qualified workers, etc.

The quality of products produced in local industrial enterprises was not up to the required level. A large part of the products produced in the factories of Chirakkhi household, Karshi tailoring, Kitab consumer goods, and Kason confectionery did not meet the requirements of state standards [2].

In 1989, not a single village in Guzor district was

fully gasified, only 200 rooms in Guzor city used natural gas. After 1989, gas pipelines were laid on A. Navoi, Kirov, Geolog streets in the city [3]. Such a situation could be found in almost all regions of the region.

During the socialist system of the Soviet Union, the efforts to train the labor force in agriculture were to mobilize women equally with men for various heavy and light jobs in agriculture. In particular, in Kashkadarya, the mobilization of women in agriculture has been one of the urgent tasks. In this regard, let's take a look at the work done in 1989-1990.

For example, the number of workers at the domestic labor factory in Chirakchi district has increased 4 times over the last three years at the expense of women. This is the result of increasing the number of working women's groups in agriculture and involving women in agricultural work. Not only in the Kashkadarya region, but also in the whole republic, the fact that women are physically weaker than men was not paid much attention to the involvement of women in thievery. The ideology of "proletariat society" was instilled in the consciousness of the whole society, and practical work was carried out following the idea that it is necessary to work hard. Efforts were made to fulfill the set annual plans ahead of schedule. For example, in 1989, agricultural enterprises of the region produced products worth 4 million soums, that is, 57 thousand soums more than the target [4]. Aysifat Jabborova, Muqaddam Nordovova, Halima Keldiyeva, Hanifa Rahmatova, Minggul Somonova, Nasiba Kholbekova, Sharofat Ibrahimova and others gained reputation in the region as seamstresses. They consistently exceeded their targets by 105-108 percent. This was shown by the state as an example to others, and it was constantly promoted.

The problem of providing lumber to the builders of the Karl Marx collective farm in the Guzor district

of the region was covered by the assistance provided by the Novoyeniseisk wood processing plant in the Krosnoyarsk region. Until the beginning of 1990, nearly a thousand cubic meters of timber were brought to the farm from the banks of the Siberian River. On the labor front, the competition of collective farm workers was carried out continuously. For example, following the example of the collective farm named after Karl Marx, the neighboring collective farm named after the Party XXII Sezdi signed an agreement on working together with the Novoyeniseisk combine. They were going to get a board. Leaders of many farms solved similar complex issues in the above ways.

By the beginning of 1990, only 13,500 of nearly 22,000 households in Chirakchi District were using natural gas. Unfortunately, the remaining 8,500 rooms were unable to use the blue flame. 84% of the gas and 46% of the oil produced in Uzbekistan are extracted from the territory of Kashkadarya region, while 40% of the population of the republic uses natural gas, and the reason why this indicator is 2 times less in Kashkadarya [5] cannot be justified.

With the efforts of regional workers, a number of construction works were also carried out: for example, the "Bobodehkan" guzar-magazine, which was built for the peasants who took up the Karshi desert on the edge of the Karshi-Mubarak highway. can be made. In addition, in the center of Kasbi (former Ulyanov) district, the "Binokor" trade complex, built in the national style, produced wood carving products based on the demands of the population. The "Mughlan" cinema, which was built in this place, also functioned as a recreation center for residents. A new bus station was also built in Guzor, and it started to ease the burden of the population. All this was done to encourage the hard work of the workers of the region.

Despite the fact that the territory of the city of

Karshi, the center of Kashkadarya region, was expanding year by year, and the population was increasing, the construction of enterprises was not up to the demand. The Karshi dairy plant, which was built and put into operation in 1983, reached a level where it could not fully satisfy the demand of the population by the beginning of 1990. The plant is designed to produce 30 tons of dairy products per shift, and the managers of the enterprise tried to increase its capacity by 1.3 times by using all the reserves. This was nothing more than a coercive effort to show the leaders of the combine in front of the regional and republican public. Because the cooling device and the thermostat chamber in the combine could only store the product in power.

In addition, the construction of the dairy factory in Guzor district, which began in 1982, was not completed even by 1990. Also, the construction work on the second phase of the Karshi dairy plant was prolonged in this way. The poor quality of the work of the construction officials of this combine was evident. In particular, the Tashkent Ferro-Concrete Factory started supplying low-quality materials for the construction of factories [6]. Because the local leaders, operating on the basis of the "Reconstruction" program put forward by the political leader of the USSR M.S. Gorbachev, pressed for haste. In short, attention was paid to quantity rather than quality. This caused the construction of factories and the quality of the products they produced to be extremely weak. The level of competitiveness of manufactured products and materials has deteriorated. Even though the equipment of plants and factories was worn out and new spare parts were needed, their renewal continued to be postponed. The situation did not improve despite the several appeals made by the leaders of the regional and republican state cooperative committee regarding similar problems. Every time it is addressed, promises are made that "we will solve the problem positively",

but there was no sign of practical work. The construction of housing and other cultural and household facilities for the workers of such factories and factories was not satisfactory and caused many problems.

It would be expedient to consider another number of problems accumulated at the level of the region on the example of Shahrisabz district: During the rainy season, the village streets here became difficult to walk even for a person with a car. No one could guarantee the uninterrupted supply of electricity.

In the villages of this district, cultural-household and social facilities were almost absent. The condition of the schools was particularly deplorable, the walls of the classrooms were cracked and the plaster had moved. Children studied in two or three shifts. The swimming pool, which was completed in July 1989, was one of the sloppy works, and it became unusable less than a year later. Y. Husanov, chairman of the "Pravda" collective farm of Shahrisabz district, expresses the following opinion about this situation: "We have addressed the concerns of our village to the collective farm board, village council, regional and oblast offices several times. Unfortunately, empty promises are made everywhere. When will the promise end?" [7]. There were many such opinions, and there were enough reasons for each of them, of course.

The Uzbek people are a nation that can demonstrate their hard work and patriotism in any situation. We can witness this based on the following points: - More than 70 types of agricultural machinery in our state farm ease the burden of our farmers. That is why we pay serious attention to the repair of equipment, - D. Shoimardanov, chief engineer of the state farm named after "Ulyanov" in Usman Yusupov district. - 50 seed drills, 500 harrows, 35 "T-4" tractors have been used for field work. In general, all farm

equipment was removed from repair. More than 30 locksmiths and repairmen participated in this work. Tuners such as I.Toirov, T.Khudaykulov, E.Rasulov, Z.Karimov, H.Navrozov, R.Kurbanov were active in this work.

During this period, a number of villages, such as Kurama, Ayzabad, Buluch, Mirishkor, and Jeynov in the Usman Yusupov district of Kashkadarya region, specialized in the cultivation of mulberry trees, which are important for the cocoon industry. Many new fences were built. In the early 1990s, the annual production of cocoons reached about 30 tons [8].

The specialization of the region almost entirely for cotton production began in the early years of the Soviet regime and intensified in the years after the Second World War.

In 1989-1990, collective farms named after Karl Marx in Guzor district, Lenin in Koson district, Engels in Shahrisabz district, "Partiya XXII Syezdi" in Qamashi district, Kuybyshev in Kitab district, Kasbi (formerly Ulyanov) district, which gained rich experience in cotton cultivation in 1989-1990 30 - 35 quintals per hectare were obtained in the state farms named "Moskva", Akmal Ikramov in Karshi district, Ametkhon Sultanov in Mubarak district, and Beruniy in Nishan district [9]. However, the disadvantages were numerous. The productivity of many types of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock were low. The cost of the product was high. The supply of livestock with the necessary feed was also in an unsatisfactory state, which had a serious negative impact on the efficiency of work. Although various decisions were developed and adopted on the basis of the "Reconstruction" program to improve similar situations, most of them remained only on paper.

G. Muminova, head of the Ulyanov 28th state farm brigade in Usman Yusupov district, member of the party committee bureau of Kashkadarya region,

comments on the above situations: As a result of excessive use of fertilizers, land reclamation is deteriorating, and crop productivity is decreasing year by year. Issues such as construction of concrete ditches, electrification of field sheds, laying of asphalt on village roads, and organization of repair of cotton picking machines at the farm itself remain on paper, and their implementation is being neglected. I do not mention these problems for nothing. These problems have become one of the most urgent problems not only for the farm, but also for the district and the whole region. If there is no improvement in these areas, there can be no talk of accelerating reconstruction. So, we still have a lot of work to do. We can do this only if we all work together as partners and in harmony." These opinions expressed about this situation can be the basis for creating a general idea about the situation of the entire Kashkadarya region in 1989-1990.

However, in any situation, the main emphasis was placed on the development of the cotton industry in the Republic, especially in the Kashkadarya region. Various incentives and competition methods were used to increase cotton production. The newly acquired reserve lands were used for cotton cultivation as much as possible. For example, S. Rajabov, the head of the family unit of the state farm "VLKSM XVIII syezdi" in Nishon district, gives the following information: "We were the first in the district to fulfill the annual plan for the delivery of cotton to the state due to careful preparation for the harvest. Instead of 15 centners per hectare, 20 centners of high-quality raw materials were received. Technology plays a key role in crop management. In this regard, the field guards of our farm helped us closely. Mechanics such as Kasim Soatov, Khudoyberdi Choriyev, Toraboy Alimardonov worked diligently. There is still plenty of harvest in Paykal. Our collective is intensifying the harvest to bring the gross yield to 25 quintals per hectare." It is certainly not an

exaggeration to say that the work done in the field of cotton production at that time was reflected in the following sentences.

"Cotton is our light, cotton is our well-being, cotton is the source of our happiness. This is our achievement if we collect it without leaving a single piece of it. If we sell cotton, we will get money, if we sew clothes, and if we exchange it, we will get food. These words became the slogan of that time and were instilled in the minds of every worker. These words do not need any explanation.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

In conclusion, it should be noted that there are enough problems to be solved by 1989-1990 in the socio-economic life of Kashkadarya region, which is one of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, and if decisions were made to solve them but no serious efforts were made in practice. The papers enthusiastically told about the "prosperous" lifestyle of the population.

Forced labor intensified, and all attention was focused on cotton farming and tasks specified in the "Reconstruction" program. The economic lifestyle of the population, the educational system, the health care system, and the cultural and household life of the population have practically not passed beyond the farm. As a result of these and a number of other objective and subjective reasons, the social life of the entire Republic came to the brink of destruction. Only by 1991, when our country gained national independence, concrete progressive work was done and is being done in these areas. After gaining our independence, the material and spiritual life of Kashkadarya region, like that of the whole republic, improved radically. The years of independence were the years for the ancient city of Karshi to realize its past, to restore its historical memory and age-old spiritual and moral values. Indeed, we can see that independence has opened up new prospects for improving the economy and culture of the ancient



Kashkadarya region, and increasing the well-being of the people.

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