



## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



### Trade and Economic Relations in the Northern Part of the Surkhandarya Region in the 50s-80s of The 20th Century of the Soviet ERA

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#### **Abstract:**

This article presents a number of ideas about the development of trade and economic relations in the northern part of the Surkhandarya region in the 1950s and 1980s.

#### **ARTICLE INFO**

##### **Article history:**

Received 12-Sep-22

Received in revised form 13-Oct-22

Accepted 14-Nov-22

**Available online 17-Dec-2022**

**Key word:** Surkhondaryo, Denov, economy, national economy, Soviet government, oil industry, agriculture, dairy factory.

The strengthening of the totalitarian system in the country, the denial of the objective laws of the economy based on an ideological and ideological approach, negatively affected the development of the economy, including the growth of production, and created conditions for the worsening of the factors leading to tension. The establishment of a state monopoly over property, the non-use of civilized commodity-monetary relations, the dominance of the administrative-distributive system of management instead of it has hindered the development of the people's creative qualities, the unlimited rule of the party-state system has been shackled; In the USSR, there was a deliberate silence about the slowdown in socio-economic development, and the indicators of this period were exaggerated as much as possible by making up and overwriting. Self-aggrandizement, false reports of victories, lack of proper control over the decisions made in the national economy have created a wasteful and wasteful

economy. Also, vices such as bribery, greed, speculation, theft and protectionism prevailed in all aspects of social life<sup>\*</sup>.

During the years of Soviet power, the economy of Uzbekistan was weak, and it was also deprived of the right to dispose of its own wealth. The underground resources of Uzbekistan were considered the property of the Union, even "...profits from the production and sale of gold, precious and non-ferrous metals, strategically important materials, and other valuable products that are highly sought after in the world market go to the treasury of Uzbekistan. would not fall." Only in the last 15 years of the Soviet era, "... at least 35 billion dollars worth of wealth - cotton and gold - was taken out of Uzbekistan for the needs of the Center." They did not serve the national interests of Uzbekistan<sup>†</sup>.

In Surkhandarya region, food industry enterprises are mainly located in Denov district, Denov oil extraction plant was launched in 1943 and served to meet the needs and demands of the population for oil and oil products.

The Denov Oil Extract Plant was built in 1943 during the Second World War, and some aggregates of the vegetable oil plant in the Kirovograd region of Ukraine were brought and installed on the territory of the Denov cotton ginning plant. Equipment and aggregates are few, "Baku-Wolf" 15-pressure boiler, hydraulic pump, 5-roll roller, one sheleshetin capable of grinding one thousand tons of seed per day, one vacuum cleaner, 2 separators, 1 load up to 30 kilograms a weighing scale, a small hand-driven carriage, and a tank were considered the main technical equipment of the whole factory<sup>‡</sup>.

Due to the lack of fuel oil, this boiler was heated by fire and 30-40 kilograms of oil was produced in one night and day. The specialists are mostly Russians, Kotov is the director, Vakin is the chief engineer, Starajenko is the chief mechanic, local workers are accepted in the factory and efforts were made to increase production. In 1944, 948 tons of oil were produced and 11 thousand tons of seeds were processed. Due to the improvement of technological processes, the volume of oil production increased every year. For example, by 1950, the factory produced 2,992 tons of oil, and by 1953, this figure was 3,907 tons<sup>§</sup>.

In 1960, the "FP" center brought 5 6 powder steam boilers from the German Democratic Republic, and due to the installation of a new extraction unit, 15 percent of oil remained in the furnace, but this indicator was reduced to 1 percent. In 1974, the second line of the plant was put into operation. In 1973, 21,884 tons of oil were produced, and in 1979, 37,705 tons of oil were produced<sup>\*\*</sup>.

Advanced workers such as S. Isaev, Chelovechkova, A. Kostarina, Yulia Yandrevskaya work at the plant, a total of 750 employees work, of which 21 are specialists with higher education. Most importantly, the plant reached design capacity in 1982, processing 800 tons of seed per day<sup>††</sup>.

The source of raw materials for the wine-vodka industry enterprises of the Surkhandarya region is the

\* Турсунов С., Қобулов Э., Пардаев Т., Муртазов Б. Сурхондарё тарихи. – Т.: – Шарқ, – 2004. – Б. 328.

† Мирзаев З., Қобулов Э. Сурхондарёда пахтачилик ва Термиз пахта тозалаш заводи тарихи. – Термиз, – Жайхун, – 1996. – Б. 50 – 53.

‡ Сур, ВДА. 68-жамғарма, 1-рўйхат, 13-иш, 28-в.

§ Сур, ВДА. 68-жамғарма, 1-рўйхат, 13-иш, 28-в.

\*\* Қобулов Э. Сурхон воҳасининг иқтисодий ҳаётида маҳаллий бозорларнинг ўрни / Тарих тафаккури. Тарихчи олимларнинг илмий-амалий мақолалар тўплами. VIII жилд. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б. 101 – 104.

†† Мирзаев З., Қобулов Э. Сурхондарёда пахтачилик ва Термиз пахта тозалаш заводи тарихи. – Термиз, – Жайхун, – 1996. – Б. 50 – 53.

Denov district. In 1936, the Denov wine-vodka production enterprise was built and put into operation. Rum state farm, then Sariasia, Boysun, Jarkurgan, Kyziriq winemaking enterprises operated. In 1981, a vodka production shop was established at the enterprise, and in 1985, a new wine bottling shop was established<sup>††</sup>.

Denov dairy plant is a branch of Termiz dairy enterprise, became an independent enterprise in 1953, and as a result of technical renovation in 1970-1985, the enterprise has the capacity to process 30 tons of milk per day, in which milk-yogurt products, cheese and ice cream shops were operating. Also, a refrigerator for storing 10 tons of butter was installed at the enterprise. In 1965, the Denov agro-industrial beer-canning enterprise was built and put into operation, and in 1971, milk and ice cream, beer, soft drinks, canned goods, dry fruits, sausages, wine and confectionery products are produced at this enterprise. The enterprise collected 59% of the gross industrial product of the region, 29.6% of the main production funds and 53.6% of the industrial production employees<sup>§§</sup>.

In the early 1970s, special attention was paid to the increase of light and food industry enterprises in the Surkhondarya region, and they were entrusted with the tasks of performing large-scale works.

By 1970-1980, 60 industrial enterprises were launched in Surkhondarya region, including 7 cotton factories, oil extraction, rum and beer factories were built and put into operation in Denov<sup>\*\*\*</sup>.

In 1976-1980, the great development of the Denov cotton ginning plant increased, the volume of production increased 6 times, manual labor was mechanized by 86%. In 1980, gross product production amounted to 44.6 million soums, and almost 24 thousand tons of fiber were produced. There are a total of 497 employees working at the factory, the capacity of the factory has increased sharply, its appearance has been modernized, and comfortable working conditions have been created for the workers. The entire area of the factory was asphalted, and the kitchen, bathhouse, medical center, club served the workers<sup>†††</sup>.

In 1982, city construction organizations completed 12,634,000 soums worth of work, 64,000 soums worth of unplanned work, and 9,658.4 soums worth of work on their own, achieving an increase of 1.4 percent compared to 1981. Denov motor transporters worked with great organization, they transported 3387 thousand tons of goods of the national economy, fulfilling the plan in this regard by 113.6%.

In 1976-1980, the volume of the beer-canning enterprise in Denov was 185 million soums, 6 million 441 thousand soums more than planned, and 8 million 915 thousand soums worth of products were sold outside of the plan.

At the beer-canning factory, the quality of products increased and its assortment was expanded. 30 percent tomato paste, melon juice, melon jam, canned anzur products were produced. In 1980, 40 types of products were produced.

<sup>††</sup> Турсунов С., Қобулов Э., Пардаев Т., Муртазоев Б. Сурхондарё тарихи. – Т.: – Шарқ, – 2004. – Б. 328.

<sup>§§</sup> Meligaliyevich, Q. A. (2021). NEW UZBEKISTAN IN A NEW NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 1(6), 12-19.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Турсунов С., Қобулов Э., Пардаев Т., Муртазоев Б. Сурхондарё тарихи. – Т.: – Шарқ, – 2004. – Б. 350.

<sup>†††</sup> Мирзаев З., Қобулов Э. Сурхондарёда пахтачилик ва Термиз пахта тозалаш заводи тарихи. – Термиз, – Жайхун, – 1996. – Б. 60-61

The products of the oil extraction plant, cotton ginning plant and industrial centers of our city are sent to many parts of the country and a number of foreign countries.

In 1984, more than 22 large enterprises and organizations established auxiliary farms, where about a thousand cattle, more than 1.5 thousand cows and goats, 2 thousand pigs and 8 thousand poultry were raised.

During the years of Soviet power, in Denov district, along with the construction of new cotton ginning factories, re-equipment of the existing ones with new equipment and technology was also carried out. In particular, special attention was paid to easing heavy manual labor, that is, to mechanization.

The work of packing and distribution of cotton fiber, its loading and unloading into the machine, the transfer of cotton raw materials to the pneumatic transport and the splitting of cotton fiber were mechanized in the Denov and Khayrabad cotton factories. As a result, it was possible to transfer 32 people with a total annual salary of 35,200 soums to another job. In 1970, 78 different machines and equipment were installed in cotton ginning factories, as a result of the implementation of these works, each cotton ginning factory achieved an economic benefit of 48,600 soums.

In 1980-1989, a number of new facilities in the light and food industry were launched in Denov. At the same time, a number of serious mistakes and shortcomings were made in capital construction in the industrial sector in Denov. A number of facilities were not put into operation, as a result, in 1980-1989, the capital investment plan was completed by 82.9 percent. The teams of SMU-3, UNR-703, SMU-2 and 150 construction trust worked unsatisfactorily, and their leaders did not pay enough attention to the lack of economy and laziness occurring on the construction sites, and the poor quality of the work. In 1986-1989, the Denov Oil Extraction Plant was constantly being renovated and modernized, and in 1990, 4 large VS-900-I v type devices, 6 VS-900-2 type devices were installed in the main building of the plant. "Purifier" type devices were installed in 2 parts of the main building, and the separator department was re-equipped.

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