

---

## **Fergana Economic Area As An Object Of Social And Economic Analysis (50-70s Of The XX Century)**

**Yusupova Gullola Tuhtamurodovna**

Independent researcher National University of Uzbekistan

### **ABSTRACT**

After the Second World War, the Soviet state continued the policy of economic zoning of the national economy. The Fergana economic region, which has a place not only in the Central Asian economic region, but also in the economic life of the whole country, has become a region that provides the country with light industry, food and chemical products. In addition to the availability of a variety of natural resources in this economic region, cotton, silkworm, and fruit growing are very well developed. The article analyzes the structure of the Fergana economic region and its role in the national economy.

**Keywords:** economic region, production fund, light industry, textile industry, sector, knitting factory, artificial leather, pump, diesel, engine repair plant, equipment, mechanical plant, collective farm, reconstruction, mechanization, migration, chemistry industry, Kokand superphosphate plant, hydrolysis plant, rubber shoe plant, mineral fertilizer.

With the end of World War II, the Soviet state further strengthened its management policy in the pre-war national economy. The country's economy was divided into economic regions, as in the first years of the existence of the Soviet state, and was politically and administratively interconnected. Uzbekistan, one of the main economic regions of Central Asia, was a republic with a wide range of natural conditions and favorable conditions for the development of various sectors of the economy. In the

1960s, the republic was the fourth largest population of the Union republics after the RSFSR, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and the first among the four republics of the Central Asian economic region.

Uzbekistan itself is divided into 6 economic regions in accordance with regional specialization: Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Karshi, Bukhara-Kyzikum (which includes the Bukhara and newly formed Navoi regions), Lower Amu Darya and Surkhandarya region of the economy [4:72]. Among them, the Ferghana economic region plays an important role with its potential. The Ferghana region occupies most of the vast and beautiful valley between the three republics - Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which includes a small part of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

The Ferghana economic region was distinguished from other regions by the abundance of various natural resources, especially useful beets. Here you can see deposits of oil, sulfur, ozokerite, tungsten, copper, lead, molybdenum, gold, manganese and a number of other minerals, many of which were of republican and all-Union significance and served the national economy.

The Ferghana economic region was characterized by three sectors - cotton growing, silkworm breeding and fruit growing: it produced more than 35% of the cotton harvested in the country, more than 56% of cocoons and a large number of dried fruits. Ferghana Economic Region, which is a large economic region for the production of cocoons and cotton, as well as for the development of light industry, in 1960-1970. was higher than in the existing economic regions of the country in terms of agricultural production, which accounted for 22.9% [5:73]. By the 1970s, 2% of vegetables grown in the country were grown in the Ferghana region itself.

Although the Ferghana economic region was one of the regions with the development of horticulture and viticulture, the main industrial product, the region was mainly specialized in cotton growing. Here, 80 percent of the developed territories of the republic are concentrated. For this reason, in the 1950s, about 95 percent of

industrial production accounted for refineries and refineries [2:31]. The six largest oil refineries in the Ferghana Economic Region accounted for half of the total production capacity of the entire stock of oil refineries in Uzbekistan and 60% of its production capacity. In 1983, industry enterprises produced 135.2 thousand tons of vegetable oil. This amounted to 36.1% of the republic's production [6:19].

Light and textile industries are also the main industry in the Ferghana Economic Region. Light industry accounted for 51.1 percent, and heavy industry - 27.5 percent. The Ferghana economic region (Ferghana, Andijan, Namangan) occupied an area of 19.2 thousand square kilometers, and in 1988 the population of this region reached 5.053 thousand people [3: 145]. In 1960-1970, 64% of cocoons cultivated in Uzbekistan and 45% of silk fabrics were grown in the Ferghana Valley. In addition to light industry, the region's light industry has such large enterprises as the Atlas production association, Margilan silk factory, silk-weaving and shoe factories, Ferghana textile factory, Namangan silk fabric factory, Andijan knitting factory. The largest in Central Asia Kokand spinning mill, Sovetabad tannery, nonwovens manufacturing plant, Kuvasay porcelain factory and others were also the largest in Central Asia.

The Kokand hosiery factory produced 99.5% of the country's hosiery [7:33]. The ginneries in Ferghana, Kokand, Kuva, Tashlak and Yaipan served for the supply of raw materials for the good of the country, and the cotton fiber produced in Namangan was exported not only to the textile centers of the country, but also to Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England and the United Kingdom. Japan The spinning and weaving factory in Fergana, the textile factory, and then the Dzerzhinsky silk factory gave products in the interests of the country.

Three times more cocoons were produced in Uzbekistan than in all of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, and two times more than in the republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan. In addition, the Namangan silk and costume fabrics factory, Andijan knitwear factory, Uzbekistan rough and artificial leather production

association, Ferghana shoe factory, Kokand shoe factory and Fergana silk knitwear factory produced their products for the country's benefit.

The Ferghana economic region was the largest producer of vegetable oil (42.3% of the total oil production in the country). More than 40% of the total volume of oil produced was delivered to other regions of the country, fully satisfying the needs of the region's population and a number of industries. The development and strengthening of the industrial and technical potential of the industry ultimately had a decisive influence on the growth of industrial production, increasing the role of the region in national production.

In 1980, 63% of the production of raw materials in the republic, 90.1% of silk fabrics, -28.1% of cotton fiber, -45.7% of home knitwear, -18% of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts, 39.5% of leather shoes, 42, 3% canned vegetable oil. Ferghana economic region provided 31.9% and 22.0% of wine production. In addition, this figure was 100% for electric motors, 70% for centrifugal pumps and 31.9% for petroleum products.

Once the Ferghana economic region was specialized in other sectors and the volume of production per capita in the republic even in the union exceeded the average.

The region also has developed industry, including the Strommashina plant for the production of water pumps and diesel engines in Andijan, the Kommunar plant for large-scale repairs of the cotton industry throughout the country, engine repair plants for the Avtotraktorremont trust, spare parts and oil plants, textiles, repair, which restore the basic equipment of the cocoon processing industry, which serves the needs of collective farms, shops and repair shops.

At the same time, these enterprises were among the most harmful to the environment. For example, the Kuvasay cement plant, the Kokand plant for the production of silicate brick and the Kokand new chemical plant were among the most environmentally harmful enterprises [9: 281]. By the 1980s, studies in Kokand showed

that 3.8 percent of food, 4.9 percent of drinking water and 18.8 percent of the atmosphere contain highly toxic chemicals that are harmful to human health [8: 8].

In the post-war years with technical reconstruction, large mechanized plants increased 15 times, and 346 large industrial enterprises were created in the region. Of these, 93 were subordinate to the Ferghana National Economic Council, the remaining 253, as well as more than 3,000 small enterprises, were subordinate to the production departments of the regional executive committees [1:33]. In the 1970s and 1980s, Ferghana Oblast had a total of 24 cities, and Andijan was one of the most important oil producing centers, and Namangan was one of the least developed cities of light industry.

In addition, for the industrial development of the republic, a large number of personnel was required to come to Uzbekistan, and new cities and new enterprises were filled with new personnel from year to year. In particular, the good relations of the Ferghana region with all regions of the former Soviet Union on migration issues have intensified the migration process here.

In the postwar years, a large chemical industry was created in this economic region. The chemical industry is one of the most developed industries in the Ferghana Economic Region. Its share in the gross output of the chemical industry of Uzbekistan amounted to 22%. A special place is occupied by the production of mineral fertilizers. The Ferghana plant of nitrogen fertilizers and furan compounds, the Kokand superphosphate plant worked at the expense of phosphorites imported from South Kazakhstan, which produced products for the national economy of the republic. The plant provided about half of the country's superphosphate mineral fertilizers. The superphosphate hydrolysis yeast plant built in Kokand gave Uzbekistan a place and became one of the new chemical industries in the former Soviet Union [11:65].

In Ferghana there were two more hydrolysis plants - in Andijan and Fergana. Kuvasay also produces toxic chemicals used against pests of cotton and other crops.

There were hydrolysis plants in Andijan and Ferghana, and a rubber shoe factory in Papa. The Ferghana chemical fiber plant, launched in 1969, became the first company in the country specializing in the production of chemical fiber. The second phase of this enterprise was commissioned in 1977. By the 1980s, the Ferghana economic region of the republic specialized in the production of acetate silk, mineral fertilizers, etc. [10:64].

In general, the policy of economic planning of the Soviet state linked the regions with economic management through zoning. Although the planned guidance was based on the usual acceleration, here the development mechanism was implemented by the state. In the development of industry, Uzbekistan has managed to satisfy the demand for cotton in the industrially developed regions of the country. In addition, centralized planning, production and distribution stifled the initiative and material interests of the people.

#### Used literature

1. Bedrintsev K.N. Uzbekiston va uning iqtisodiy rayonlari. - Toshkent. Qizil Uzbekistan, 1957. - 33 bet.
2. Uzbekiston va uning iqtisodiy rayonlari. - Toshkent. Qizil Uzbekistan, 1957. - 31 bet.
3. The national economy of the Uzbek SSR in 1987. - S. 143 - 145.
4. Improving the structure of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR. - T.: Fan, 1987. - S. 72.
5. Improving the structure of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR ... - P.73.
6. Sul'tonov N. Fargona iqtisodiy rayoni sanoat rivojlanishi.-Toshkent. Uzbekistan, 1985. -19 bet.
7. Uzbek Sovet encyclopedias. 12 jild - Toshkent. YSE, 1979.- 33 bet.
8. UzMDA. F-2454, ruyhat -, jild-5966, 8 varaq.
9. UzMDA. F-2454, ruyhat -, jild-6281, 281 varaq.
10. Fargona oblasti. - Toshkent. Uzbekistan, 1974.- 64 b.



11. Fargona oblasti. - Toshkent. Uzbekistan, 1974.- 65 b.