



## In the Southern Regions of Uzbekistan Establishment of Light and Food Industry Enterprises and their Equipment

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**Abstract:** *Light and food industries in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, which are located in the south of Uzbekistan and have a unique geopolitical position, and their equipment and repair were carried out during the Soviet period only in the interests of the Center*

*The Denov Oil Extraction Plant, considered the main food industry enterprises of the southern regions, was launched in 1943, and the Karshi Oil Extraction Plant was launched in 1955, serving to satisfy the needs and demands of the population for oil and oil products.*

**Keywords:** *cotton cultivation, Shahrisabz, workshop, food industries.*

*Date of Submission: 29-10-2022*

*Date of Acceptance: 30-11-2022*

During the period of the Union, the development of cotton cultivation and the construction of cotton ginning factories were carried out here. For example, until the Second World War, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Denov, Hayrabod, Sherabad cotton ginning factories, and the "Hujum" factory were built in Shahrisabz. Due to the increase in cotton cultivation, the construction and operation of new cotton ginning factories became an important task. (1977) was carried out. The first enterprises of the textile industry were built and put into operation in Boysun experimental silk weaving factory (1972), Shahrisabz cocoon factory (1976) and a branch of Bukhara textile combine in Zharkurgan (1986), as well as in Shahrisabz canning plant (1978), which is considered the main support of food industry enterprises. a healing canning workshop was launched, and the Kitab winery was transformed into the Shahrisabz wine-vodka factory (1980). Shorchi flour enterprise was built and put into operation (1980)[1].

Thanks to the focus on the development of cotton, the material and technical base of agriculture began to be strengthened. In the 1970s and 1980s, many textile enterprises were established in Uzbekistan, and spinning and weaving factories were launched in the centers of the cities and districts of the southern regions in order to further process the grown cotton fibers. It was necessary to increase the capacity of cotton ginning plants, that is, to re-equip them in a modern way, and to build new cotton ginning plants in the newly developed desert regions in order to process the grown cotton crop in factories without destroying it.

In particular, significant changes took place in the industrial system of Denov, in 1970 the Denov cannery was launched, and in 1976 the Denov brewery and the cannery were merged. By 1984, the number of industrial, construction, motor transport enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the city of Denov exceeded 100. Meanwhile, the existing enterprises were renovated one after another, new workshops or departments were established. Denov oil factory was completely renovated in these years. In 1973, the Surkhan cotton ginning plant was put into operation in the "Surkhan" state

farm of the Zharqorgan region. In 1974, the enterprise produced 2050 tons of fiber, 3850 tons of seed, and 35 tons of fluff [2].

In general, in the years under review, light industrial enterprises took a leading place in the economy of the southern regions. This shows that special attention was paid to the construction of light industrial enterprises in the southern regions.

factory began in 1966, and in 1972, when it was put into operation, it produced 907,000 rubles worth of products. In the initial period, a number of difficulties arose in the supply of material and equipment in the factory, providing it with specialists and workers, the lack of machine tools and the shortage of raw materials became noticeable, and raw materials and other products began to be brought from abroad.

As a result, this situation had a negative effect on the productivity of the factory, its organizational strengthening, and the increase in the cost of its products. The environment and opportunities created by the administrative-command system of that time did not create sufficient conditions for solving these problems. That is, in the organization of work and elimination of existing difficulties, the opinions of the workers and the experience of the progressives were not popularized, and in the organization of labor and accounting, feelings of ownership prevailed.

The growth of light and food industry products also had certain shifts in the 1970s, new industrial enterprises were built and put into operation, and the production of products was started taking into account the needs of the population. In the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, the volume of production increased in a certain sense due to the production of light and food industry products, the development of new lands, the emergence of large population centers and the growth of migration processes. The source of raw materials for the wine-vodka industry enterprises of the Surkhandarya region are Oltinsoy and Denov districts. In 1936, the Denov wine-vodka production enterprise was built and put into operation. In 1970, it was technically renovated, and Khojasoat, Vakhshivor, Rom state farm, then Sariosiyo, Boysun, Jarkurgan, and Kyziriq wine production points belonging to this enterprise were built and put into operation. In 1981, a vodka production workshop was established at the enterprise, and in 1985, a new wine bottling workshop was established[3].

In 1971-1973, serious attention was paid to the construction of light and food industry enterprises in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, and all measures were taken to provide construction materials and equipment necessary to accelerate the start-up of enterprises.

The Termiz meat enterprise was built in 1929, and in 1932 it supplied the population with meat as a city slaughterhouse belonging to the "Uzgoshtsuvitishsanoat" trust. The enterprise was renovated in 1970 and equipped with modern equipment.

Due to the climate and demographic situation of the Surkhandarya region, the dairy industry was also formed. The Termiz milk factory started working as a low-capacity enterprise in 1937, and in 1961 it became a factory processing 5 thousand tons of milk per year.

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 night, and it has workshops for the production of milk and yogurt products, cheese and ice cream. functioned. 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, the production of milk and ice cream, beer, soft drinks, canned goods, dry fruits, sausages, wine and confectionery products was started at this enterprise. The enterprise collected 59% of the gross industrial product produced in the region, 29.6% of the main production funds and 53.6% of the industrial production workers[4].

The emergence of new industrial enterprises has created conditions for the growth of the city's industrial capabilities on the scale of the southern regions, and nearly 45 percent of the industrial enterprises of Kashkadarya have gathered in Karshi. In 1976-1980, new technical devices were installed at the Karshi oil extraction plant, and in 1978, a new device for loading seed into automated machines and new equipment for cleaning 550 tons of seed per day was installed. In 1979, at Shahrisabz oil-extraction plant, a new continuous oil refining, that is, 2-line oil refining plant was put into operation, and in 1980-1985, 2 automatic equipments were put into operation at the enterprise. A non-stop two-line workshop was built and 27 new technological equipment were introduced into production. Between 1985 and 1990, 30 measures aimed at re-equipment, improvement of production processes, and improvement of the quality of manufactured products were carried out. As a result, labor productivity of workers increased by 16% compared to 1985. In 1980-1989, the workshops of the factory were mainly re-equipped, and working conditions improved. In 1985, 2 central laboratories were installed at the factory, and the lighting of the workplaces was improved[5].

In 1985, the workshops of the Karshi Oil Extraction Plant underwent a lot of work to make solid foundations, and additional renovations were made to the heating equipment. Showers and changing rooms in the refining and extraction workshops of the plant were re-equipped.

In 1989, absorption ventilators were installed in the extraction workshop to remove toxic gases and prevent fire, and the necessary conditions were created for the improvement of household services and the health of the workers of the factory.

In 1986-1989, the renovation works of the Denov Oil Extraction Plant were continuously and timely updated based on the technology. In 1990, the main building of the plant had 4 large VS-900-I type devices, 6 VS-900-2 type devices, 2 of the main building. "Purifier" type devices were installed in the part, and the separator section was re-equipped[6].

At the beginning of the 70s of the 20th century, special attention was paid to the increase of light and food industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, including Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya regions, and they were entrusted with the tasks of performing large-scale works.

By the 1970s and 1980s, 60 industrial enterprises were launched in Surkhondarya region, including 7 cotton mills, cotton gins in Uzun, Zharqorgon, Shorchi, oil extraction, rum and beer factories in Denov, woodworking and silicate products manufacturing plant in Zharqorgon, and many others. other enterprises were built and put into operation.

In 1976, the Shahrisabz cocoon factory was built and a textile enterprise with 600 looms was put into operation. For the first time in Shahrisabz cannery, medicinal preserves were prepared from the natural plant ravach. The Shorchi flour enterprise was put into operation at the end of 1980, equipped with equipment and warehouses capable of storing 78 thousand tons of grain and drying 32 tons of grain. In 1980, in order to improve the performance of the enterprise, the most powerful railway car unloading mechanism was installed in Uzbekistan. This mechanism consists of a sloping form and was able to unload a 60-ton wagon load in 10 minutes . As a result, it made it possible to save the necessary funds for unloading the wheat brought to the enterprise.

In general, in 1970-1980, special attention was paid to the construction of food industry enterprises in the southern regions of the republic. Important changes were made especially in light industry. Because light industry has certain positive characteristics. The most important feature that stands out first is its high cost-effectiveness. This score allows a considerable amount of money to fall into the revenue part of the state budget from this sector. The level of profitability of the light industry (the profit from the fund in relation to the value of the main production profits and the normalized turnover) was 38.3 funds. This is the highest indicator of profitability among industrial production

sectors. Therefore, light industry plays an important role in the creation of large savings in the national economy[7].

The development of productive forces largely depends on the progress of science and technology. Increasing social labor productivity is not determined by increasing the material wealth of society, the number of employees employed in material production, but primarily by the development of science and the introduction of its results into technology.

During the research years, opportunities were made to arm light and food industry enterprises with modern equipment and technology, and to apply scientific achievements in practice.

In the 1970s and 1980s, along with the construction of new cotton ginning factories in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, re-equipment of the existing ones with new equipment and technology was also carried out. In particular, special attention was paid to lightening heavy manual labor, i.e. mechanization.

cotton fiber, loading and unloading of cotton fiber was carried out. In Shahrisabz, Guzor, Koson and Khairabad cotton factories, the work of transferring cotton raw materials to pneumatic transport and splitting cotton fibers was mechanized. As a result, it was possible to transfer 32 people with a total annual salary of 35,200 rubles 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 economic efficiency of 48,600 rubles.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, 32 industrial enterprises were renovated in the city of Karshi, and new workshops or departments were established. In 1982, a tank for fuel oil was installed at the Karshi oil plant, and a closed press was installed instead of 3 open presses. In 1984, a "FP" brand press, 5 six-dust steam boilers, 5 seed crushers, a powerful "ChSP" brand equipment for cleaning seeds, and a magnet were installed in 1984. Also, thanks to the shop armed with new extraction equipment brought from the GDR to extract 10-15 percent of the oil from the press, up to 1 percent of the oil remains in the oil. In 1976, 107,000 rubles were spent on purchasing and installing new equipment at the oil plant. In 1982, an extraction workshop was built at the plant. In the 1970s and 1980s, a lot of work was done in terms of equipping the factory, installing new equipment and opening workshops. In July 1984, as a result of the renovation of the oil plant, it was able to process 800 tons of seed and produce 134 tons of oil per night. In 1985, due to the construction and operation of the refinery, the oil refinery increased to 320 tons per day. In 1988, a new continuous two-line oil refining shop started working at the plant[8].

In 1980, at the Qamashi cotton ginning plant, in exchange for increasing the average weight of one ready-made cotton yarn, the cotton industry association 37000 metpreceived a profit of 14,000 rubles for packing material, 16 tons of wire, the total cost of which was 43,400 rubles. In general, in 1970, thanks to the introduction of new equipment and technology in the cotton ginning enterprises of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, each cotton ginning plant received an average economic benefit of 310 thousand rubles. In 1970-1990, new techniques and technologies were introduced into production we can also see it in the case of some enterprises. For example: PA-12, RBP-20 machine, new LLV-8 equipment was installed in 1979 to ease manual labor at Khayrabad cotton ginning plant.

At the Shahrisabz cotton ginning plant, special attention was paid to increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, reducing costs, and using raw materials economically. In 1972, labor productivity at the enterprise decreased by 2-3%, and the cost of production decreased by 428,000 rubles due to the positive resolution of a number of issues related to the organization of work, the installation of new technologies and the replacement of outdated mechanisms. The enterprise team paid special attention to the full use of available opportunities. Thanks to the work and research

carried out by them, many innovations were introduced into the production of products . Due to the installation of the B-374 machine in the down pressing workshop , labor productivity has been increased, and the ROV machine that presses and processes the down, reprocesses the down, and often makes a profit. the opportunity to receive was created. In order to eliminate dust in the enterprise, in order to reduce the large amount of manual labor in the lint cleaning shop , the "RBX" machine was installed to feed the conveyor cotton to the pneumatic pipe in the fiber wool pressing shop . The construction and equipment of new cotton ginning factories made it possible to increase the production of cotton fiber in Kashkadarya region. If in 1970 the cotton ginning factories of Kashkadarya region produced 132,000 tons of fiber, by 1975 this figure was 163,000 tons. The level of mechanization of cotton fiber factories has exceeded 82 percent.

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