

# Fergana food and oil snot expansion and problems in production processes.

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## Abstract

The article presents the history of the reform of state ownership of cocoon industry enterprises in Fergana in the 1918s, their unification into syndicates, and the liquidation of enterprises based on small-scale production. The technical shortcomings of production activities in the cocoon industry, the food industry, problems and issues related to the implementation of established five-year plans are highlighted. Issues such as the use of workers' wages to compensate for technical errors in cocooning industrial enterprises and the introduction of fines for low income are described.

**Key words:** cocoon, food, enterprises, cartels, Fergana, fine, five-year plan, income.

Studying the problems related to production processes in the food industry in the past and putting them into practice is one of the urgent problems today in the elimination of many problems in the operation of food industry enterprises in Uzbekistan and their development. At present, various reforms are being implemented by the state government to develop the light and food industry and provide it with modern technologies in Uzbekistan. Providing the population with high-quality food products is an important task of state programs. In particular, in the action strategy program of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, provision of quality and safe food to the population is highlighted as a separate direction.

In many economic cities of the Fergana Valley, food, knitting, textile, metalworking, cocooning and cotton ginning are important branches of light industry. Light industry plays an important role in the economy of Fergana region. Because in the production of national economy products, branches of light industry occupy the main place. Some branches of food and light industry can be found in Kokan, Margilon, Kuva, Rishton, Fergana cities of Fergana region. In 1913, there were 5 uyezds in the territory of Fergana, all branches of light industry were located in all of them[1] and they were leading in the country in production.

In the 1920s, light industry food chains were built in the central cities of Fergana, right next to cotton gins and cotton factories. Initially, these factories were managed by private property owners, but later, after the 1920s, these factories were transferred to state ownership. Many light industries and food industries have developed in the city of Ko'kan of Fergana. For example, oil-oil, cotton processing, sericulture, coco-nut cultivation, footwear, leather tanning, ice, and various smithy industries have developed in Kok[2]. Consequently, the sharp increase in attention to cotton production in Uzbekistan, cotton ginning industrial enterprises, leather shoes, leather cleaning, silk production, viticulture, beverages, nno shops, construction material producers, metal processing in Fergana region Kokan uyezds (Cotton Picker Spare Parts) factories were soon built and operational. In 1924, oil-oil, soap, leather, textile, textile and cotton fiber enterprises were built and put into operation. In particular, in 1945, the number of industrial enterprises increased in the city of Koqan, where the cotton-textile enterprise named after Ivanov, 18 industrial enterprises producing semi-finished products and 14 military factories[3] were moved. cotton gin, soap and oil factories were put into operation.[4] There are 3 cotton ginning factories,[5] several sewing factories, and the Kokan hosiery factory in the city of Kokand.

In Uzbekistan, many studies have been conducted on the production activities of light and food, footwear, and leather industrial enterprises, work processes of workers, economic and social problems of industrial enterprises. The development and problems of light industry in Ferghana, one of the economic cities of light industries, have been covered in many studies [6]. In particular, historical researcher R. In his research, Jalolov noted that "In Turkestan, as early as 1908, many tanneries, leather shoe manufacturers, silk, mining, hosiery and cotton factories were established in the city of Ko'kan"[7]. In addition, the researcher confirms that there are more than 27 small leather shoe industries in the economic regions of Fergana[8]. But the researcher worked only with leather shoe production enterprises of light industry. Changes and problems in the light industry after the fall of Turkestan autonomy were not covered in their research.

In her research, N. Sultanova said, "The cocoon processing industry is more developed in Fergana regions. By the 1920s, cocoon processing, cocoon nut preparation, and silk production industries were initially developed in Samarkand, Tashkent, and Fergana regions of Uzbekistan. The development of cocooning in Central Asia and Sredazshelk, that is, the Central Asian cocooning center, were also established in this year. At the same time, many small cocoon industrial enterprises related to cocooning began to expand in Uzbekistan"[9].

In the 1920s, light industries in Turkestan were run by many artels. In the 1920s, 256 small light industries and artels developed throughout Turkestan. By the end of 1921, a total of more than 745 small craft artels were operating in the country in five regions. The introduction of new procedures by the state, the transfer of all industrial enterprises to the state ownership began with the transformation of small industrial and craft enterprises into artels in the country. At the same time, plans for five-year state obligations for these artels began to be determined. However, the lack of technical, specialist and labor resources in the implementation of the plans set in the industrial sectors began to be noticed. The lack of labor and specialist personnel in industrial enterprises began to negatively affect the implementation of state plans. Especially in 1923-1924, a labor shortage began to appear in the coir and textile enterprises of the cities of Fergana, Ko'kan, and Margilan. The shortage of workers and specialists indicated the need for students of vocational schools. As a result, the number of FZO and UPK vocational schools increased in the country. But it would take time to train the personnel, and it would not wait for the fulfillment of the plans in the production of products. Therefore, it is noticeable that many schoolchildren use the work of teenagers in the country. In particular, in the textile and textile enterprises of Fergana, Tashkent and Andijan regions, the work of 9th grade students will be widely used. Komsomol and pioneers, who are on vacation from school, start working as volunteers in textile factories. The work of the teenagers was continuously rewarded with honorary certificates.

By 1925-28, the number of small industries and small industries in Uzbekistan reached 1500[10]. The transformation of many small private mining, cocooning and blacksmith shops into artels will lead to the development and expansion of light industries. On May 23, 1925, at the prizideum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a decision was made on "Development of textile factories in the centers of Fergana region, which is a cotton-developed area in Central Asia, and separate loans for them"[11]. As a result, the construction of textile factories in many economic regions of Ferghana will be started. In 1926, FZO was opened in the city of Fergana in the textile factory under the name "Kyzil Sharq". In the 1930s, a textile weaving factory was opened in Fergana. Initially, it started producing cotton fiber and fabrics for the state, employing 100 workers.

According to the second five-year (1928-1932) plans of the Union, Uzbekistan was supposed to become the light industrial center of the Central Asian region. According to it, it is planned to launch 14 enterprises and among them the large light industrial center Tashkent textile combine. Tashkent textile factory in 1936, Fargona yarn spinning factory in 1939, Kokon hosiery-knitting factory in 1939, as well. Andijan. Samarkand, Bukhara and Jizzakh outerwear factories were put into operation. As a result of the development of light industry, Uzbekistan began to supply Central Asian republics with fabrics, clothes and shoes. However, most of the products of this light industry - yesterday U tmaebaev 11 N Promyshlennoe razvitie 14 33 were not sold in stores due to poor quality, were left in warehouses and were sent back to the republic.

From 5,944 tons in 1932 to 8,218 tons in 1933, cocoons were produced. With the opening of Bukhara and Margilon silk factories, the republic began to provide 50% of the total output of the silk industry of Central Asia. Some attention has been given to increasing attention to the cocooning industry, to increase their wages as they are low compared to other industries. 5.5 mln. Ruble additional funds were added to the monthly fund. Cooperation between craftsmen and artisans began. In 1938, the number of cooperative craftsmen reached 17,434. If earlier industrial cooperatives had almost no buildings and equipment of their own (artisans worked with their own tools and equipment), hundreds of buildings were built during the years of the five-year plans. built for workshops with partially mechanized processes. In particular, knitwear production, production in Kok[12]

Summarize experiences at Zarbdar oil factories.



May 31, 1932 No. 228-56 of the Central Workers' Committee of the Social Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of People's Commissars on "Abolishing the restriction on the slaughter of large and small animals and the sale of meat by collective farms, individual working farmers" [13]. The Union of the Social Council of the Republic, the Council of People's Commissars and Mrkaziyoqom decided on the 10th meeting of 1932 "about the animal breeding plan and about the meat trade of collective farms, collective farmers and individual working farmers." According to the decision, all restrictions on the slaughter of large horned animals, whether by villagers or for their own free will, will be canceled, and in the farms of corral farms and individual workers who have well-executed the plan in the preparation of animals, permission will be given to sell large animals, poultry, and any meat products, and sellers of meat products will be allowed to sell them. and traders will remove other destructive actions in the meat trade, tasks will be set to create special opportunities for meat farming in agriculture. After this decision, many local farms will be given opportunities in the preparation of meat products. Even cattle, sheep, and poultry were raised in open conditions in the farms and delivered to the local markets. In the development of this sector, the activity of poultry houses working with meat products will certainly expand. In the preparation of food products, meat, milk and eggs were important in state artels. In addition, not only their meat, but also their leather products have had an impact on the artels of leather and footwear production.

Allowing free trade of meat products began to improve attention to the social condition of workers in artels. In the artels of Fergana, Kokhan, Tashkent and Namangan regions, the creation of food systems and opportunities for workers began. In particular, in connection with the resolution of the Central Committee of August 10, 1932, "Improving catering in industry", catering canteens were established in artels and factories. A total of more than 19,000 kitchens have been opened in all artels and collective farms of Uzbekistan.

In 1932, special attention was paid to the procedure of working in two shifts in cocooning enterprises. The complete failure of 80 machines in the Margilan and Fergana cocoon factories forced the workers to work by hand. Due to problems in production processes, enterprises sign contracts with central management Moscow textile offices. According to the contract, yarn spinning machines worth 1 million soums will be delivered from Moscow for cocoon enterprises. Even the techniques brought from Moscow in separating the cocoon fibers could not facilitate the work procedure. Because these techniques adapted to work with cotton fibers could not separate the fiber of the cocoon and the work process became more difficult, they were able to fulfill only 12% of the set plan by the end of the month.

In 1933, the task of developing light industries together with agriculture began to be implemented in Uzbekistan. In this regard, there were no problems with the supply of products in the food sector. However, there are many problems in the transfer and delivery of leather and wool products to industrial enterprises, and the supply of leather has become a shortage in the economy. Due to the fact that leather products have become a necessary source of household work among the population, many collective farms and state farms have handed over leather products to leather processing and footwear enterprises of light industry. However, people reusing leather and woolen products in their own farms will lead to 34% fulfillment of the plans set in shoe production [15]. For example, 36% of the set plan is fulfilled due to the non-timely delivery of the products in the leather cleaning enterprise and yarn-spinning enterprises in the Fergana region.

In the food industry, issues related to the problem of certain products are raised many times at meetings. As a result of the lack of grain, corn, meat products, it was observed that the supply of food to workers in many construction works was delayed. For example, non-arrival of flour and grain products at the Kokan bakery has stopped the factory work for some time and prevented the implementation of the set plan. In addition, various political changes will begin in the food industries of the Fergana Valley. In the Kokan oil and cotton factories, it is required to expand the work, to attract workers to work even on weekends, to ensure the timely implementation of the set plans, and the industrial enterprises are required to be developed sooner or later. In each enterprise, internal orders are prepared and serious measures are taken against those who do not come to work. Meetings and meetings are held by the state trade unions in the enterprises, and they are warned about the smooth implementation of the state plan. On November 7-8, 1933, at the Kokan oil factory, under the leadership of the city profcoms Shevchenko and Barandin, meetings were held for workers to fulfill the set plan on time, strictly follow work procedures, improve the quality of production products, create strong impact groups, and take responsibility for work. [16] defined the approach tasks. In addition, workers in food industry enterprises are promised various bonuses and additional funds for performing tasks beyond the set schedule. In the industrial cities of Ferghana there were enough problems in the matter of personnel in the oil and food industries. There was a shortage of plumbers, electricians and technicians. As a result, in December 1933, students of all vocational schools began to be recruited [17]. For example, in January 1934, brigades consisting of 50 percent of workers from vocational schools were formed at the Kokan oil plant.

On January 20, 1934, some problems were encountered in the delivery of meat from farms to the state. 46.7 percent of the plan set by the state is fulfilled[18]. In particular, 21 percent of Margilan, 9 percent of Altiariq, and 23 percent of Baghdad will fulfill the plan to deliver meat. The open sale of meat products and the freedom for local residents to sell meat products themselves, and the people to take and sell meat in different areas, will pave the way for the system. Therefore, it becomes difficult to supply meat products to the state food enterprises, as many local residents sell their own meat products. The state will introduce the order of sanitary and hygienic conditions in the food industry. Inspection of food products in terms of hygiene procedures begins to take a serious turn. As the state sanitary-hygienic controls strictly control all foods, they even introduce a special procedure for the quality of all animals in farms, food grown in households, and products in industrial enterprises[19]. Controls in this regard also cover workers of industrial enterprises and technical production processes. As a result, in the light and food industry, the attention to the technical and material support of the industrial enterprises by themselves is expanding.

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