



EARLY YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN UZBEKISTAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN FERGANA REGION: REFORMS, PROBLEMS, UPDATES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 28 th 2021	The article describes the process of building a diversified economy in
Accepted: September 26 th 2021	Uzbekistan in the first years of independence in the conditions of socio-
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INTRODUCTION

From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan, which has become an integral part of the national economy, has demanded major economic reforms. To do this, first of all, it was necessary to change the form of ownership in agriculture, to create forms of labor organization that are understandable to the farmer. In this regard, at a time when the issues of property reform and the transition to various forms of ownership are important, increasing the capacity of the private sector in the country has become one of the most important issues. However, in the republic, which for many years specialized mainly in the agricultural sector, in the context of socio-economic crisis, it was necessary to build a multi-sectoral economy, to create a new type of agrarian relations. Therefore, in the transition to a market economy, the main task in increasing the demand of the population for consumer goods, of course, has become to meet the demand of the population for food products, raw materials for the industrial sector. Moreover, as a result of population growth from year to year, rapid development of industry and construction, especially the growing demand for agricultural land, the area of land per capita in the country has been declining. The number of homeless families in the villages of the republic was 240,000, and the number of families in need of land expansion for housing and agricultural production was more than 1.8 million [1]. If in 1976 there were 0.27 hectares of arable land per capita in the republic, in 1995 it was 0.16 hectares or reduced by 41.2%. During this period, the population of the republic was 14.2 million. 23 million people at the beginning of 1996. increased [2]. This naturally caused problems as well.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After the adoption of the Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan on August 19, 1989 "On the development of collective farms, state farm workers, personal subsidiary plots and individual housing construction", the measures taken to provide land to the population paid off. one thousand hectares of land were allocated to the population for gardening. However, during the reforms, there were cases of unintentional and hasty allocation of land. For example, in 1993-1995, the Fergana Valley was densely populated, with very limited land area compared to other regions, including 0.9 hectares per capita in the valley, 0.7 hectares in the Fergana region, and 0.6 hectares in the Andijan region. Since September 1996, as a result of the transformation of independent farms in collective and company farms into farms with loans, they have become much weaker again, the number of cattle has decreased, livestock storage and fodder conditions have deteriorated, and farms have been returned to collective farms. happened. For example, the collective farm "Rapqon" in Besharik district of Fergana region received 5 million soums. UZS was returned to the farm with a large loss. Similar cases occurred in Altiyariq, Fergana and Tashlak districts.

On January 11, 1991, the Decree "On further strengthening of personal subsidiary plots of the population" was issued, according to which 516.6 thousand hectares of land were allocated for personal use of personal subsidiary plots of the population. As a result, by 1993, the area under crops on personal subsidiary plots reached 343.6 thousand hectares, and due to their efficient use 210 thousand tons of grain, 1843.6 thousand tons of vegetables, 198.5 thousand tons of potatoes, 363.5 thousand tons of melons and 281.5 thousand tons of fruit were grown. By 1995, 10% of grain, 42% of potatoes, 62% of vegetables,



65% of melons, 75% of milk, 43% of eggs and 64% of wool grown in the country were grown on private farms [4].

After gaining independence in 1991, natural problems began to arise. Employment is one of the most important issues in Uzbekistan, which is in an economic crisis. In Uzbekistan, where more than 61 percent of the population lives in rural areas, it is important to decentralize property and develop its various forms. One of the main ways to provide employment, improve the family budget and meet people's demand for consumer goods was to establish various industrial enterprises in rural areas. It has important social and economic significance, which, firstly, allows efficient use of existing raw material resources in agriculture, secondly, to provide jobs, improve their family budgets, living standards, thirdly, increase the income of collective farms, strengthen the economy, fourthly, would allow the development of the construction industry in rural areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the most densely populated areas was Fergana Province, where about 70 percent of the population lived in rural areas. In 1995, the population of the region was 2444 thousand people, and the annual population growth increased by 2.5% or 50-60 thousand people. Of the existing population, 1165.2 thousand are able-bodied, 869.3 thousand people are employed in the public sector, and 143.7 thousand people are employed in the household. The annual growth of the labor force was 23.0 thousand people, of which 10 thousand were in rural areas [5]. To this end, the role of newly established farms in agricultural production has been high. For example, N.Boglonov in Takhtakor district of Karakalpakstan, V.Bozorov in Urgut district of Samarkand region, S.Karabaev from Kumkurgan district of Surkhandarya region, M.Akhmedov from Uchkuprik district of Fergana region managed to grow 50 centners of grain per hectare. Similarly, farms headed by A.Abdullaev in Turtkul district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, N.Temirov from Chartak district of Namangan region, M.Mahmudova from Akhunboboev district of Fergana region managed to produce 75-85 tons of milk and 15-20 tons of meat [6]. In the second half of 1996, the number of small enterprises in the country increased to 7,622, of which 90% were private enterprises [7].

As for Fergana region, in the first years of independence in Fergana region subsidiary farms in Uzbekistan, Buvayda, Besharik, Kuva and Tashlak districts set a special example. The Association of Companies of Besharik district has more than 15

subsidiary farms, which produce bricks, sewing, lime, confectionery, ceramics, carpet weaving, carpentry. More than 100,000 people worked in these workshops. Such farms could include Rapqon, Uzbekistan collective farms in Besharik district, Namuna collective farm in Baghdad district, Buvayda collective farm in Buvayda district, Yangikurgan collective farm, Yakkatut collective farm in Tashlak district and Zarkent collective farm. Each of these farms had dozens of subsidiary farms, in which rural youth worked.

In 1994-1995, in the collective farm "Rapqon" Besharik district was launched a workshop for tanning and sewing various shoes and jackets. This collective farm has been fulfilling its plans to grow cotton, cocoons, fruits and vegetables every year. 13 auxiliary and small enterprises have been established here. They employed 308 rural youth. In the collective farm "Zarkent" of Toshloq district the canning shop and sewing shops of nutria leather were put into operation [8].

The Gafur Gulom collective farm in Uzbekistan district was densely populated, with 0.09 hectares of arable land per capita and 0.6 hectares of arable land per worker. Along with other branches of agriculture, animal husbandry was developed on this farm. The total land area of the farm was 3,612 hectares and the population was 24,500 people, of whom 3,250 worked on the collective farm. Enterprises producing bricks, canned food, satin, carpets, scarves and shawls, sewing, lime production, ceramics, silk fiber production, shawl weaving, telpak sewing, macaroni workshops, which process the raw materials grown by the farm as a result of increasing their number, their number increased to 16. In 1993, a ginnery was opened, employing 30 young people in the village of Nursukh. The textile shop, which is part of the factory complex, produces 3 products: socks, fabrics and ready-made clothes and employs 86 people, the satin weaving shop employs 35 people [9].

Instead of the 61,000 enterprise structure established in 1995, 64,428 small and medium enterprises were established. In the Fergana Valley itself, 5,272 small enterprises were established in Andijan, 5,005 in Fergana, and 5,010 in Namangan.

The development of such enterprises, the establishment of new enterprises producing competitive products in the international market and the modernization of existing capacities have been systematically continued. Exporting enterprises have been fully supported, and small businesses and private entrepreneurs have been widely involved in export activities. Cooperation has also been established with investment enterprises and organizations.



One of the main ways to provide employment, improve the family budget and meet people's demand for consumer goods was the establishment of various industrial enterprises in rural areas. This is of great social and economic importance, which, firstly, allows for efficient use of existing agricultural raw materials, secondly, provides jobs, improves their family budgets and, consequently, living standards, and thirdly, increases the income of collective farms, strengthens the economy, fourth, the development of the construction industry in rural areas was given special attention. The products they produce meet the population's demand for consumer goods, albeit to a lesser extent. In this regard, the farms of Uzbekistan, Buvayda, Besharik, Kuva and Tashlak districts have set a special example in the development of subsidiary farms in the region. For example, the Association of Companies in Besharik district had more than 15 subsidiary farms. They were brick shops, sewing, lime, confectionery, pottery, carpet weaving, carpentry and other enterprises. More than 100,000 people worked in these workshops. Such farms include Rapqon and Uzbekistan collective farms in Besharik district, Namuna collective farm in Baghdad district, Buvayda and Yangikurgan collective farms in Buvayda district, Yakkatut and Zarkent collective farms in Toshloq district. Each of these farms had dozens of subsidiary farms, in which several tens to hundreds of rural youth worked.

In 1994-1995, in the collective farm "Rapqon" Besharik district was launched a workshop for tanning and sewing various shoes and jackets. This collective farm produces cotton every year. Cocoons, fruits and vegetables have been growing. 13 auxiliary and small enterprises have been established here. They employed 308 rural youth. In the collective farm "Zarkent" of Toshloq district the shop of canning and sewing shops of nutria skin was put into operation [11].

In particular, the collective farm named after Gafur Gulom in Uzbekistan district is one of the leading farms in the region, specializing in cotton, but it has developed other sectors of agriculture and animal husbandry. The total land area of the farm was 3,612 hectares and the population was 24,500, of which 3,250 worked on the collective farm. The farm was densely populated, with 0.09 hectares of arable land per capita and 0.6 hectares of arable land per worker. Workshops such as brick, canning, satin, carpet, scarf and handkerchief weaving, sewing, lime production, ceramics, silk fiber production, shawl weaving, telpak sewing, pasta manufacturer as a result of increasing their number, their number reached 16. In 1993, a

ginnery was opened, employing 30 young people in the village of Nursukh. The textile shop, which is part of the factory complex, produces 3 products: socks, fabrics and ready-made clothes and employs 86 people, and the satin weaving shop employs 35 people [12].

CONCLUSION

In general. During the years of independence, a number of measures have been taken to address the difficult economic situation in Uzbekistan after the Soviet era, but there have been specific difficulties in regulating agriculture and industry, which are in crisis. The adaptation of Uzbekistan, especially the districts of Fergana region, to agriculture has shown that it is necessary to be mainly engaged in agriculture. However, the first years of independence were marked by these peculiar difficulties.

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