



DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY IN SURKHANDARYA DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: September 8 th 2021 Accepted: October 7 th 2021 Published: November 22 th 2021	This article analyzes the effect of reforms implemented during the years of independence in the development of the economy and industry in Surkhandarya region. The issues of the positive impact of the economic development of the southern oases on the living standards of the population were also discussed.
Keywords: Economic Development, Industry, New Modernization, Spinning Mill, New Technology, Industrial Development, Free Economy.	

INTRODUCTION

An analysis of the socio-economic and cultural development of Surkhandarya region during the years of independence, which is the southern region of the country, shows the great changes that have taken place throughout the country, the process of large-scale reforms. Surkhandarya region has long been known for its rich natural resources, unique natural resources and mineral resources. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev expressed the following views on this issue; "Personally, I consider the people living in the Surkhandarya oasis to be courageous people who are not afraid of any trials and tribulations, who believe in themselves and their power, and who keep their word." Undoubtedly, such a noble and generous people is able to create their own destiny, their own happiness with their own hands. [1: 302]

Establishment of a strong and steadily developing economic system that provides the necessary conditions for the life and activity of our people on the basis of Uzbekistan's accession to the ranks of developed countries of the world; The development of a diversified economy in the country, the development of private property, which is the basis for the comprehensive development of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship, the provision of broad opportunities for entrepreneurs play an important role in the comprehensive development of the economy in our country [2:19].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the early years of independence, positive changes began to take place in the industry of Surkhandarya region. Surkhandarya region, which was the least developed in the Soviet era, was in the last place in the Republic in 1990 in terms of industrial development. In 1990, there were a total of 23

industrial enterprises in Surkhandarya, and the production of industrial products was in a very poor state. We can also see that 11 enterprises in the region have sharply reduced the level of production of consumer goods. [3: 2]. In order to develop the economic sector, during the years of independence, the ginnery in the region introduced production on the basis of new modern technologies, and a workshop for the production of nonwovens was installed at the Angor ginnery. The product is 90 centimeters wide and 180 centimeters long. The plant produced 6,000 meters of non-woven materials instead of 2,500 and sold them to consumers. [4:13]. The spinning mill in Zharkurgan district of Surkhandarya region was transformed into a joint-stock company in 1994, as a result of which significant changes have taken place in people's attitudes to labor and property. During 1996, more than 236.6 million soums worth of products were produced at current prices instead of 190.1 million soums, and 49.5 million soums worth of goods were produced in addition to the plan. During the year, products worth 257.2 million soums were delivered to customers. [5:42] The volume of production has almost doubled compared to 1995, while sales have increased by 2.8 times. In 1996, the joint-stock company produced 1,309 tons of yarn, weaving about 6.9 million square meters of fabric, and labor productivity increased by 113% [6:24]. Such successes have been achieved through the efficient use of existing weaving and spinning machines. In 1996, the enterprise was re-equipped with new equipment for weaving. [7: 5] Founded in 1980 in the Shurchi district, a large flour mill in 1991 led to a long period of equipment obsolescence due to technological obsolescence. For this reason, spare parts were imported from Russia. The company was able to purchase half of the spare parts and equipment specified in the contract. By 2003, the company had



more than eight hundred employees, engineers and technicians. have been developed [8: 1]. The company has the opportunity to sell its products on the world market, and in May 2003 began to export high-quality flour products to the neighboring Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. As of August 2003, the company had earned \$ 1 million 21,370 by exporting 8,772 tons of flour. In line with the market economy, the company has made a net profit of 110 million soums by producing pasta, confectionery, bakery products, garments and other products [9: 2]. Since 1996, the issue of memorization of effluents from oil fields in Surkhandarya has been scientifically investigated. In 1997, 8 tons of effluents from wells in Khovdak, Jarkurgan districts were selected as research places of the Tashkent Research Center. [10: 2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Scientists of the Faculty of Chemistry of Termez State University also have a significant contribution to the discovery of valuable iodine in Surkhandarya and its production as a finished product. Scientists from Termez State University also supported the proposal to extract iodine from the wastewater of oil companies. [11: 2] The cost of fixed assets for the production of iodine paste from petroleum water from a depth of 2,500 meters in the Khovdak oil field reached 20 million soums, and the launch of the plant solved the problem of iodine at the Khovdak iodine plant. It gets this amount of iodine mainly from the food consumes. In order to meet the needs of the human body for iodine, the government and the Ministry of Health have tried to prevent the disease by memorizing table salt [12: 142].

During the years of independence, along with the light food industry in the oasis, some work has been done on the development of the fuel and energy complex. As a result of the reconstruction of the Shargun coal mine, which is one of the most profitable industries in the country and the region, and the installation of new equipment, the production of quality coal products has begun. The Shargun mine is the largest in the CIS and Europe in terms of the length of the Osma cableway, and the second largest in the world in terms of the quality of gypsum produced. The mine was commissioned in 1958. In 1998, the miners delivered 71,000 tons of coal to consumers. [14: 2] Today, in order to further develop the activities of the Shargun coal mine, work is being carried out in cooperation with Chinese partners. As mentioned above, Surkhandarya region has its own unique mineral resources. The operation of the Khojaikon salt factory, which meets the needs of the population in salt, is also important. The plant, which operates in Sherabad district, in 1993 had a production

capacity of 550,000 tons of salt. [15: 2] Today, the company continues to develop on the basis of new technologies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of socio-economic reforms implemented throughout the country during the years of independence, these areas are also developing in Surkhandarya region. One of the important factors in ensuring high rates of economic growth in the region is the improvement of the social living standards of the population and the development of demographic processes and urbanization.

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