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**REVIEWS ON THE HISTORY OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES
IN UZBEKISTAN
(1980-1990 years)**

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Annotation

This article presents statistical views on the full dominance and positive and negative impact of the planned economy of the Soviet government on light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan.

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During the years of Soviet rule, the planned economy dominated the whole of the Uzbek SSR, and a one-sided economic policy was pursued in the life of society. This practice was mainly aimed at the comprehensive development of the central economy and served it fully. As a result, since the 60s and 80s of the twentieth century, there have been crises in the economy, including a decline in the level and volume of production. In particular, in the first half of the 1990s, the activities of most industrial enterprises in the republics of the former Soviet Union, as well as in the Uzbek SSR, almost came to a standstill due to lack of necessary raw materials [1].

It is known that in most countries the industry is usually divided into three major groups, namely heavy, light and food industries. In particular, in 1980-1990, the activities of light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan underwent complex processes. In particular, the government has set plans without taking into account the local conditions in this regard. The consequences of this were reflected in the life of industrial enterprises in the 1970s. Although the volume of production in light industry enterprises has increased, the quality indicators have been declining from year to year. By the 1980s, negative changes in economic life were also reflected in the activities of light industry enterprises. In particular, financial interest has decreased and the supply of workers has declined. For example, in 1989, at the Fergana Silkworm Seed Enterprise No. 2, the salary of workers was 93 rubles and 92 rubles, and the bonus was 14 rubles and 11 rubles. In 1990, the Margilan silkworm seed factory (grenzavodi) fulfilled the planned production by only 123% [3]. This means that while quality indicators have been declining, production has been increasing. Businesses are eager to fulfill the tasks set by the government. However, this situation has fluctuated over the years. In production (based on a planned economy), quantitative indicators are set as primary and quality is not taken into account. As a result, the products produced by

enterprises have lost their marketability.

During the years of Soviet rule, the Fergana region consistently led in the production of raw materials for light industry enterprises. For example, in 1982, the Uzbek SSR produced a total of 1,864 tons of raw silk, of which 879 tons were produced in Fergana, 251 tons in Namangan, and 185 tons in Kashkadarya region. By the 1980s, the country's silk production was 1,711 tons, or 113.8 million tons. square meters of silk fabrics were produced. However, in 1984, a sharp decline in the quality of raw silk was observed in the silk factories of the Republic [5]. As a result, much of the raw material was wasted, leading to a reduction in product volume [6].

In the first half of 1989, 71.6 mln. sq. meters of silk fabrics were produced [7].

The tradition of competitions has entered the enterprises of light industry of Uzbekistan, and in the existing factories such competitions are held "Let's be equal to the Rzhev textile factory!" continued under slogans such as [8]. This form of propaganda was aimed at increasing labor productivity in factories, reducing the cost of production and the introduction of advanced techniques in production. Soon the government's "propaganda" began to bear fruit. For example, the youth brigade of the Fergana Silk Factory, following the example of Rzhev weavers, increased labor productivity by a factor of nine.

However, during the years of Soviet rule, along with specific achievements in the light industry, there are serious problems and shortcomings. In particular, one of the problems of the industry was the lack of a strong, organic connection between the cultivation of raw materials and their processing. According to the established rule, cotton and cocoon fabrics are processed in a weaving factory and first shipped to Moscow (center). Then, in the form of fabric, he returned to Uzbekistan to re-exchange at a high price.

It was necessary to put an end to this unfavorable situation of existing enterprises in Uzbekistan, that is, to ensure that the process from primary processing of raw materials to production is carried out in the region. The same situation could increase revenue and reduce the cost of transporting the finished product.

There was also an instruction from the Union Government to build natural silk factories next to the source of raw materials [10]. However, the instructions of the Center remain on paper, and in practice the economy of the republic is focused only on the production of raw silk.

As noted above, one of the major shortcomings in the industry was that the raw material preparation system was not directly linked to light industry. In particular, the factories are located far from the raw material base. There were also problems with the transportation of raw materials to other regions [11].

In the second half of the 1970s, Uzbekistan saw a sharp decline in the quality of raw materials for light industry. The low quality of cotton and cocoons produced has led to the breakdown of primary processing technologies - looms. Because they were not adapted for poor quality raw materials. As a result, the equipment installed in the enterprises quickly became unusable.

During the Soviet era, a lot of work was done to mechanize the light industry. However, the equipment was all manufactured in the Union and was technically and technologically behind world standards. The durability and convenience of the equipment was also not up to standard.

In the 1970s, the Soviet Union was technically and technologically behind the world in terms of production. There was also a psychology of indifference, indifference to machines and equipment, due to the concept of "not mine, but the state" in the psyche of factory workers. The slight negligence of the worker also led to a sharp decline in product quality. Such cases have complicated the situation. The only factor in improving the quality of the industry was the need to create production technology and equipment in accordance with modern requirements.

Indeed, the modernization of production equipment in the silk light industry was one of the pressing

problems. The measures taken to solve the problem were contradictory and inconsistent.

The volume of production of first grade products in the Uzbek SSR has been declining from year to year. This was the case in the 1960s and 1970s. In particular, in 1960 it decreased from 50.5%, in 1970 - to 24.7%, and in the Union - from 52.3% to 37% [11].

By 1985, the Uzbek SSR had more than 1,500 large industrial, scientific and production associations, factories and enterprises. By this time, industrial production had increased more than 20 times as much as in 1940. [12] However, in the mid-1980s, the republic was one of the last in the Union in terms of key socio-economic indicators. According to the plan of deployment of productive forces, it was predetermined for the economy of the republic to be one-sided, only in the direction of "raw materials". As a result, the branches of the republic's industry related to primary processing of raw materials have become more developed [12].

Between 1980 and 1990, the number of manufacturing workers in the light industry was 43.7 percent. Also, one of the main reasons for the decline of light industry enterprises - a large part of raw materials and components were imported from the allied republics. In particular, in 1989, the total industrial output of the republic increased by 30% of the output of associations and enterprises subordinate to the ministries of the former Soviet Union. At the same time, Uzbekistan's dependence on manufactured and consumer goods imported from Russia and other republics is growing. The dependence of economic growth on external factors has led to the weakening of local industry [13]. As a result, the main direction of imports from abroad has been the introduction of industrial equipment and the necessary technology. The industrial and technical dependence of local industry on a centralized economy has become increasingly integrated.

There has also been a regular shortage of local workers in light industry for many years. The skilled workers they needed were relocated from other parts of the Union. This, in turn, has pushed back the issue of training local staff.

As noted above, the development of the industrial sector is primarily associated with the production of related products, the production of which is organized in different regions of the Union, which are only ready to be collected at the center and sent chronically to all republics. Therefore, due to the centralization of the industry, the industrial sector, which is an important sector of the economy, has lagged far behind.

Also, due to the lack of a competitive environment among light industry enterprises, the lack of systematic formation, the introduction of modern new technologies in production, progress in this area has been almost imperceptible. The development of this industry was hampered by the ideological stereotypes and various obstacles of the time. [14]

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan chose the path of structural renewal to rebuild such an economy. In addition, significant structural changes have been made in the production of import-substituting products, export-oriented products, a sharp increase in competitiveness in the international market, deep processing of raw materials and increasing the number of ready-to-eat products.

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