

Causes And Consequences Of The Division Of The Territory Of Uzbekistan Into Economic Regions (On The Example Of 20-70s Of The XX Century)

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Abstract: This article describes the reasons for the division of the territory of Uzbekistan into economic zones and the consequences of these reasons. And also in this article the example of the 20-70s of the XX century is given. The study of the processes of development of society in the modern history of Uzbekistan makes it possible to clearly identify a number of important contradictions that legally led to a crisis. These contradictions are based on the discrepancy between the level of development of productive forces and the nature of existing production relations, which has deepened over time. During the formation and development of a single economic complex of the Soviet Union, the real interests, special conditions and opportunities of Uzbekistan were ignored in Soviet times, when the policy of the Soviet government was a very centralized and command-oriented, monopoly system of the Communist Party.

Keywords: economic union, Russia, Western Siberia, and Turkestan, economic regions, Central Asian, labor, production, exchange, distribution, socialist culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

The only economic complex created by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to unite the republics of the USSR was a system in which all links in the distribution of national property and social labor, production, exchange, distribution and development of social products were forcibly united. This complex covered all branches of social production in the country, as well as the national economy of the Union republics and economic regions.

The main task of economic policy was to unite all the republics into a single complex with different economic relations, to increase their dependence on the Center. The Uzbek SSR was also an integral part of the only national economic complex created in Soviet times. However, this “economic union” between the republics was formed on the basis of inequality and was developed into economic zones.

The territory of the USSR is divided into several economic regions, and special attention was paid to the issue of economic regionalization from the first years of the formation of Soviet power. A special role in solving the problem of economic zoning was played by the GOELRO plan (1920), put forward by the leader of the Communist Party, V. I. Lenin, and the creation of the State Planning Committee [1. 101-104]. According to Lenin’s idea of complex and systematic development of the region, the central apparatus should be supported “from places, from below, albeit small, but” one whole “only” one whole “economy, that is, certain farms and certain branches of economy, not one enterprise rather, it should be aided by the exemplary organization of the sum of all economic relations, the sum of all economic turnover, albeit in a small place” [2. 265-266]. For the first time, the USSR was divided into eight economic regions under the GOELRO plan. These economic regions mainly included the European part of Russia, Western Siberia, and Turkestan [3. 4]. The reason the areas in the easternmost part of the country were not included in this zoning was that there was still not enough economic base there.

One of the representatives of the Bolsheviks, M. Kalinin, also made a significant contribution to the problem of economic zoning in 1921. Under his chairmanship, a commission was created to develop the basic principles for dividing the territory of the Union into economic zones. One of the decisions of the commission reads: “Economically unique and, if possible, integral regions of the country should be divided into regions. Due to the harmony of natural features, cultural wealth of the past, and the population, this region should be one of the links in the overall chain of the national economy. At the same time, other important results will be achieved: regions will, to a certain extent, be specialized in areas that can be successfully developed, and exchange between regions will be limited to the much-needed amount of goods” [4. 102].

2. THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In 1921-1922, the State Planning Commission carried out a number of works on economic zoning and established a subcommittee on this issue. The commission proposed the division of the RSFSR into 21 economic regions. This zoning covered the entire territory of the country, with 13 of the 21 economic regions covering the European part of the country and 8 the Asian part. During the division into economic regions, the aim was to divide the country politically and administratively, with little attention paid to national characteristics [5. 305].

In 1938-1940, the scheme of economic zoning of the USSR was redeveloped. According to

this scheme, the territory of the allied republics and the USSR was divided into the following 13 major economic regions.

Before the outbreak of World War II, the territory of the USSR was divided into 13 economic regions, and in 1957, due to the organization of industrial and construction management in the country on the principle of regional production, 104 economic and administrative regions were created in the USSR. National Economic Councils have been established in each of these districts.

The economic-administrative region was a certain territorial part of the national economy and had not only economic unity, but also administrative unity [6. 5].

However, this type of economic zoning also did not meet the demand, and by 1960, the territory of the USSR was divided into 16 economic regions. Recently, as a result of changes in the national economy, a certain change in the specialization of some allied republics in some areas, the division of the country into 16 economic regions was also not expedient. Therefore, in 1961 it was decided to divide the country into 17 economic regions.

In 1963, some changes were made to the economic zoning and the number of economic regions in the USSR was increased to 18.

Of these eighteen economic regions, ten were located in the RSFSR and three in Ukraine. Some economic regions included one republic (Belarus, Kazakhstan), while in some cases several republics merged to form a single economic region. For example: the Transcaucasian economic region, which includes three republics, the Baltic economic region; the Central Asian Economic Region, which unites four republics [7. 6].

The territory of Uzbekistan within the Central Asian Economic Region is naturally and economically unique, it is divided into 6 parts - Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Karshi, Bukhara-Kyzylkum (which included Bukhara region and now Navoi region), Lower Amudarya - Surkhandarya economic regions [8. 15].

By 1984, the number of economic regions in the USSR was increased to 20[9. 77-78].

Along with economic division into districts, the Soviet government created a single national economic complex. It was a system in which the division of social property and social labor, production, exchange, distribution and assimilation of the social product was forcibly integrated. This complex covered all sectors of the country's social production, as well as the national economy of the union republics and economic regions.

In solving the tasks of meeting the needs of the entire socialist society, and the country as a whole, the role and place of each region was emphasized first and foremost. Accordingly, the specialized branches of the economic complex in the economic complex, ie the main link of the economy of general importance, have been identified. For example, in the Moscow Region, the main industries are mechanical engineering and electrical engineering, in the Urals - metallurgy and mechanical engineering, in Azerbaijan - oil and cotton, in Ukraine - coal, metallurgy, grain and sugar, in the northern regions of the union - forestry, in Central Asia - cotton , sericulture, karakul, in Kazakhstan - non-ferrous metallurgy, animal husbandry, grain farming, etc [10. 4].

The economic unity of the Union was formed on the basis of active integration processes in the process of socialist construction. These processes made it possible to unite all the links of social production, the national economy of all republics. Indeed, the exchange of material resources between the republics served to strengthen economic ties and turn into a single

economic organism[11. 114].

In general, if the problems of socialist production and economic zoning of the country were discussed at the XII (1923), XV (1927), XVI (1930), XVIII (1939) congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the producer XXII (1961), XXIII (1966), XXIV (1971) and XXV (1976), XXVI (1981), XXVII (1986) of the CPSU on the deployment of forces and the strengthening of a single national economic complex and at the XXVIII (1990) Congresses, important decisions were made.)([12. 17].

The national economy of the Uzbek SSR was also an integral part of the unified national economy of the USSR. Uzbekistan is located in the center of the Central Asian republics, in terms of territory it was the fifth largest among the republics of the USSR, the second largest among the republics of the Central Asian economic region after Turkmenistan.

At that time, the Karakalpak ASSR and 10 regions were part of the Uzbek SSR. The Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Khorezm region are formed in the north-west, Bukhara and Samarkand regions in the central part, Tashkent, Syrdarya, Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions in the east, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions in the south. Later, on December 28, 1973, Jizzakh and on April 20, 1982 Navoi were formed as part of the republic (abolished as an administrative unit in 1988 and recreated at the beginning of 1992).

The formation of the Uzbek SSR determined the essence of economic life and socio-political processes in the republic, which were influenced by several factors. One of the most important of these factors was that Uzbekistan was a sovereign republic within the USSR, and that the USSR was, in essence, a de facto unitary state. Uzbekistan was completely dependent on the party-soviet bodies of the union, and its leadership and the Center had to unconditionally comply with various directives, including those concerning the internal socio-political life of the republic. They did not always take into account the current situation in the country [13. 312]. This situation is enshrined in Article 16 of the Constitution of the USSR, which introduced the following norm: "The economy of the USSR is a single national economic complex that includes all links of social production, distribution exchange in the country. The management of the economy is carried out on the basis of state plans for economic and social development, taking into account the territorial principles of the sector, combining centralized management with the independence and initiative of enterprises, associations and other organizations [14. 111].

In the general division of labor, the national economy of Uzbekistan is mainly specialized in cotton, as well as silk, astrakhan and fruit growing, the development of industry was subordinated, first of all, to the solution of the main political and economic task of the republic in the division of labor, that is, the development of cotton growing, and only then the creation of a complex national economy [15, 25].

In connection with the rapid transformation of the Soviet economy, the emergence of regions specializing in various fields of agriculture and industry, the work on economic zoning continued and improved.

The Central Asian Economic Region includes Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. In this regard, it is worthwhile to briefly dwell on the role and importance of Uzbekistan as a separate economic region in Central Asia and in the division of labor throughout the Union.

The unscientific bureaucracy in the allocation of the means of production in the named economic regions, ignoring the social needs of the population led to significant differences in the territorial structure of the economy. The situation was that in 5% of the territory of Uzbekistan 65% of its industrial potential was accumulated. As a result, there was a significant difference in the economic potential of the Karakalpak ASSR and the regions.

3. CONCLUSION

In short, the communist-led existence of the Soviet Union led to an uncontrollable crisis in the socio-economic and spiritual life of the entire country. The policy of the Center, which took control of the country under the pretext of creating a “single economic space”, “a single Soviet people”, “socialist culture”, without taking into account the interests of the republics, aggravated the way of life of the people and the economic situation of the republics. Although private property as a whole was transformed into “people’s property” under the “leadership” of the party, in practice it was a reflection of the economic relations that developed under socialism, which was based on an abstract, non-existent domination of property.

In this regard, the regional scientist AS Soliev also expressed his views, “The doctrine of Regional Industrial Complexes, which was ideologically correct during the Soviet era, did not achieve the intended practical results; the territory of such complexes was over-expanded, the main focus was on production, and social and environmental problems were left out. With highly centralized planning, in the administrative-command policy, this situation is natural, since the enterprises were subordinate to different ministries, and the territory in which they were located was one. Moreover, any consolidated economy can only be achieved to a certain extent, and if the coverage of the region is too large, such efficiency will be reversed” [16. 30].

Thus, the policy of creating a unified national economic complex on the territory of Uzbekistan and its strengthening in recent years, pursued from the first days of Soviet power, led to the unification of the republics of the Union and their complete economic subordination to the Center. As a result, Uzbekistan, with its vast natural resources and scientific potential, was unable to take advantage of its unique conditions and opportunities. This was hindered for decades, since the republic’s economy became part of a single national economic complex, built vertically. The Uzbek economy has mainly served the interests of the Center. The interests of the republic were almost ignored in the programs, decisions and orders developed in the upper circles of the Communist Party. As a result, the development of modern science and technology has been repeatedly hampered, there have been many imbalances in production and consumption, and social ills have become exacerbated. Under pressure from the center, the economy was focused on the production of raw materials, the cotton monopoly, the alienation of people from the means of production and the positive results of their labor were obstacles to the development of the republic and the improvement of people's well-being. The natural resources and ecological environment of the republic have suffered serious and irreparable damage. This, in turn, led to a number of complications, such as neglect of the needs and interests of the Uzbek people, lower living standards, and led to aggravation of economic relations.

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