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**PRIORITY TASKS OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE
REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN FOR YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE**

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the history of industrial development of Karakalpakstan over the years of independence, the attraction and importance of foreign investment, the creation of new joint ventures, the possibility of creating new economic zones. It also covers economic statistics based on historical analysis.

KEYWORDS: *Years Of Independence, Karakalpak Industry, Investments, Joint Venture, Agriculture, Credit, Gas Fields, Subsidies, Industrial Zone, Budget.*

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Karakalpakstan has also undergone large-scale reforms during the years of independence. The socio-economic development of the region, with special emphasis on improving the well-being of the population, has yielded significant results. Thanks to thoughtful, step-by-step reforms, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has turned from a simple agrarian country into a region with a modern industrial and socio-economic infrastructure, transport and communications. Therefore, today it is important to conduct scientific research on the history of industrial development of Karakalpakstan over the years of independence.

In 2002, the state provided financial assistance to the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the amount of more than 20 billion soums, on the basis of a resolution adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, 931 million soums were allocated only for irrigation and reclamation work.

In addition, loans, grants were sent to the region as assistance, donor assistance was provided in the amount of \$ 25 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, and certain foreign countries.

At the expense of these funds, 2,900 wells were built, residents of more than 200 villages were provided with drinking water.

Completed in a short time, the construction of the railway "Uchkuduk - Sultan - Uvaistog - Miskin" with a length of 345 km, which is important not only economically, but also strategically.

This road, which runs entirely through the territory of our country, has saved 25 million US dollars a year.

Thanks to the commissioning of the Urga and Shokhpakhta gas fields, in 2001 alone, we produced one billion 558 million cubic meters of natural gas, 12 thousand 600 tons of gas condensate.

It should be said that in the near future five gas fields with reserves of 16 billion 200 million cubic meters of gas and almost three million tons of gas condensate will be commissioned. The invaluable raw material reserves of the Ustyurt plateau awaken confidence in the future of this region [1, 187].

The priority tasks of increasing the efficiency of reforms, economic recovery and improving the life of the population have been identified:

Firstly, given the difficult climatic conditions of Karakalpakstan, and especially the lack of water, special attention should be paid to the selection of such crops that require little water, the introduction of water-saving technologies, the rational use of available water resources, as well as the intensification of reclamation work, the purification of internal and inter-farm backwaters and water networks.

Secondly, taking into account the rich experience of the population in the field of animal husbandry, it is advisable to liquidate economically insolvent farms in areas with an unstable water supply and, on their basis, to create farms specialized in animal husbandry, restore feeding complexes, and create a solid forage base for them.

Thirdly, it is necessary to envisage the creation in all territories of the republic of small enterprises for the deep processing of animal husbandry and agriculture products. I think that if necessary, additional benefits should be provided to representatives of small businesses and entrepreneurs who want to work in this direction.

Fourth, for the further development of industrial sectors, the time has come to seriously take up the organization of new joint ventures operating on local raw materials, with the attraction of foreign investment.

Fifth, proceeding from the current program to identify the natural resources available in the republic and create new specialized enterprises for their processing, it is necessary to start training qualified specialists now.

Sixth, along the Uchkuduk - Sultan - Uvaistog - Miskin railway, a diversified service network should be created, based primarily on private property.

This, undoubtedly, will serve to form the appropriate infrastructure, create thousands of new jobs, and push forward entrepreneurial activity.

Seventh, to get out of the current situation in the republic, it is necessary, first of all, to support gifted, initiative youth, improve work with personnel, and constantly replenish their reserve [4, 34].

Practical work will continue on the projects "Creation of protective forest plantations on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea" and "Planting local salt and moisture resistant plants" aimed at mitigating the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region, strengthening the dried seabed and reducing the amount of salt dust emissions. According to these projects, forest plantations are planned on 11 thousand hectares of the northeastern part of the seabed.

A joint project for the development of gas fields in Ustyurt, worth 1.4 billion US dollars, is nearing completion. In 2005-2007, jointly with Zarubezhneftegaz LLC (Russia) and the national holding company Uzbekneftegaz, work will be carried out to develop the Shakhpaktinskoye gas field in Ustyurt, worth 15 million US dollars.

An international tender was held for the exploration of the Zhamansai gold deposit. For these purposes, funds in the amount of USD 9.2 million were withdrawn. The volume of exploration work has increased in East Jamansai, North Jamansai and SheikhzheyliZangibab [3,45].

The local budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2010 in terms of revenues was fulfilled by 101.9% - with the forecast of 239,978.2 million soums, actually amounted to 244,760.6 million soums.

To cover expenses, 159773.6 million soums of subventions and 108380.0 million soums of funds from the republican budget were received into the budget. The share of subventions in the budget was 31.1% and the republican budget revenues were 21.1%.

The expenditure side of the local budget was fulfilled by 99.8% - with the forecast of 509,720.6 million soums, in fact it amounted to 509,008.4 million soums.

The established forecast of receipts of taxes and payments to the budget was fulfilled by 101.5%, that is, with the assignment of 251,527.0 million soums, in fact, 255,287.8 million soums were received.

Total arrears to the budget as of January 1, 2011 amounted to 11163.0 million soums, as of January 1, 2010, they decreased by 1233.8 million soums.

There are 3 subsidized regions in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The share of subsidies to the local budget of the Takhtakupyr region was 8.4% (in 2009, 27.6%), the Chimbay region - 6.6% (in 2009, 14.7%) and the Shumanai region - 7.4% (in 2009, 20, 2%).

As of 2010, 168 business entities are profitable, their profit amounted to 44,749.1 million soums.

As of December 1, 2010, 4 enterprises are unprofitable, the amount of their losses amounted to 1884.7 million soums. Of these, 4 enterprises are located in the city of Nukus. These are: regional water distribution department "Tuyamuyun-Nukus" the amount of losses amounted to 858.8 million soums, "KK Telecom" the amount of losses - 1045.9 million soums, JSCIB "Agro Bank" the amount of losses - 96.6 million soums, OJSC "Kommunallykyssylykmanbayy" the amount of losses - 156.4 million sums [3.78].

The largest volume of cotton fiber is produced by the enterprises of KhojeliTalasy JSC, Chimbay JSC, BeruniPakhta Plants JSC, KonyratTalasy, Tortkul, Oltin JSC, KhalkabadMamygy JSC, Yulduz JSC, JSC "Ellikkalaoltintalasi", JSC "Shomanaymamygy" [2.67].

Cotton yarn is produced by the enterprises of Turtkul, Khodjeyli, Mangyt, Beruni, industrial and technical factories, as well as JSC KATEKS, JSC EITEKS. They produced 3245 tons in 1997. Exported 148.4 tons to the far abroad, and 197.4 tons to the CIS countries. In 1999, the collective of KhojeliTalasy JSC processed more than 15.5 thousand tons over 5 thousand tons of fiber.

JSC produced its products with an international quality certificate, i.e. the products were in accordance with international standards. AO's processing process was transferred to a new technology in 1999, which resulted in a fiber yield of 32.6%, which is higher than in other related enterprises. The company signed contracts with foreign firms in Belgium, Switzerland, England [3.98].

The enterprise KATEKS JSC was built with the assistance of Turkey and since 1993 they have produced 801 thousand knitwear, of which 53.2% was export, and already in 1997 only 11.4%, although production compared to 1998 increased by 39.8%, but in comparison with 1994, production decreased by 2.4 times. The decline in production and export growth in 1997 was influenced by an insufficient number of spare parts for equipment repairs and, of course, equipment interruptions affected the production of cotton yarn, and this, in turn, reduced the quality of knitted fabric.

Another JSC EITEKS was built with the assistance of Turkey. Since 1995, Turkey and Russia have been considered its partners. In 1995, more than 70% of products were sent to Turkey. However, in 1997 EITEKS became a joint stock company and Turkey ceased to be its partner. Exports were transferred to a barter basis. Until 1994, for many types of products of JSC EITEKS, there was an increase in the export of manufactured products, and, starting from 1995, for some types it decreased to 50%.

This decline is explained by the large share of barter transactions, which did not satisfy the interests of the republic. Due to the lack of funds that were required for prepayment in the context of export operations, as a result of which many enterprises could not sell their products.

On August 13, 1996, the resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to reduce export-import transactions on a barter basis" was issued under No. 280, where the list of highly liquid goods includes licorice root, marble products, food salt, cotton wool, etc., and clause 2 of this resolution barter of melon fruit and vegetable products is allowed only for production and technical purposes. As a result of these measures, the share of barter transactions was sniped. Karakalpakskiy Khlopkopromsbyt carried out export supplies of cotton fiber, although the exported products were estimated at one of the lowest grade and thus did not meet international requirements.

And so, the decrease in the growth of export potential can also be explained by the fact that there should be no advertising and non-compliance with international requirements for the presentation, quality and packaging of products, and, in addition, the absence of highly qualified workers at enterprises.

With the growth of direct foreign investments in the economy of the republic, the number of joint ventures also increases.

As of January 1, 2001, 24 enterprises with foreign investments were registered in Karakalpakstan. These investments are made with the participation of the United States, Turkey, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, Luxembourg, Belarus, Iran, Germany and Italy. Of the 24 established joint ventures, 9 are operating, the share of which is 37 percent. In the industrial sector, there are –4; communication – 1; intermediary services, trade and catering – 3, construction –1. Due to financial difficulties, –4 do not work, with a specific weight –16.7 and at the stage of formation –11 [3.69].

The first attempts to create joint venture enterprises were undertaken in 1991 Karakalpak-Indian - Uzbek-Parle for the production of soft drinks and Karakalpak – Chinese for furniture production. The attempts were unsuccessful and they were eliminated due to inaction. In 1994, the joint venture "Aral-ceramik" was established together with an Italian company. This joint venture was liquidated due to lack of funds for technical equipment, as many joint ventures could not achieve their goals due to lack of raw materials and financial resources. These joint ventures include the Sand - Kand joint venture with the United States, it is located in the Khojeyli region.

We draw the following conclusions about the history of industrial development of Karakalpakstan over the years of independence:

At first. It was necessary to revise the structure of the region's economy, taking into account the growth rate of the population of Karakalpakstan. It is necessary to support the development of industries, the creation of new enterprises with opportunities and potential in this land. The most important task is the development of market infrastructure in industry, agriculture, and the service sector.

Secondly. Improving the effectiveness of reforms carried out in all areas. In agriculture - the development of farms and dekhkan farms, small and medium-sized businesses.

Thirdly. The most important, urgent problem is changing the attitude to work of ordinary workers, workers, their all-round stimulation. In this direction, completely new mechanisms should be developed, first of all, a new system of measures for timely payment of labor should be developed.

Fourthly, it is necessary to conduct research on the development and shortcomings of industry during the years of independence on the basis of archival, documentary and statistical sources on the history of trade and industry. It is necessary to study the history of Karakalpakstan over the years of independence and conduct a historical and economic analysis of industrial development. This information will help Karakalpakstan to become an industrial zone in the future.

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