

Some Considerations on the Role of Trade Relations in the Socio-Economic Life of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article analyzes the socio-economic factors and factors of trade relations in Uzbekistan of region Surkhandarya.

Keywords: *Until the Second World War life in the city, Zagdulov, Ermanova, Kolchuk, Timofeyeva and Kisiyev, workers of the "Zolotoprommat" factory, took the initiative to fulfill the monthly plans by 3 times. F. Knyazov, a graduate of the 10th year school of Uzbekistan, Akamins from the K. Marks school, "Pravda" newspaper, the great state, the endless tortures, and the violent politics.*

Surkhandarya region was established on March 6, 1941, and the city of Termez was designated as the center of the region. Until the Second World War, life in the city continued at a steady pace. However, the war that broke out turned life upside down in Termez, as in other places.

The cold news of the war spread quickly among the residents of Termez. In particular, on the day the war began, rallies dedicated to anti-war, defense organization and military mobilization began to be held in all enterprises and institutions of the city. In particular, similar meetings were held at the Termez cotton ginning plant, the Termez meat plant, the Termez industrial plant, and the Pravda newspaper school. On the first day of the war, 127 people from the city of Termez applied to the military commissariats asking to be sent to the front. among them, the workers of the "Progress" artel in the city V. Moisenko, I. Dodonov, I. Erofeev, H. Kochimov appealed to send themselves to the front.

Zagdulov, Ermanova, Kolchuk, Timofeyeva and Kisiyev, workers of the "Zolotoprommat" factory, took the initiative to fulfill the monthly plans by 3 times. F. Knyazov, a graduate of the 10th year school of Uzbekistan, Akamins from the K. Marks school wrote an application asking them to send themselves to the front. According to "Pravda" newspaper, the school teacher F. Hakimova wrote a petition to the city military commissariat asking her to be admitted to the sanitary brigade of the active army. Women like Vera Volochkina, Anna Shumaxina, A. Fomina from Termezli worked as nurses in the bloody battles and provided medical aid to the wounded soldiers.

Medical worker M.I. Blauishtein sent four of his sons to the war. The workers of the Termez sewing enterprise Anokhin, Onashitsenko, Kravichenko, Almanov fulfilled the monthly plans by 140-144%. Due to the mobilization of many men to the front, many industrial enterprises in the city became vacant. In this regard, work was started on the preparation of women for the profession. 128 women were hired to work in the place of men who went to the front in the Termez industrial complex. In all industrial enterprises in the city, women began to take the place of men who went to the front. In connection with the evacuation of industrial enterprises in districts attacked or threatened by the enemy some industrial enterprises were also moved to Termez. In particular, the Stavropol oil plant was placed in the city of Termez. In addition, the team of the Kharkiv Opera

Theater was also placed in Termez. 48 women began to work at the Termez cotton ginning plant, taking the place of men who went to the front. In particular, S.Mayorova acquired 2 specialties at once. The workers of "Zolotoprommat" artel in the city began to fulfill the daily plan by 200-250 percent. "Progress", "Rodina", "Zolotoprommat" sewing enterprises fulfilled the monthly and annual plans by 150-160 percent. During the war, the supply of food to the fighters was one of the highest priorities. For this reason, the team of Termez Oil Plant addressed to the people of the region and wrote the following open letter. "Dear comrades!!!" let's give our help in order to preserve the health of our defenders who are exterminating the fascist gazandas, deliver oil, milk and brinza to the oil factories in Termez and Denov. May the products you grow from your own needs strengthen the health of our warriors. Let them bring the hours of victory closer."

The team of the Termez oil plant fulfilled the daily plan of processing milk and milk products by 200-250 percent. During the war years, many products were produced in craft artels concentrated in industrial enterprises of the city. During this period, 32 handicraft artels operated in the city. The seamstress of "Rodina" artel R.Davidova was able to receive an honorary label of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, while the worker of "Kyzil Gul" artel S.Tozhiboeva was able to receive a letter of thanks from the chairman of the Defense Committee. In order to provide industrial artels with various masters, short-term courses were also organized under the workshops. In particular, 59 teenagers acquired the craft of shoemaking in the "Progress" artel in Termez. Of course, the difficulties and shortages of the war period had a serious negative impact on the full organization of the production process. If in 1941 more than 2 million bricks were produced at the Termez brick factory, by 1944 only 150,000 bricks were made. Despite the difficulties of the war period, the artisans of the city achieved many milestones in production. Not only over-implementation of state plans, but also at the forefront of sending products to defense funds to the front. For example, industrial enterprises in the city of Termez sent 15 drills, 25 pickaxes, 10 hammers, and 4 saws as material support to the builders of Farhod HPP. 80 shovels were prepared for the "Rodina" artel team. Until January 1943, the city's industrial enterprises sent 149 shovels, 50 hoes, 38 pairs of gloves, 15 pairs of shoes, 103 stretchers, and 352 different containers as aid to the builders of the Farhod HPP.

In general, there was a lot of development in the city of Termez in the 60s and 80s of the last century. During this period, a number of residential buildings, cultural and household institutions, and commercial outlets were built and put into operation in the city: for example, the enterprise that started operating as a national sewing enterprise in 1967 was transformed into a sewing factory by 1972. In the same year, the "Inturist" hotel was built and put into operation. In 1974, a new building of the regional musical drama theater named after M. Uyghur was built and put into operation. In 1977, a natural gas network was brought to the city. In 1971, the 850-seat "Bahor" cinema was built and put into operation.

Between 1970 and 1980, the city of Termez grew in every way. During this period, a car station was built and commissioned in the city (1971). In 1974, the population of the city was 52 thousand people. With the growth of the population, the need for housing has also increased. 5 construction trusts, construction materials combine, construction parts factory, brick factory were put into operation in the city. Thanks to the tireless work of these construction companies, many residential buildings were built in the 4th and 5th districts of the city. As a result, the territory of the city expanded and became adjacent to the Manguzar massif. In 1980-1985, an aqueduct was dug in the middle of the city in order to moderate the air temperature. In 1982, a clock tower was built in the center of Termez city. This also added a lot of beauty to the city. The main square of the city was completed this year.

It was during this period that the construction of the current regional government building was started on the side of this square, but due to difficulties and deficiencies in the 80s, the construction of the building was stopped for a long time. May 12, 1982 was recorded in the history of the city as one of the most memorable dates in the life of the people of Termez. It was on this day that the main square of the city "Dostlik" recreational park, the statue of Alisher Navoi, the opening of the Hayraton bridge, built over the Amudarya connecting Termez with Afghanistan, coincided with this day. The city of Termez has always held an important place as a city of strategic importance as the gateway to the south of the country. Therefore, it is not without reason that the Soviet government paid attention to the city of Termez as a base point in the implementation of its strategic goals and interest in Afghanistan. During this period, Termez was not only a border city, but also an important springboard for the Soviet state's expansion to the Middle East. That is why during the Soviet period, the position of approaching the city as a military city prevailed. As a result, many military units were stationed in the city, which had a serious negative impact on the socio-economic development of the city. The overly violent policy of the ruling regime and the measures it took to militarize the city hindered free creativity. The result reached such a level that neither the city, nor the regional, nor the republican leadership had any right to expand the city or build additional infrastructure buildings. The permission of the military commander's office became necessary for every construction or repair work to be carried out in the city. Since the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan, this process has intensified. As mentioned above, Termez is a geostrategic city with an important position as a gateway to the south and is also considered an important branch in trade relations. Therefore, in 1980, Sovavto, an international cargo carrier, was launched in Termez. Hayraton Bridge in Termez is a mute witness to the transportation of iron coffins with the bodies of hundreds of innocent young men who became victims of the aimless war of the authoritarian regime in Afghanistan. Termez also served as an important route for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Termez serves as an important base point in finding a solution to the issues related to the solution of the Afghanistan problem. Therefore, on May 22, 1989, the UN representative office was opened in Termez. Termez is not only an important geostrategic city, it is also a place of spirituality and enlightenment, whose history can be filled with thousands of years. That is why Termez is a great city that has played an important role in every period of history. Due to the desire of the people to realize their identity, the awakening of spirituality, and the desire to learn the heritage of ancestors, in the late 80s of the last century and on the eve of independence, great good things were done in the spiritual life of the city. For example, in 1989, the wire nets blocking the mausoleum of the great Sufi scholar, the great saint Al Hakim at Termezi, were removed and this enlightened place was opened for pilgrims. This good deed made the whole republic happy. In 1990, the celebration of the 1200th anniversary of the great Muhaddith Abu Isa al-Termizi, who came from our country, according to the decision of UNESCO, played an important role in the wide recognition of the city of Termez again in the world. The breaking of the shackles of the established regime opened the way for the process of positive changes in the life of the city. During its long history, Termez is an ancient city that has gone through a lot of tests, witnessed many invasions, upheavals, and devastating wars. That is why the city was destroyed and rebuilt several times, but did not disappear. The endless love, courage, courage, creativity, and spirituality of the people of Termez for the city survived the difficult trials. Periods have passed, ideologies have changed, views have changed, and tyranny has disappeared, but the reason why Termez lived was the courage and bravery of the people of Termez. Due to the independence of our country, the ideological oppression of the Soviet era, the oppression of the great state, the endless tortures, and the violent politics were put an end to. Our national independence opened a completely new page in the life of the city.

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