

## Formation of the Textile Industry of Uzbekistan, Structural and Territorial Changes in the Industry

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the stages of development of the textile industry of Uzbekistan before the independence. Analysis showed that the development of textiles in the republic went through all stages until the era of industrialization, and during the period when Turkestan was part of Russia, this evolutionary process accelerated revolutionary, and in the 80s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the development of the main industries reached the third Kondratyev cycle.

**Key words:** silkworm breeding, cotton growing, cotton industry, silk industry, carpet weaving, nonwovens industry, textile industry of Uzbekistan.

### Introduction

Since ancient times, due to its natural and climatic conditions, the territory of the republic has been considered as one of the most developed regions of the world for its branches of handicraft textiles. Therefore, today the basis of the country's AFM is made up of such industries as cotton growing, cocoon growing, the deep processing cycle of which is supplemented by textiles. Today the textile industry is one of the main industries in Uzbekistan. 15-16% of working population in the country's industry are employed in the textile industry and testifies to its importance in the country's economy. It is known that at different stages of the development of industrial production, it is important to study the structure of the industrial sphere, specialization, periodic and regional aspects of providing the population with the products of the industry.

### Objects and research methods

To attain the targeted goal, scientific, historical and statistical materials on the development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan were collected and analyzed. Due to natural

and social conditions, the textile industry played and plays an important role in the economic and social life of the peoples living in the modern territory of Uzbekistan. A study of historical sources has shown that, as social development progressed, scattered handicraft textiles grew larger, shops appeared and regional specialization and concentration increased.

Scientific and historical sources show that industrial textiles in Uzbekistan were founded in Soviet times, when the first enterprises were transferred from the RSFSR extraterritorially. Initially, in the industry, production was organized in large enterprises, deepening territorial concentration and its highest form of centralization, and in the 70s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the process of decentralization of production began, the creation of primary energy cycles, enterprises of the secondary sector of the industry, branches of large factories began. When covering these materials, scientific-historical, statistical sources were widely used, statistical data were processed by Microsoft Office Excel.

### **Study results**

The territory of Uzbekistan is one of the most ancient regions in the world in the cultivation of many tropical crops, including cotton, (Asian) whereas in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC silkworms were exported from China and, on this basis, cotton growing, handicraft production of fabrics were considered the main economic activities of the people of Central Asia. Sources about handicraft weaving of Central Asia until the 8<sup>th</sup> century are very scarce, this is due to the conquest of the region by the Arabs. In the 8<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries, in the Caliphate, cotton fabrics were produced and exported in significant quantities from Maverannahr and Khorasan, in addition to Egypt. Central Asian fabrics such as vedari, zandanachi, dibadzha (brocade), coarse calico were known far beyond the region.

Khorezm, Bukhara and Sogd were famous for cotton fabrics, and Fergana – partially for silk fabrics. The settlements and environs of Bukhara – Iskazhkat, Zandana, Sharg were especially famous for their cotton fabric. In the Arab Middle Ages in Bukhara (10<sup>th</sup> century) there were some kind of textile enterprises (workshop), which produced rugs, curtains, Yezdi clothes, pillowcases, prayer rugs and outerwear and exported to Iraq, Persia, Kirman, India and other areas. From all areas of the caliphate, cotton fabrics were exported in significant quantities only from Maverannahr. Turkestan cotton industry was emulated for Persia.

The end of the existence of the overland Great Silk Road increased the importance of textile production in the economy, but trade shifted from distant frontiers to close neighbors (Iran, India), especially with Russia. Among the goods exported to Russia from the Central Asian khanates, cotton and silk fabrics, cotton and agricultural products prevailed. In the second half of the 18th century in Russia, the demand for cotton and silk goods was mainly

met at the expense of the Central Asian khanates. For example, in 1760-1792, the number of fabrics exported to Russia increased 6 times, which amounted to 3 million (Russian) rubles.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century there were no major changes in the form of textile production. As before, fabrics were woven in towns, small workshops and in rural areas in homes. However, during this period, regional specialization in textile weaving increased slightly. In Urgut, for example, alacha was woven, in Margilan, Namangan and Bukhara silk, mixed fabrics and calico. During this period, cities such as Bukhara, Margilan, Namangan and Urgut were considered large textile centers. The territorial concentration and specialization in the industry has increased.

At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the production of cotton, yarn and fabric in the Central Asian khanates increased significantly. During the formation of the cotton industry in the central regions of Russia, foreign trade with the khanates increased. Cotton fiber, yarn, threads, silk fabrics and other textiles were mainly exported from the khanates, and their number increased rapidly. However, at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the share of exports of fabrics, yarns and other finished and semi-finished textile products stagnated somewhat and gradually decreased (Table 1).

In accordance with the demand in the Russian market, the export of cotton fiber from Central Asia has increased every year. For example, in 1861, 152,000 poods (2,489.8 tons) of cotton were exported to Russia, while by 1864 this figure was 704,000 poods (11,264 tons), namely, it increased 4.6 times in four years.

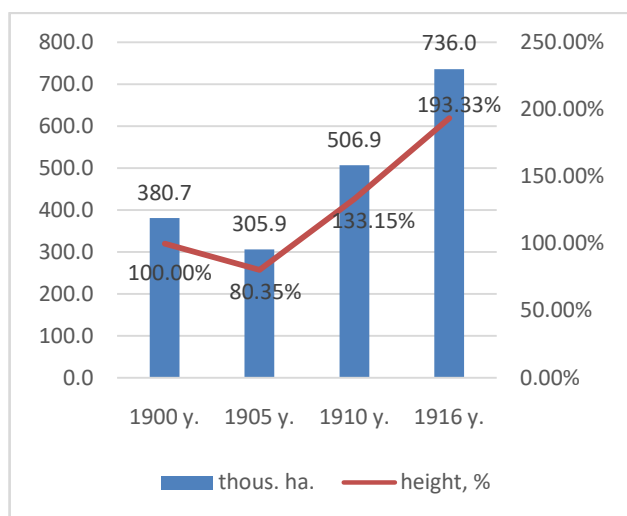
**Table 1.**

**The total volume of textile products, raw materials and other products exported from Central Asia to Russia in 1857-1867 (thousand rubles).**

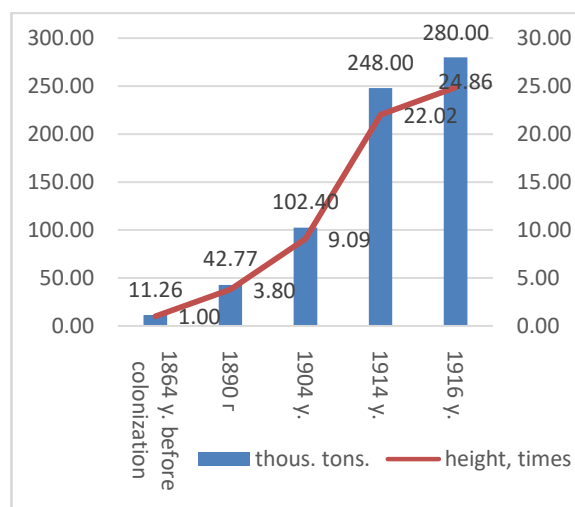
Year	Cotton fiber	Wool	Silk	Cotton fabrics	Cotton yarn	Woolen yarn	Total	Total exports	Share of exports products
1857	640,0	90,5	75,6	717,4	122,0	79,2	1724,7	5516,0	31,3
1858	697,0	91,4	68,9	697,2	113,3	85,0	1652,4	6402,5	24,7
1859	486,0	65,0	93,5	755,9	58,3	85,5	1544,2	7426,8	20,7
1860	713,0	86,6	82,0	655,0	36,5	69,0	1642,1	7534,5	21,8
1861	532,6	62,0	150,0	758,7	135,4	103,0	1544,7	7697,5	22,6
1862	1864,4	68,0	156,0	565,8	74,2	107,8	2876,2	8533,9	33,7
1863	2933,2	114,4	51,8	699,4	52,7	101,2	3953,7	8946,2	44,2
1864	6588,0	180,3	46,0	418,5	112,0	75,0	7415,0	11672,9	63,5
1865	3494,3	119,5	35,5	423,7	233,4	63,6	4370,0	8929,3	48,9
1866	4032,0	265,8	146,2	330,7	83,4	71,7	4919,8	9314,3	52,8
1867	5513,4	352,2	1273,0	534,5	196,4	58,7	7929,8	12621	62,8

**Source:** Kostenko L. Central Asia in the establishment of Russian citizenship in it. – SPb: Bezobrazova and comp. 1871, Appendix 5 (E).

The growing demand for Central Asian cotton and a sharp increase in cotton production in the khanates in a short time have further increased the interest of Russian businessmen and ruling circles in the region. Russian-British rivalry in the region, economic and social interests led to the Russian occupation of Central Asia. Colonial march that began in 1865 came to its end in 1881.



**Picture 1. Expansion of cotton fields in Central Asia during Royal Russia**



**Picture 2. Export of cotton fiber from Central Asia in 1900-1916.**

Drawings are compiled by the authors on the basis of the data: 1. Muminov I. and others. “History of the Uzbek SSR”. – T., 1971, p. 17, 151, 537. (in Uzbek). 2. Bobobekov H. and others. “History of Uzbekistan”. – T., 2001. p. 211. (in Uzbek).

Before the colonization of Central Asia, the khanates produced only about 11,264 tons of cotton fiber, but by 1916 this figure had increased to 280,000 tons, or 24 times more than in 1864 (Fig. 2.2). The production of silkworms has significantly expanded, and enterprises for the production of cocoons have been created. However, most of the cocoon produced was processed abroad, mainly in European (France) countries.

It should be noted that the first industrial enterprises in Central Asia were built during the time of Royal Russia. Industrial production developed mainly only at the initial stage of processing agricultural products. By 1914, 573 industrial enterprises had been created in Central Asia, of which 208 were ginneries.

Industry was mainly developed in Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana regions. The political system in the Bukhara and Khiva khanates strongly hindered the development of

industrial production. The largest number of industrial enterprises was concentrated in Fergana region. In 1913, this region produced 73.0% of cotton fiber, 93.0% of cottonseed oil and 68.0% of the gross product. Although Royal Russia had a monopoly on the inner market, factory production did not completely supplant small handicrafts in the country (Table 2).

**Table 2.**

**Turkestan handicraft textile industry in 1914 (in thousands of gold rubles)**

	In cities		In rural areas		Total		The cost of factory-made products
	Number of workers	Cost of products	Number of workers	Стоимость cost of	Number of workers	Cost of products	
Production of cotton products	6373	1971,9	15262	3740,6	21838	5712,5	169
Manufacture of woolen products	731	380,1	3443	1925,1	4174	2305,2	2195,2
Production of silk products	1010	343,4	1597	432,8	2607	776,2	3363,6
Production of kenaf and other products	1051	256,7	-	-	1051	256,7	-
Total	9365	2952,1	20305	6098,5	29670	9050,6	5727,8

**Source:** Iskanderov I. "Textile industry of Uzbekistan" – T., 1971, b.21

Handicraft production retained its importance in providing the local population with tools and textiles. On the edge of the First World War, there were 108 thousand craft enterprises in the settlements of Turkestan.

Handicraft textiles also retained their status and developed mainly in the old textile centers. Before the October coup in Turkestan, about 30,000 people were engaged in weaving, including 20,000 artisans in the countryside. Handicraft textiles produced more than 60% of industrial consumption in Turkestan (Table 2).

In Russia, due to the weak development of industrial production and transport and communication systems, high competition in the global market, they tried to sell their products without competition in the markets of colonial (Central Asia, Caucasus) and semi-colonial countries.

During the colonial period, the industries of primary processing of raw materials developed in Central Asia, and the country's economy was completely subordinated to the

interests of the metropolis. However, at the same time, industrial production, a progressive transport and communication system, and capitalist relations entered the region, which became a major event in the economic and social life of the region.

After the October Revolution and the Civil War, a number of industrial enterprises were established in the Uzbek SSR. At the same time, some industrial enterprises of the Central Economic Region were "relocated" to the republics of Central Asia without any geographical movement. In particular, the State Trust of Uzbekistan named after "Krasny Vostok" united the Zairaisk spinning mill, textile enterprises in Blagoveshchensk, Moscow and Venyukovo.

In 1928, the volume of production in the republic reached the level of 1913, the cost of fixed assets doubled, i.e. industrial enterprises have grown. During this period, the share of the cotton ginning industry accounted for 96% of the gross industrial production of the republic. The concentration of production at large enterprises was initially positive, but replacing technological lines in accordance with the requirements of the time required a lot of money. This led to a technological, quantitative lag, including in the industries of production of consumer goods.

As mentioned above, there was no textile industry on the territory of the republic before the October coup. The construction of the Fergana Cotton Factory, the firstborn of the textile industry, began in 1926, and the construction of the Tashkent Textile Factory in 1932.

Thus, in the 30s of the last century, two large enterprises for the production of cotton fabrics were created in the republic. The light industry in Uzbekistan developed rapidly and in 1932 the republic produced 251 thousand tons of cotton fiber, or 1.5 times more than in the whole of Central Asia in 1916, 8.5 million linear meters of cotton fabrics and other non-food products of light industry. In 1940, the second stage of the Tashkent textile mill was launched.

This year, 107.4 million square meters of finished fabric were produced, which is 12.6 times more than in 1932 (Table 3).

**Table 3**

**Dynamics of production of the main types of light industry products in Uzbekistan**

years goods	1940	1960	1970	1980	1988
Cotton fiber, thousand tons	538	1063,8	1383,8	1745,3	1571,5

Kenaf and hemp-jute products, thousand tons	3,8	16,9	26,3	33,0	24,7
Raw silk, tons	693	856	1172	1711	2478
Wool, thousand tons				20,7	23,5
Cotton yarn, thousand tons	14,6	34,8	35,4	43,2	94,6
Cotton fabric, million m.sq.	107,4	181,7	169,9	179,8	454,3
Silk fabric, million m.sq.	4,5	19,4	46,0	113,8	138,4
Nonwovens, million. m.sq.	-	-	17,8	39,1	153,3
Woolen fabric, thousand m.sq.	-	-	-	-	70
Woolen yarn, tons	-	-	-	-	-
Stockings-socks, million pairs	8,6	17,0	30,1	43,7	96,1
Knitwear, million pieces	3,5	11,7	32,4	50,9	105,9
Carpets and rugs, million m.sq.	-	0,29	0,11	4,97	6,24

**Source:** Data of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

During the Soviet era, there were a number of changes in the field of sericulture, which developed rapidly, and in 1928, Uzbekistan accounted for 59.0%, or 6,500 tons of cocoons produced in the former Soviet Union. In this regard, the construction of silk factories began in the country. The first silk factories were built in 1921 in Fergana, in 1927 in Samarkand, in 1928 in Bukhara and Margilan. In 1934, a silk fabric factory was built on the basis of the Samarkand craft artel and in 1935, the factory produced 54.8 thousand square meters silk fabrics.

It should be noted that during the 30-40s of the last century, small-scale weaving retained its importance in the private sector. The contribution of private entrepreneurship to the production of silk fabrics was especially great.

In general, before 1940, enterprises and organizations were created in Uzbekistan that bred silkworms and cultivated and drained cocoons, four silk-winding factories and a silk fabric factory. In 1940, 693 tons of raw silk and 4.5 million shoulder straps of silk fabrics were produced in the republic (Table 3).

As a result of the transformation of Uzbekistan into a large cotton-growing region, the need for a large number of packaging and technical fabrics has increased. In this regard, in the 1930s, 4 plants were put into operation in the Down-Chirchik district of the Tashkent



region. Thus, the textile industry of the republic acquired one more industry, and its composition became even richer.

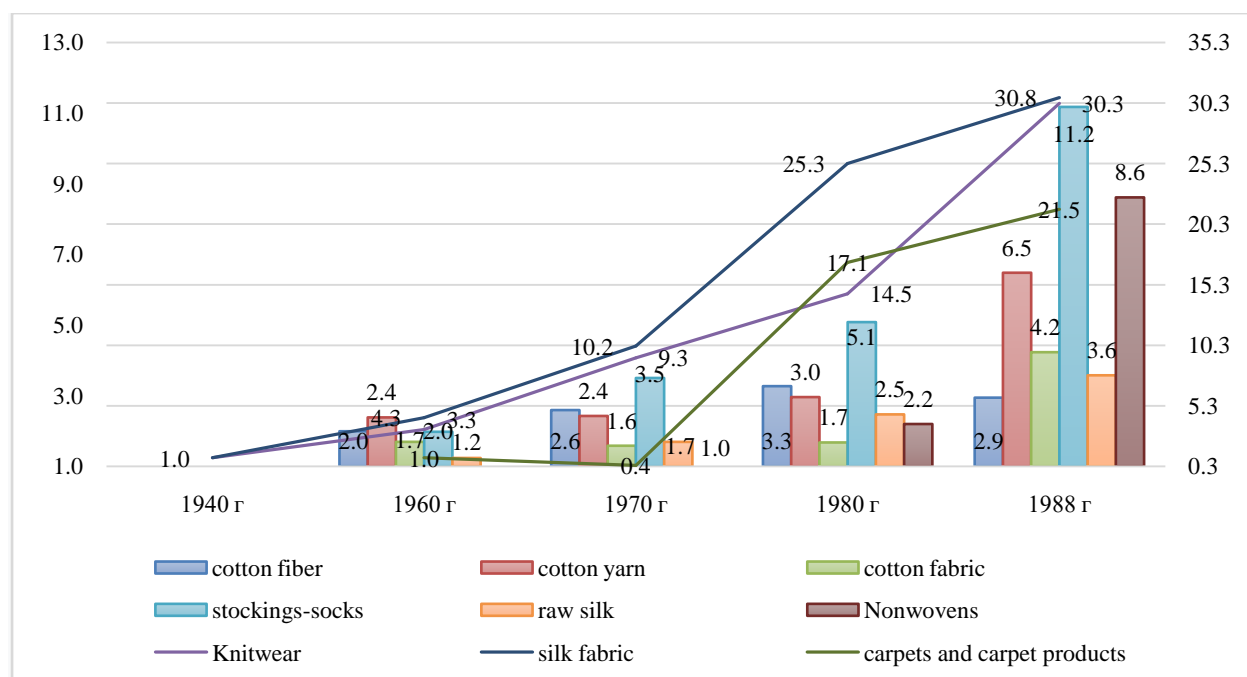
During World War II (1945-1945), more than 100 industrial enterprises, as well as textile enterprises, were transported to Uzbekistan. In total, capacities of 100 thousand spindles and 2500 machine tools were installed at factories in Namangan, Andijan, Gijduvan, Kokand and Fergana.

At the second stage of the development of the textile industry, during the Second World War, production was almost completely subordinated to the needs of the front and the production of various technical fabrics (parachutes, military uniforms, etc.) began. Large and small enterprises have started to produce cotton fabric in almost all regions. These include the cotton factory in Nukus, the construction of which began in 1944 with a capacity of 5350 spinning and 160 weaving looms.

During the war years, the fixed assets of the cotton industry increased by 38.4%, the republic rose to second place in the former Soviet Union in the production of cotton fabric. However, at the same time, little has changed in the silk industry. Cocoon growing has declined. In 1942, a silk factory began operating in Margilan. Initially, cotton was produced here, and since 1943 silk fabric. However, by 1945, only 4.7 million square meters of silk fabrics were being produced i.e. production increased by only one percent compared to 1940. The Second World War caused such great damage to the national economy that it was only in 1958 that production reached the 1940 level.

In 1960, the cotton industry produced 181.7 million square meters of fabric, 1.7 times more than in 1940. In 1970, 169.9 million square meters of fabric were produced i.e. 6.5 percent less than in 1960. The production of yarn, on the other hand, has increased, in particular, 14.6 were produced in 1940; in 1960 34.8; and in 1970 there were 35.4 thousand tons of yarn, or 2.4 times more than in the compared period (picture 3).





**Picture 3.** Growth in production of the main types of textiles (times, 1940-1.0).

**Source:** The national economy of the Uzbek SSR in 1988. – T., 1989.

Until the 1970s, the volume of production in the industry increased significantly through re-equipment and capacity building of existing enterprises, that is, in an extensive manner. But, despite the growth in the provision of the cotton industry with fixed assets, the return on the fund and production efficiency gradually decreased.

In the following decades, the cotton fabric industry has undergone significant changes. In 1973, the Bukhara cotton mills were launched, and in 1979, the Andijan cotton plants. As a result, in 1980, compared with 1970, the production of cotton yarn and fabric increased by 122.1 and 105.8 percent, respectively.

In the late 1980s, branches of large enterprises were opened in Jizzakh, Kurgantepe, Markhamat, Yangikurgan, Besharik, Ramitan, Vabkent, Gijduvan, Khodjeyli, Khazarasp. As a result of the commissioning of a number of factories and the reconstruction of large combines in 1988, the production of cotton yarn and fabrics in the republic increased 2.6 times compared to 1970. The growth rate of the cotton textile industry was much slower in the 1940s and 1980s – 2.4 percent per year, while in the 1980s, it grew at a fast pace, averaging 31.5 percent. As a result, in 1989, the share of Uzbekistan in the former Soviet Union in this industry increased slightly (Table 4).

**Table 4.**

**Share of Uzbekistan in the textile industry of the former Soviet Union**

Types of products	Former Soviet Union		Uzbekistan		Share of Uzbekistan (%)	
	1970 г.	1989 г.	1970 г.	1989 г.	1970 г.	1989 г.
Cotton fiber mln. m.sq	6152	8106	169,9	454,3	2,1	5,6
Silk fabric, mln. m.sq	1146	2123	46,0	138,4	4,0	6,5
Woolen fabric mln. m.sq.	643	708	-	0,7	-	0,1
Stocking socks, mln pairs	1138	2107	30,1	96,1	2,2	4,6
Knitwears , mln. pairs	1230	1890	32,4	105,9	2,6	5,6
Carpets mln. m.sq	30,3	118,0	0,11	6,2	0,4	5,3

**Source:** The national economy of the USSR 1990 - M.: Finance and statistics, 1991. - 684 p.

The silk industry has also undergone significant changes since the 1960s. In the post-war years, the production of cocoons increased from year to year (table 3). However, until the 1970s, the silk spinning industry lagged behind. Therefore, most of the raw materials were exported annually, for example, in 1967, 1607 tons of cocoons were exported from Uzbekistan.

In subsequent years, silk spinning factories were put into operation in Urgench, Namangan and Shakhrisabz, and the old ones were repaired. As a result, from 1970 to 1988, production in the industry increased 3.6 times, fixed assets – 3.8 times, silk raw materials – 2 times, silk fabrics – 2.8 times

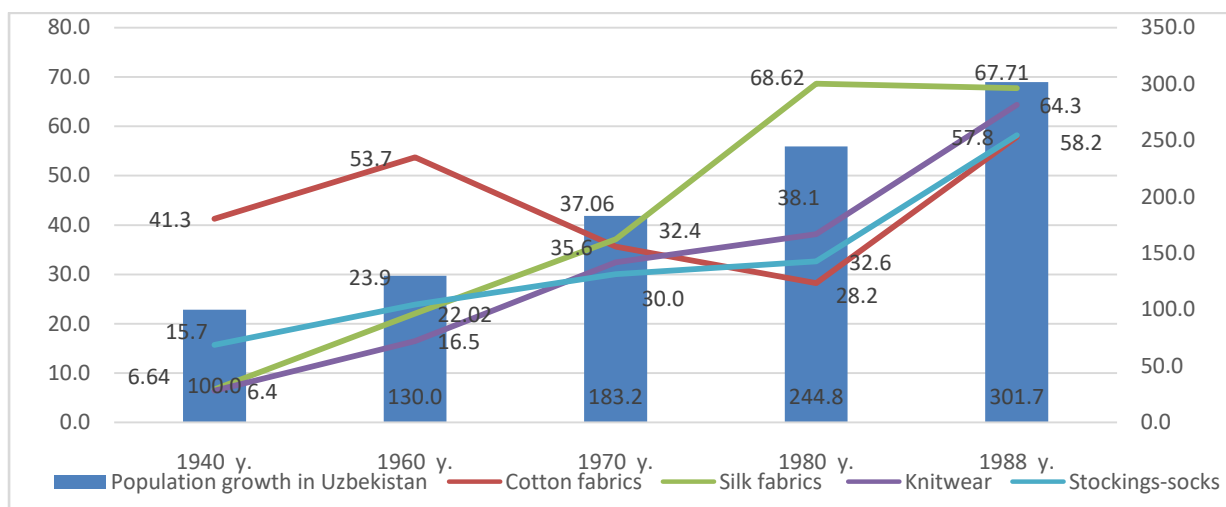
The first enterprise of the woolen and textile industry in the republic was established in Nukus in the 1940s. In the late 1980s, an enterprise for the production of woolen fabrics was created in Samarkand, and a factory for the production of woolen blankets in Tashkent. In the 1970s, the Khiva carpet factory with a capacity of 2.4 million square meters per year was launched [3]. In 1988, the combine produced 2.1 million square meters of wool and mixed fiber carpets, or 34.1% of the industry's production. The Almalyk carpet factory, built in the 80s of the last century, produced 3.5 million square meters of synthetic carpets. Carpet factory "Almalyk" was a part of "Mestprom", which unites hundreds of carpet and other small handicraft artels of light industry. The largest of them were the Samarkand carpet

factory (small handicraft artels) "Khujum" and the Karshi "Uchkun". In general, in 1988 the industry produced 6.24 million square meters of carpets and rugs, which is 21.5 times more than in 1970 (table 3).

The development of furniture, construction and other industries in the 1960s led to the creation of another textile industry – the nonwovens industry. The largest enterprises in the industry are the Namangan and Papal Nonwovens Enterprises, which produced 17.8 million square meters in 1970 and 153.3 million square meters in 1988. During this period, production in the industry increased by 8.6 times (Table 3).

The next branch of the bast industry – the production of moisture-resistant and packaging materials from kenaf – also developed significantly in the post-war years. The annual growth in cotton production in the country has increased the demand for moisture resistant and packaging materials. By the 1980s, the number of factories in Lower Chirchik had grown to 12. At that time, Uzbekistan produced 95 percent of the Kenaf products produced in the former Soviet Union.

During the period when the republic was a part of the Soviet Union, the textile industry of Uzbekistan was underdeveloped, despite its great potential. When the republic prepared more than 60% of cotton fiber and cocoons, 5.3%, of the country's woolen raw materials in 1989, only 5.6% of cotton fabrics, 6.2% of silk fabrics and 1.8% of woolen carpets were produced. Only 9% of the main textile raw material, cotton fiber, was processed to some extent. At the same time, during this period, the country ranked 14<sup>th</sup> in the post-Soviet space in terms of the volume of light industry production per capita, including primary cycle products – the production of semi-finished products.



**Picture 4.** Dynamics of production according to the norms of some textile products per capita (as a percentage of the norms).

The figure was created by the author based on statistical data

Despite minor differences between the regions of the country in the production of raw materials for the textile industry, 71.9% of light industry products were produced in Tashkent and Fergana economic regions. Most of the industry's production was concentrated in large factories and was largely equipped with inefficient technologies. At the same time, the assortment specialization of products in the industries was very narrow, most of the textile products were imported from other republics and from abroad.

Analysis show that in the late 1980s, textile production in the country increased significantly, but per capita production was much lower than the established norms. This cannot be explained by the rapid population growth of the republic relative to the average population growth rate of the former Soviet Union. Because the growth of industrial production in Uzbekistan was higher than the growth of the population. For example, from 1940 to 1989 the population of the republic increased a little more than 3 times, the production of yarn increased 4.2 times, and knitted goods – 30.3 times. However, in 1989, compared with the established norms, the production of cotton fabrics was 58.2%, knitwear – 64.3%, socks – 57.8% (Table 1, Figure 3-4)

### **Conclusion**

The development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan is associated with the following factors and historical and periodic aspects:

- first of all, the territory of Uzbekistan, due to its geographical position and natural conditions, is one of the main ancient centers of textiles and crafts. The peoples of Central Asia have long been engaged in weaving of cotton, silk fabrics, carpets. These products were exported in large quantities to the countries of near and far abroad;

- the emergence of light industry is associated with the invasion of Central Asia by the Russian Empire. During this period, Central Asia was connected with the central part of Russia by a modern mode of transport – railway, the first industrial enterprises were created, including the cotton ginning industry, which was the basis of the cotton industry;

- in the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the republic became part of the former Soviet Union, the first large textile enterprises appeared in the country, but the real development of the industry falls on the end of the third, beginning of the fourth quarter of the previous century;

The above analysis of the formation of the textile industry in the country makes it possible to single out the following stages in the development of the industry (according to the Kondratyev waves):

1. The pre-industrial period lasted until the 1930s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Handicraft textile production was initially fragmented. In the Middle Ages, subject specialization in this area increased. Since the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, regional specialization in textiles has intensified, and at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the first semi-industrial enterprises for the primary processing of textile raw materials were created;

2. In the 1-2 cycle of the industrial period – in the 30-60s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a mechanized textile industry was founded, the production of technical cotton yarn was established, while handicraft weaving retained its importance. The second phase, which covered the period of the Second World War, was characterized by the relocation of a number of enterprises and the emergence of the production of silk fabrics, as required by the situation;

3. At the third stage, which covered the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of the industrial period from the 60s to the 80s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the production complex was mechanized. In the cotton industry, except for a brief crisis between the 60s and 70s, the rate of production increased rapidly. Growth rates were much higher, especially between the 80s and 90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Branches of large enterprises have been created, industrial cooperation has been strengthened, industry for the production of nonwovens has been established, the industry of silk fabrics is rapidly developing due to the production of artificial silk.

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