

## The History of Chemical Industry Development in Navoi Region

*Kholikulova Shakhnoza,*  
*PhD, Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan.*

**Abstract---** This article describes the history of the chemical industry in Navoi region and the history of the gradual growth and expansion of bankrupt chemical enterprises in the first years of independence of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords---** Russian Empire, Former Soviet Era, Chemical Laboratory, Metal Processing, Precious Stones, Agriculture, Electrochemistry, Navoiyazot, Potassium, Phosphorus, Silicon, Production, Action Strategy.

### I. Relevance of the Topic

From the first years of independence, the Government of the Republic, taking into account the leading role of the chemical industry in strengthening the country's economy, has taken the necessary measures to develop industrial enterprises previously owned by the Union. Measures have been taken to ensure the efficient use of mineral resources of state-owned chemical enterprises with long-term production potential, and to intensify the production of high-demand products. In order to increase the economic power and ensure social stability of the republic, the potential of the chemical industry has been expanded. In particular, the modernization of chemical enterprises located in four regions (Fergana, Navoi, Samarkand, Tashkent) has begun on the basis of various government programs.

### II. Problem

While studying the issue, we need to find an answer to the question of when and for what purpose the chemical industry in Uzbekistan was founded.

After the colonial government of the Russian Empire conducted extensive field research in Turkestan and learned of the great potential for the establishment and sustainable development of the mining industry, it began a comprehensive study of the field. On December 19, 1869, the head of mining under the Governor-General of Turkestan AS Tatarinov established a chemical laboratory on behalf of KP Kaufman. Scientists such as IV Mushketov, GD Romanovsky, AF Middendorf, mining engineers such as Barbot-de-Marni, DL Ivanov, PS Nazarov took part in the laboratory work [1]. Scientists are involved in the laboratory to identify gold, silver, copper ore, lead, oil and coal deposits, graphite and building materials and precious stones.

In the context of the transformation of the Emirate of Bukhara into a state dependent on the Russian Empire, Emir Said Abdullah Khan focused on the revival of entrepreneurship and business. In 1886-1888, with the consent of the Emir, the Russian Ministry of Military Affairs laid a railway from Charjou in the Bukhara Emirate through Alat, Karakul, Yakkatut, Kogan, Kyzyltepa to Samarkand, near the Emir's favorite residence Karmana. By order of Abdullah Khan, villages around the railway and later military garrisons began to appear. As a result of the inflow of foreign and Russian investments into the Lower Zarafshan oasis, industrial enterprises, shopping malls and warehouses have appeared. In particular, in 1897, with the consent of the Emir P. Juravko-Pokorsky, a mining engineer, he explored the areas of golden sands in the eastern Bukhara region (including the banks of the Safet River). However, due to lack of funds, G. Siras, a French citizen, was involved in this work, and on the basis of the P. Juravko-Pokorsky concession, "the Siras and K" gold industry joint-stock company was established. By 1910, 18 pounds (7,371 gr.) of gold had been mined from a gold mine commissioned by Pokorsky. The revival of entrepreneurship in the oasis has led to population growth, urban expansion, trade and handicrafts.

This process accelerated further after the construction of the Central Asian Railway. According to I. Sanayev, "under the rule of Abdullah Khan, Bukhara was a period of prosperity and peace." In particular, in 1894, by order of the Emir, a cotton gin plant belonging to the joint-stock company "Poznansky and K" was established near the Karmana railway station. There was no competitor for this enterprise in the area from Kogan to Kattakurgan. It became the first and largest machine-building enterprise in the Zarafshan oasis.

After the introduction of the Soviet system of government in Turkestan, the Central Asian republics became the main supplier of raw materials. In particular, Uzbekistan specializes mainly in cotton growing. As in all sectors of the economy in the former Soviet republics, industrial production has been adapted to the interests of the Center.

During the Soviet era, special attention was paid to geological prospecting in Uzbekistan. As a result of geological exploration in the Central Kyzylkum, in 1952, the Uchkuduk uranium deposit was discovered under the

leadership of geologists EF Trubin and AI Pak. In 1956, its reserves were identified and preparations for mining began. In the middle of this year, construction teams were brought from the central regions of Russia to the Karmana railway station (now Navoi), and construction began in August. On February 20, 1958, the order of the Ministry of Middle Mechanical Engineering was issued to build the base of Uchkuduk Mining and Chemical Combine and a processing chemical plant (now №1 hydrometallurgical plant) within Uchkuduk deposits (March 11, 1958).

**Navoi Electrochemical Combine** is one of the largest chemical plants in Uzbekistan, which is part of the state joint-stock company Uzkimyosanoat. The project for the construction of the plant was approved on March 12, 1960 by the former Union government. The company was launched in 1964. [8] In March 1965, the Navoi Chemical Plant produced its first product, ammonia. In the same year, the plant's staff produced 104,500 tons of ammonium nitrate and 308 tons of tseamide.[9]. In recent years, the company has developed and the range of products has increased. Since 1960, the Navoi Chemical Plant has been producing acetic acid, herbicides-nitran, kotoran, bronotak, insecticides-fozalon, treflan and others [10]. In 1969, the production of hydrocyanic acid, and in 1971, nitron fiber was launched. In 1971, the Navoi Electrochemical Combine was separated from the Navoi Chemical Combine. In 1975, the Navoi Chemical Plant was transformed into the Navoiazot Production Association.[11].

Since 1976, the company specializes in the production of chemical plant protection. In 1980, the company started production of kotoran herbicide. In 1981, the plant was renamed the Navoi Electrochemical Plant [12].

It should be noted that during this period, as a result of improper specialization of industrial sectors of Uzbekistan, the economy and living standards of the population were severely damaged. "As a result, along with agriculture, industry is dominated by primary processing of raw materials, while the production of finished products, especially consumer goods, is insignificant," He said. At present, a large amount of agricultural raw materials (cotton fiber, raw silk and many other raw materials) are exported from the country, and at present about 8-9 billion soums of finished products are imported to meet the needs of the population in consumer goods [13].

More than 70 years of Soviet rule have confirmed that it is difficult to make significant changes in the social life of the people just by growing raw materials. "Central Asia and Kazakhstan supply 99 percent of the country's cotton," he said. The region, with a population of 50 million, produces only 8% of the country's industrial output" [14] Such examples show that the Central Asian republics do not pay enough attention to the development of industrial production.

Such methods of the Center, which were introduced into the system of economic management and production without scientific justification, caused serious damage to the economy of Uzbekistan, as well as other allied republics. The increase in expenditures relative to income as a result of the extensive development of sectors of the economy has exacerbated the contradictions. The fact that the principles of business in economic life are not organized at the level required by the times, has undermined its important directions. As a result, in the mid-1980s, the republic fell to last place in the union in terms of key socio-economic indicators.

The reasons for the slow development of industrial production in Uzbekistan can be seen in the example of some enterprises operating in Bukhara and Navoi \* regions. In particular, at the end of the first half of 1991, the analysis of industrial production in Bukhara region was as follows: 31 enterprises, or one in three enterprises, reduced production by 75,326,000 soums. Compared to the same period last year, the astrakhan plant, cocoon factory, graphite-gypsum plant, Gijduvan and Navoi cotton fabrics, Navoiazot Production Association have allowed the decline in industrial production. Most importantly, the production of one of the two orders on the product list decreased. The share of products not delivered to consumers at the Navoiazot Production Association has significantly increased. In the first half of the year, it accounted for a third of the volume of undelivered products across the province. Production of consumer goods decreased by 7160 thousand soums or 1.7% [15].

**Solution to the Problem: Navoi Electrochemical Plant.** From the first years of independence, Navoiazot Production Association began to introduce new technologies. In September 1993, the "Agama 107 449A" building, which produces textiles based on bioprud, biochemical cleaning pump and Japanese equipment, was launched. It is planned to produce devices for the production of hydrocyanic acid, slag-complementary products [16].

When the State Property Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan became the founder of the company, the enterprise was modernized and new production lines were put into operation. The company has 36 main and 39 base shops. With the introduction of modern high-efficiency technologies, reliable and environmentally friendly cleanliness has been ensured. The issues of technical and technological re-equipment have been resolved. The Navoi Chemical Plant is one of the youngest branches of the chemical industry in the country - the largest enterprise of organic synthesis chemistry. It has special workshops for the production of acetylene, acetic acid, acetyl-cellulose, neutron fibers [17].

In order to redevelop the mechanism of privatization and corporatization of the chemical industry, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted proposals to transform the plant "Electrochemistry" into a closed joint stock company in 1994. The plant began production of new products. Among them there are unique products such as high-quality table salt, activated coal, concrete clay, benzoic acid. In 1996, the Navoi Electrochemical Plant was transformed into an Uzbek-Panamanian joint venture [16].

The company is the only organization in the country that protects plants with chemicals, which specializes in meeting the needs of agriculture in chemicals. At the end of 1996, the company launched a production line with a capacity of 10,000 tons per year in cooperation with the French company "Speischim". Fozalon insectocicide has been shown to be highly effective in killing plant lice, Colorado potato beetle, mites and other pests in fruit crops. In addition to France, the company cooperates with the Swiss companies "Singenta", "Dalston", Germany's "Lurgi", Japan's "Sumitomo", China's "Hunan Export-Import Corporation", and the UK's "Dau Agrosains".[18]

After its transformation into Navoiyazot in 2002, it became a strategically important chemical enterprise in the Uzbek economy.

As a base enterprise of SJSC "Uzkimyosanoat", it began to produce mineral fertilizers, chemicals and other necessary products. Currently, the company produces 30% of the country's chemical products. Today, Navoiyazot supplies 41% of the mineral fertilizers produced in the country.[19]

From 1991 to 2014, the plant produced 14 new products. In particular, the production of a single liquid chlorine, chlorine products and caustic soda in Central Asia, the production of dozens of products such as carpets and carpet products, argon, methanol [18].

Founded in the early 1990s, the chemical industry has played an important role in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 2007 "On the Program of modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of chemical enterprises" [20] was an important step in ensuring economic stability of the enterprise, increasing production and introduction of new technologies. In 2007-2011, 14 projects were implemented.

In 2007, the Uzbek-Iran joint venture "Navoiyazot" began production of plastic containers up to 60 liters, which are convenient for storage and transportation of liquid products. The role of JVs in the development of the country's economy has increased. These are "Sintez LLC in the center of the republic," Navoiyazot OJSC and "TAAEL MASHHAD" LTD Co. of Iran, which have contributed \$ 370,000 to the JV Fund. Initially, the work began with the repair of production facilities. Then the equipment was assembled with the help of the Iranian company "TAAEL MASHHAD" from spare parts made in Germany and England. A total of \$ 650,000 was spent on this equipment. The company has a production capacity of 370-400 canisters per day, which is 150,000 units per year. The product is exported to Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Tajikistan. It should be noted that the raw.

Navoi region was formed on April 20, 1982 from the territories of Bukhara and Samarkand regions. In 1988, the province was abolished as an administrative unit and re-established in early 1992.

Materials required for the production of this enterprise are imported from the chemical complex "Shortangaz" in Kashkadarya region [21].

In 2011, the joint venture Navoi-Beauty Cosmetics, which produces cosmetics in the free economic and industrial zone with the participation of foreign investors, and the joint venture Navoi-Hunan Pulp, which produces children's hygiene products, produced goods worth 2.4 billion soums a year.[22]

The resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 15, 2010 No. PP-1442 "On the development of industrial potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2011-2015" and December 29, 2010 No. PP-1455 "On the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2011" and the Cabinet of Ministers of 2011 On the basis of the Resolution No. 326 of 12 December "On the introduction of the project for the organization of technical silicon production in Navoi region", the organization of technical silicon production in Navoi region was established. In order to ensure the production of poly and silicon silicon, technical silicon, which is the basic product for the production of photocells, the founders of the joint venture "Uz-Kor Silicon" - Uzbekistan (Davgeologiya and Navoiyazot) and the Republic of Korea (NeoPLAND). company). The total cost of the project is 20.8 million US dollars investment was directed [23]. The launch of this project will allow us to produce 99.0% technical silicon and 6.1 thousand tons of micro-silicon per year with a content of 12.0 thousand tons, 99% 441s. [24] More than thirty products based on local raw materials have been mastered through investment and innovation projects.[25]

A project has been developed in Uzbekistan to launch the production of technical silicon worth \$ 24 million by Korean partners. An important aspect of the project is that technical silicon is widely used in aviation and aerospace, automotive, mechanical engineering. As a result of the project, 300 people will be employed. With the establishment of a new complex for the production of polyvinyl chloride and caustic soda, another 700 jobs have been created. The

introduction of new modern production technologies is expanding the company's exports. At present, the company's products are exported to the People's Republic of China, the United Arab Emirates, Ukraine and 14 other countries. [26]

The Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2012 "On additional measures to encourage foreign direct investment" raised the work in this area to a new level [27]. In 2014, the Kyzylkum Phosphorite Complex was commissioned with a total investment of \$ 59.9 million in cooperation with the German company INGENIERING DOBERSES GmbH. Earlier, the company produced 400,000 tons of products a year, but as a result of the new project, the production of high-quality phosphorite concentrate reached 716,000 tons. As a result of the launch of this complex, 136 new jobs were created [28]. The growing interest in entrepreneurship has led to a focus on the modernization of industries, their technical and technological renewal.

In order to further develop the chemical industry in the country, increase its investment attractiveness and expand the volume of foreign direct investment in sectoral diversification, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 2, 2019 "On measures to further reform the chemical industry and increase its investment attractiveness" was made. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and complex mineral fertilizers, including "Navoiyazot" JSC, "Samarkandkimyo" JSC, "Ferganaazot" JSC, "Kokand Superphosphate Plant" JSC, "Ammofos-Maksam" JSC, "Dehkanabad Potash Plant " On the basis of LLC, it is also planned to modernize, expand existing production facilities and build new energy-efficient facilities in Yangier, Syrdarya region and Tomdi district of Navoi region "[29]. The Action Strategy Program for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 includes modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, active investment policy for the implementation of production projects and high-tech processing industries, primarily local raw materials. The rapid development of high value-added products based on deep processing has been identified [30].

### III. Conclusion

Thus, as a result of the creation of legal, socio-economic and other necessary conditions to attract foreign investment in the economy of the Republic during the years of independence, due to the attraction of capital in chemical enterprises of the Navoi region, most of them were launched in the 60s and 80s. modernization of the remaining large industrial enterprises, the need to pay more attention to their technical and technological renewal. Due to the difficult economic situation in enterprises, forms of ownership have changed and production has been adapted to the requirements of a market economy. In these processes, the state played the role of chief reformer. The transition from the production of raw materials to multi-sectoral production has created an opportunity not only to provide the country with a labor market, but also to enter the international market. Foreign investments and partners have been widely involved in the production, and the chemical industry in the region has been developing over the years.

### References

- [1] Мусаев Н.У. XIX асрнинг II ярми- XX аср бошларида Туркистонда саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг шаклланиши. –Тошкент: Иқтисод-Молия, 2008. –Б. 84
- [2] Хайитова О., Курбонов Х. Кармана тарихи. –Тошкент: MASHNUR-PRESS, 2018. –Б.84.
- [3] Вексельман М.И. Российский монополистический и иностранный капитал в Средней Азии (конец XIX-начале XX вв.) –Ташкент, 1987. –С.110.
- [4] Мирзакулов Б.Т. Бухоро амирлиги худудларида кончилик ишлари хусусида // Ўзбекистон кончилик хабарномаси, 2007. № 2/29. –Б. 125. Санаев.И. Зиёвуддин тарихи. –Тошкент: Шарқ, 1995. –Б. 192.
- [5] Шалатонин Б. Бир аср оша (Навоий пахта тозалаш заводининг 100 йиллигига 1894-1995) – Навоий: Қизилтепа, 1995. –Б. 9.
- [6] Темиров Ғ.Т., Одинаева З., Ҳасанов А.С.Қизилқумда кончилик саноати. –Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. –Б. 17.
- [7] <https://uzkimyosanoat.uz/uz/company/history> (05.07.2013)
- [8] Навоий ВДА, 100-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 30-иш, 9 -13 -варақ.
- [9] Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. 4 жилд. –Тошкент: ЎЗМЭ, 2002. –Б. 583.
- [10] <http://www.navoiyazot.uz/uz/kompaniya-haqida/tarix>
- [11] Навоий Электрқимё заводи акциядорлик жамияти. <https://qomus.info/>
- [12] Каримов И. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш остонасида. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011. –Б. 48.
- [13] “Бухоро ҳақиқати”, 1991 йил 17 август.
- [14] Навоий вилояти 1982 йил 20 апрелда Бухоро ва Самарқанд вилоятлари худудларидан ташкил этилган эди. 1988 йилда вилоят маъмурий бирлик сифатида тугатилиб, 1992 йил бошида қайта тикланди.

- [15] “Бухоро ҳақиқати”, 1991 йил 21 август.
- [16] Навоий ВДА, 206-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 78-иш, 96-варак.
- [17] Асанов Г., Набижонов М, Сафаров И. Ўзбекистоннинг иқтисодий ва ижтимоий жўғрофияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1994. - Б.72.
- [18] “Дўстлик байроғи”, 2008 йил 16 июнь
- [19] Каримов И.А. Хавфсизлик ва тинчлик учун курашмоқ керак. Т.10. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2002. – Б.372.
- [20] Кимё саноат корхоналарини модернизациялаш, техник технологик қайта жиҳозлаш Дастури тўғрисида. 27.07.2007 й. ПҚ-677 <https://nrm.uz/contentf.doc>
- [21] “Дўстлик бароғи”, 2007 йил 5 апрель.
- [22] “Дўстлик байроғи”, 2011 йил 16 декабрь.
- [23] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарори. 326-сон.12.12.2011. Навоий вилоятида техник кремнийни ишлаб чиқариш (I босқич) инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. <https://www.lex.uz/tu/>
- [24] Вилоят ташқи иқтисодий алоқалар, инвестициялар ва савдо бошқармаси жорий архив маълумотлари.
- [25] “Навоийазот” ОАЖ 50 йил. – Навоий: А.Навоий, 2014. – Б. 9.
- [26] “Дўстлик байроғи”, 2012 йил 1 июнь
- [27] Навоийда Қизилқум фосфорит мажмуасининг иккинчи босқичи ишга туширилди.// <https://daryo.uz/>
- [28] Зарипов.А. Саҳродаги мўжиза. /Халқ сўзи. <http://www.navoi.uz/uz/footer>
- [29] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Кимё саноатини янада ислоҳ қилиш ва унинг инвестициявий жозибдорлигини ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Қарори // Халқ сўзи, 2019 йил 4 апрель.
- [30] Мирзиёев Ш.М. Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб-интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик-ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қондаси бўлиши керак. Мамлакатимизни 2016 йилда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришнинг асосий яқунлари ва 2017 йилга мўлжалланган иқтисодий дастурининг энг муҳим устувор йўналишларига бағишланган Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг кенгайтирилган мажлисидага маъруза. 2017 йил 14 январь. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. –Б 15.