



Cities of Uzbekistan in Soviet times

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Abstract: *This article discusses the problems of urban development, the typology and classification of cities, the processes of urbanization, the growth of the number of cities, the population of cities, culture, economic development of cities, industrial cities, communications, ecology.*

Keywords: *Khilkovo, economic development, industrial cities, urbanization in Uzbekistan.*

In the 50s and 80s, the construction materials industry developed in Uzbekistan. Before the war, several small brick factories operated on the territory of Uzbekistan, the Khilkovsky Cement Plant, built in 1926 in Bekabad, the Kuvasai Cement Plant, built in 1932, in 1985 many enterprises of the building materials industry produced various construction products. Among them are the Bekabad, Kuvasai, Angren, Akhangaran, Navoi, Kumkurgan large cement plants, Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyul, Angren, Akhangaran, Bekabad, Bektemir, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Andijan, Chirchik, Ferghana, Karshinsky, Nukus, a total of 11 large-panel house-building plants, etc. Uzbekistan has established the production of various building materials - cement, slate, tool pipes, finishing plates, thermal insulation, waterproofing materials, ceramic pipes, etc. Enameled cast-iron bathtubs, sinks, cast-iron sewer pipes were produced at the Angren household appliances plant, pipes at the Angren Ceramic Products Plant, ceramic pipes at Jose. The enterprises of the local industry have established the production of alabaster, Ganch, lime, tiles, raw materials, reeds, slabs. The production of paving stones based on marble and other decorative stones, which are widely used in modern construction, has developed.



There are 34 marble deposits in Uzbekistan. In Tashkent, Gazalkent, Akhangaran, Kitab, Nukus and Gaza, there are factories and plants for processing marble and making building materials from it. In the 50s and 80s, the machine-building industry of Uzbekistan became multidisciplinary. In 1985, out of 1,549 production associations, combines and enterprises operating in the industry of the republic, more than 100 belonged to the machine-building sector, the weight of machines manufactured on them amounted to 16% of all industrial products. Measures were taken in the republic to develop the machine-building industry, primarily serving cotton farming. Tashkent Agricultural Plant (Tashselmash was considered the main enterprise of agricultural engineering") in 1960, 3184 cotton harvesters were produced at the Tashselmash plant, and in 1985 -9425. These machines were exported by the central authorities to the Federal republics, as well as to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and 38 other foreign countries. Branches of the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant were built in the cities of Syrdarya, Chirchik and Asaka, where the production of various parts of cotton harvesters was established. In the 50s, a factory was built for the production of gearboxes for agricultural machines and a number of tractor units. In 1963, the plant was named Tashselmash Tractor Assembly Plant, and since 1971 - Tashkent Aggregate Plant of agricultural machinery. In 1957, a large Tashselmash plant was built on the basis of a machine-building plant for the cotton gin industry. The plant has established the production of unmanned vehicles and spare parts for the GAZ-51 truck. In 1967-1971, the plant was re-equipped, production of tractors was established and received the name "Tashkent Tractor Plant". In 1970, it produced 21.1 thousand tractors, 38.5 thousand trailers, and in 1985 -26.4 thousand tractors, 38.1 thousand trailers. The plant's products were exported by the central authorities to Cuba, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and more than 30 other foreign countries. An important place in the mechanization of agriculture of the republic is occupied by the Uzbek agricultural machinery plant. This plant, which has been named Tashselmash since 1948,



produces mowers, disc rams, grinding machines, pump sprayers, motors, seeders. In 1960, a shovel machine was put into production, and in 1965, a cotton harvester that collected cotton spilled on the ground and harvested cotton. In 1976, the Uzbek Agricultural Engineering Production Association was established. The Tashselmash plant, the Tashkent Chemical Agricultural Machinery Plant and the Pakhtakor Agricultural Machinery Plant were joined to the association. The enterprises of the association organized the production of seed drills for sowing seeds of various modifications, cotton pickers, pollinators, sprayers, shoveling machines, cotton harvesters, spare parts and consumer goods. The Union's products were exported to the Union republics, as well as to 28 foreign countries such as India, Iran, Afghanistan, and Greece. In the 50s and 80s, the construction materials industry developed in Uzbekistan. Before the war, several small brick factories operated on the territory of Uzbekistan, the Khilkovsky Cement Plant, built in 1926 in Bekabad, the Kuvasai Cement Plant, built in 1932, in 1985 many enterprises of the building materials industry produced various construction products. Among them are the Bekabad, Kuvasai, Angren, Akhangaran, Navoi, Kumkurgan large cement plants, Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyul, Angren, Akhangaran, Bekabad, Bektemir, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Andijan, Chirchik, Ferghana, Karshinsky, Nukus, a total of 11 large-panel house-building plants, etc.

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