

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE BUKHARA REGION IN 1992**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the acceleration of industrial production in the Bukhara region in 1992, the emergence of modern industrial sectors, and their contribution to labor productivity.

**Keywords:** Incoms-Telecom Holding; Karakul leather; Bukhara-Omega-Furs; Gufik-Avicenna; Kronos AG; Nigora garment factory; Karera; Tetra-Pak.

In the early years of independence, cooperation was established with a number of prominent foreign companies in order to develop industrial production in the Bukhara region, and several industrial enterprises were launched. In particular, an agreement was reached with the Kostroma Region of the Russian Federation to construct joint ventures in Bukhara for the processing of agricultural products. Cooperation was also established with the Kyzylorda Region of Kazakhstan to set up an enterprise for processing Karakul leather.

Agreements were signed with the People's Republic of China to establish joint ventures for a sugar factory, a sheep leather processing plant, and the preparation of wool for carpet weaving. Relevant documents were signed with Bulgaria's Incoms-Telecom Holding to allocate funds for the construction of a joint electro-technical equipment enterprise in Bukhara. From the end of 1992, a joint venture established in cooperation with South Korea began producing color televisions<sup>1</sup>. In the first half of 1992, industrial enterprises in the region produced goods worth 4,013.7 million soums. Compared to the same period of 1991, output increased by 104.7 million soums, or 2.7 percent. The volume of consumer goods production amounted to 3,774.5 million soums, representing a 1.5 percent increase compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Food production declined by 19.2 percent. The main reason for this decrease was the disruption of previously existing economic ties between enterprises and regions. The Bukhara spinning and weaving production association failed to receive 1.8 million meters of coarse cotton fabric from the Jarkurgan, Mangit, and Bogot factories<sup>2</sup>. Communication enterprises fulfilled their revenue plan by 109.7 percent. Over a six-month period, capital investments amounting to 770.4 million soums were utilized<sup>3</sup>.

In Gijduvan district, a number of measures were implemented in the field of privatization, resulting in the establishment of more than 80 privately owned enterprises. These enterprises

<sup>1</sup> Buxoro vioyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 6-yig'ma jild.13-varaq

<sup>2</sup> Buxoro vioyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 6-yig'ma jild.14-varaq

<sup>3</sup> Buxoro vioyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 6-yig'ma jild.15-varaq

employed over 1,000 people. All departments of the poultry factory, the “Gijduvan” state farm, and the household services production administration were transformed into lease-based enterprises, totaling 15 units.

Many small enterprises of the district household services administration—particularly barber shops and certain small workshops—were privatized and transferred to their employees on the condition of payment. However, the processes of managing and privatizing state property, developing entrepreneurial activity, and promoting individual peasant and farmer households in agriculture lagged behind in the district.

The provision of appropriate machinery, equipment, and raw materials for the normal operation of private small enterprises and farmer households became increasingly complicated. A total of 52 efficiently operating cooperatives and small enterprises generated more than 22.6 million soums in revenue and paid 265 thousand soums in taxes to the state budget<sup>4</sup>. In 1992, 20 percent of agricultural products were processed<sup>5</sup>. In the Bukhara region, it was planned to launch industrial enterprises in cooperation with a number of foreign countries. Among them was the Bukhara–Greece joint venture “Bukhara-Omega-Furs,” specializing in the processing of Karakul leather, as well as the “Gufik-Avicenna” enterprise, which produced pharmaceuticals in cooperation with India. In addition, a joint venture producing gossypol-free protein, cottonseed oil, and husk was established in cooperation with Israeli partners.

Furthermore, cooperation with South Korea was initiated for the production of color televisions; with Chinese industrialists for the establishment of a sugar factory; and a non-alcoholic beverage workshop was equipped with machinery supplied by Germany’s Kronos AG company<sup>6</sup>.

From 1992 onward, machinery produced by the well-known Swiss company Benninger was installed at the Bukhara cotton-textile combine. At the Nigora garment factory, Japanese sewing machines were put into operation.

In the region, industrial production during the first eleven months of 1992 increased by 359 million soums compared to the same period of 1991, reaching 105.0 percent. The growth rate of consumer goods production reached 112 percent<sup>7</sup>. During the first eleven months of 1992, capital investments amounting to 2.5 million soums were utilized. Construction and installation works worth 1 billion 315 million soums were completed<sup>8</sup>. During 1992–1993, it was planned to remove 22 local service enterprises, 238 retail outlets, and 581 household service workshops from state ownership and to change their forms of ownership<sup>9</sup>. During the harvest festivals held in the districts, two major enterprises were opened in Jondor and Bukhara districts. In Jondor district, the milk processing plant, for which the collective farm named after Toshqul Hotamov

<sup>4</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 6-yig'ma jild.40-varaq

<sup>5</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 6-yig'ma jild.108-varaq

<sup>6</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 6-yig'ma jild.117-varaq

<sup>7</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 5-yig'ma jild.70-varaq

<sup>8</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 5-yig'ma jild.72-varaq

<sup>9</sup> Buxoro viloyat davlat arxivi. 1459- Fond, 1- ro'yxat. 5-yig'ma jild.75-varaq

served as the main customer, was constructed in an exceptionally short period under a conversion program by builders from the “Yukprommontaj” trust in Navoi. Operating in two shifts, the enterprise processed up to 20 tons of milk per day and produced seven types of products.

In the collective farm named after Usmon Yusupov in Bukhara district, a large 150-seat “Chaqmoq” garment workshop was commissioned with the assistance of Italy’s renowned Karera company. The president of Karera, Emilio Takello, expressed admiration for the craftsmanship of Bukhara’s skilled seamstresses.

Equipment for sugar and alcohol production plants, imported from the Chinese city of Sisikara, was planned to be installed in Romitan district. The Swiss company Tetra-Pak was scheduled to install equipment for the filling and packaging of dairy products.

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