



Social And Political Life In Uzbekistan After The Second World War

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the social and political processes that took place in Uzbekistan in the years after the Second World War, the measures implemented by the center on the basis of administrative command and its impact on the life of the local population. Also, in the years after the war, the changes and problems that occurred in the social support and household life of the population were analyzed on the basis of primary sources.

Keywords:

power, management, autocracy, administration, economy, social life, problem, national economy, need.

Introduction.

The complex post-war conditions made it difficult for the leadership of the Union to restructure the administration based on the requirements of the times, to reform the strategy of socio-economic development. People expected a lot from post-war life. In particular, the violent and administrative methods of management made the masses very sad. Along with the reconstruction of the national economy based on the needs of the peacetime, it was necessary to renew the spiritual environment of the society. Unfortunately, such changes were not implemented. Because it was very difficult and impossible to change the style of management built on the basis of administration. Therefore, the fact that the central government, instead of liberalizing the administration, soon followed

the path of further strengthening the autocratic order, became invisible in the process of subsequent events and in the unpleasantness that occurred in social life.

Materials and Methods.

During the Soviet period, a number of scientific works were created in Uzbekistan, dedicated to the development of industry and the construction of industrial enterprises. Among them, the works of S. Ziyodullaev, J. Olmasboev, V. Kudryashov, K. Qasimov, Kh. Joraev, S. Karaboev, Sh. R. Marasulov, A. Jo'rakulov, A. Orolov, K. Karimov, which are directly related to the topic under study, are cited. Also, during the research period, a number of dissertation works on the history of industry in Uzbekistan were completed. F. Ishakov, D. Babadzhanova and B. Khasanov's studies can be cited as an example.

R.Aminova, G.Rizaev, Yu.Ishakov, V.Valiev, Kh.Saidov as the literature analyzing the changes in agriculture in the 50-60s of the 20th century, the development of new lands, the training of specialists in the agricultural sector, and the social condition of the rural population. , A. Tojiboev, B. Siddikov, Z. Choriev, I. Kholikov, R. Egamberdiev, S. Tilekulov, K. Rahmonov, Kh. Karimova, S. Mamarasulov, A. Razzokov and others can be mentioned. In these literatures, there is no analysis of the situation related to the year-by-year growth of cotton monopolies in the republic, the problems in the social situation of the Uzbek farmer, and the growing complexity of the ecological situation.

Results and discussion.

The tyrannical authorities controlled by Stalin and Beria put special emphasis on strengthening the authoritarian regime. In the process of implementing the directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b) in practice, the ideological institutions of the autocratic regime went the way of establishing complete control over the socio-economic and cultural life of the national republics and ruthlessly killing employees who had a different opinion or demanded their rights. This can also be learned from the statement of tasks given in the instruction 47 (Moscow, 06.1947 Prikaz NK (003))[1].

In the first paragraph of this document, it is mentioned that it is necessary to fight to hire people who have organizational skills and are popular among the people, and if they refuse, it is necessary to block their way to higher positions. the fact that it is emphasized that it is necessary to achieve the placement of employees also reveals the true character of this system.

Nevertheless, the people, inspired by the glory of the peaceful period after the war, worked tirelessly and began to show initiative in all aspects of the national economy. In production, the minting movement was rampant. Thanks to the measures taken, the country's industry steadily increased its production capacity in the post-war years. This made it possible to improve people's lives, cancel the card system, increase the value of

money, and implement a number of other social activities.

In 1947-1948, a good harvest of agricultural crops improved the food supply of the population, albeit slightly. By 1947, the card system of providing the population with food and daily necessities was abolished. Monetary reform was also carried out in the same year. These measures stabilized the country's financial situation, but aggravated the situation of the population, as many goods that were now sold at commercial prices were expensive for the population. As a result, many goods remained unsold. Between 1947 and 1950, their prices decreased 5 times [2] On March 1, 1950, the price of food products was reduced by the following amount: flour and flour products by 21-30%, cereal - by 12-20%, meat and sausage products by 24-35% , fish and fish products became cheaper by 10-35%, beef fat by 30%, milk and milk products by 10-35%[3]. But still the price of products was 2 times higher than in 1940.

Despite this, the people worked hard. Thanks to the selfless work of millions of people, the national economy quickly began to go on the path of peaceful construction. At that time, in the programs adopted by the Soviet state for the restoration of the national economy, the main funds and means were directed to the western regions destroyed by the war, and the eastern regions, including Uzbekistan, had to rely on their own funds. On top of that, Uzbekistan had to fulfill the task of the center to help the western regions of the Union, despite the deficits in providing the population with food and consumer goods, the lack of qualified workers and specialists in the reconstruction of the economy. For example, Uzbek liaison officers mobilized 300 specialists to Dnepropetrovsk region, and Tashkent railways mobilized 230 railway workers to restore railways in the west. In addition, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Turkmenistan, the eastern regions of Russia, the autonomous republics of Chuvashistan, Tatarstan and Bashkortostan delivered to Ukraine 5000 tractors, 300 cars, 500 tractor plows and a large number of other agricultural machines.

Uzbekistan sent pumps, compressors, lifting cranes, electric cables and other equipment to restore Donbass mines [4].

As a result of the Stalinist repressive policy of the Soviet state, the relocation of more than twenty nationalities and peoples to Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, as well as due to the population evacuated to Uzbekistan during the war, there were major changes in the national composition of the republic's population. Despite the persecution and restrictions of the ruling regime against the displaced peoples, the Uzbek people, remaining true to their tolerance and humanitarianism, treated the displaced people warmly. He showed them a kind of generosity in supplying them with land, housing, and food.

For example, according to information up to July 1, 1945, out of 6569 families specially relocated to Fergana region from Crimea and Georgia, 4322 families were accepted as collective farm members and provided with private estates and land. Out of 3847 families, 979 families were allocated agricultural loans.[5] In 1949, during the second stage of resettlement of Greeks living on the shores of the Black Sea and Crimea, 12,000 ethnic Greeks were settled in the cities of Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyol. 14 towns were built specially for them.[6]

According to the data of January 1, 1949, the number of people specially relocated to Uzbekistan was 177,090.[7]

Especially in the years after the war, the people of Uzbekistan did not spare their unselfish help to the people evacuated during the war, including the families of military servicemen, orphans, disabled people due to the war. For example, in 1946, 236,931 thousand rubles were allocated by the social welfare bodies of the Republic for the needs of families displaced by the war.[8]

In 1948, 159,420 military servicemen's families were accounted for by the republic's social welfare bodies[9]. In 1950, funds in the amount of 221,800 thousand rubles were allocated as assistance to these families.[10] All the difficulties of the reconstruction period were overcome primarily due to the hard work

of the people. During this period, the people's enthusiasm for work was sincere, and they were ready for all the difficulties of life in order to ensure a peaceful and prosperous life for their children. However, the authoritarian regime continued the restoration process almost in wartime mode. After the end of the war, the Center's policy aimed at increasing the cultivation of raw cotton in Uzbekistan was revived. In 1946, the union government also passed a special decision regarding the supply of raw materials to the textile industry. According to this decision, it was planned to increase the production of raw cotton by 2.5 times by 1950 compared to 1946.[11]

The center has always strictly controlled the work of the republic regarding the implementation of the plan set for the republic regarding the production of raw cotton. In cases of non-fulfilment of cotton deliveries, serious measures were taken, from discussion at the center to prosecution. For example, in 1947, the Republic's failure to fulfill the cotton transfer plans was discussed in the Center, and the Republic's leadership was accused of "forgetting the interests of the whole state in the name of local duties.[12]

During this period, no one paid attention to the issue of the improvement of the villages. For this reason, many rural workers lived in half-ruined buildings and land plots. The level of providing household and medical services to the population was extremely low. For example, in 1950, there were 604 treatment facilities in Uzbekistan with a total of 32,400 beds. Also, there were 49.7 treatments per 10,000 population[13]. However, from the reports of the official state bodies to the mass media, all propaganda agencies constantly promoted the improvement of the living standards of the population year by year.

For example: the real wages of industrial workers of Uzbekistan increased by 2.2 times in 1948 compared to 1940, and the annual fund of wages of workers and employees of the republic increased by 3.1 times [14], or the fact that the turnover of retail goods in Uzbekistan increased more than twice only in 1946-1948. , it is emphasized in the historical literature of this

period that in 1948, through the state trade and cooperation of goods, 53% more bread, 73% sugar, 67% confectionery products, 21% yarn, and 38% more shoes were sold to the population of the republic than in 1947 [15].

However, it should be noted that in 1946, the monthly salary of industrial workers in the republic was 453 rubles, while the monthly salary of workers-servants in state farms was 165 rubles [16]. During this period, the system of payment of wages for labor in republican collective farms was based on the working day, and they were paid in kind, i.e. with products, depending on the working day. Due to this payment system, collective farmers were not interested in high labor productivity. Because of this, the interest of the collective farmers to work was decreasing. However, the system of forced use of people still prevailed in the collective farm fields, and the procedure for taking administrative measures against those who did not fulfill the minimum working days was still maintained.

In such conditions, it was not possible to satisfy the simple demands and needs of the population. In the early post-war period, the population's need for agricultural products was insufficiently met. Therefore, the demand for agricultural products was extremely strong. For example, even in the early 1950s, the republic could not reach the level of the pre-war period in the area of cultivated land. The total yield of grain crops increased from 615,500 tons to 443,000 tons compared to 1940, and vegetables from 315,200 tons to 164,300 tons; grapes from 1302 thousand tons to 840.2 thousand tons; Polish products fell from 331,900 tons to 153,400 tons. [17]

At the same time, the yield of vegetable crops fell from 125 to 73 centners per hectare, and that of rice crops from 84 to 66 centners, hemp from 30.9 centners to 30.4 centners [18].

Conclusion.

During this period, most of the farms had very low wages. For example, even in 1950, in 189 collective farms in Uzbekistan, labor was paid in a limited way with grain without payment at all, and members of 42 agricultural artels were not even given grain. In another 528

agricultural artels, workers were paid less than 1 ruble per working day, and in 165 collective farms less than 0.5 kg of grain was given [19]. In such conditions, the farmstead of the villagers became his only source of livelihood. The total income of collective farmers was about 1.5 times lower than the income of industrial production workers. On average, a collective farmer's family had 1090.1 rubles per year. Of this money, 674.2 rubles were spent on food, 207.9 rubles were spent on non-food goods, mainly on gas and clothes. As a percentage, it was 61.8 and 19.1 percent [20]. This was not a normal ratio at all. The diet of the villagers was also not suitable for physiological needs. According to the data of the inspection carried out by the republic's statistical authorities in 1950, each member of the collective farm family received an average of 214 kg of flour products; 11.9 kg of rice; 16.1 kg of potatoes; 32.7 kg of vegetables; 42.9 kg of poly products; 11.1 kg of fruit; 25.6 kg of milk; 1.2 kg of fat; 9.6 kg of meat and meat products 18 eggs; 1.8 kg of sugar was correct. [21] During this period, the diet of the villagers had the same color and consisted mainly of bread and bakery products.

In the first years after the war, the population's need for housing was also quite large. As a result of the war, the population's housing and household problems became extremely acute. Due to the hardships and shortages of the war period, many residences, schools, and cultural institutions were in need of repair and turned into half ruins. In the years after the war, the lack of fuel and building materials was evident.

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