



SOCIAL AND HOUSEHOLD LIFESTYLE OF THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN (IN THE 60S AND 70S OF THE XX CENTURY)

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Abstract

This article describes the social life of the population of Uzbekistan in the 60-70s of the 20th century on the basis of historical literature. Also, the impact of the reforms implemented in the financial sector on the household life of the population has been revealed.

Key words: Population, labor, Uzbekistan, social life, industry, economy, finance, money, workers, food.

The establishment and development of the country's economic life, as well as financial policy, is one of the main conditions for improving the social living conditions of the population. The positive resolution of the issues of salaries of workers in various fields, social security of the population, housing, the level of consumption of food products by the population, and family income depends on the state financial policy.

One of the unique features of Uzbekistan is the demographic situation. Because the population increase in Uzbekistan was several times higher than the rate of the Union. For example, in 1961, the population of Uzbekistan was more than 8 million, and in 1970, it was more than 12 million people¹.

The rapid growth of the population has caused a number of problems in the social sphere. He put on the agenda issues such as increasing the number of educational institutions, expanding the catering industry, creating new jobs, and increasing the number of residential buildings.

The growth of the national income in Uzbekistan has lagged far behind the growth of the population. When dividing the national income per capita, it became clear that Uzbekistan is far behind the Allied republics. For example,

¹ Народное хозяйство Узбекской ССР за 70 лет Советской власти. – Ташкент, 1987.– С. 5. Народное хозяйство Узбекской ССР. 1990.– С.14.



compared to 1960, in 1970, the national income spent per capita in the Union increased by 176%, while in Uzbekistan, this figure was 141%².

The economic policy carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan had a serious impact on the social life of the population. First of all, this was clearly visible in the analysis of average monthly salaries of workers and employees, social security, income and expenses of the population, savings in savings banks, housing, trade and other services provided to the population.

During this period, the monthly salaries of workers and servants also grew slowly. In 1960, the monthly wages of agricultural workers were much lower than in other fields. Also, the monthly wages of workers and employees of the industrial sector have grown very little over the past ten years. However, during this period, it is observed that the development of production was at an extremely high level. Even the monthly salaries of teachers with higher education have become less than the salaries of uneducated workers.

In 1965, 73.1% of the income of the families of workers and servants came from wages, 22.8% from pensions, 2.4% from stipends, and 2.4% from auxiliary farms³.

On July 15, 1964, the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers to increase the monthly salaries of employees was announced. In the decision, the minimum wage was set at 40-45 rubles, the salary of education workers was increased by 25%, that of healthcare workers by 23%, that of catering workers by 18%, and that of housing and utility workers by 15%.

In 1971, milkmaids were paid in accordance with the 5th grade, and those in the 5th grade received a salary of 69 rubles 42 kopecks. Ordinary locksmiths were paid on the basis of the 4th grade, and an average salary of 67.3 rubles per month was paid.

Very little funds were allocated from the state budget of the USSR for social security. Over the years, the funds allocated to the social sector from the budget have remained almost unchanged. For example, only 7.8% of state budget expenditures in 1961, 7.9% in 1962, and 8.1% in 1963 were allocated for this purpose. The amount of budget expenses for many children and single

² Народное хозяйство СССР в 1980 году.–С.540., Народное хозяйство Узбекиской ССР в 1982 году.– С.195.

³ Народное хозяйство СССР за 60 лет.– Ст.сб. М.: Статистика, 1977. – С.490.



mothers has also been very low. For the current years, it was 3.5 percent, 3.6 and 3.7 percent⁴.

If these numbers are compared with the growth of the population, the real situation becomes apparent.

In the 60s of the 20th century, the state paid partial attention to the issue of pension provision, and the legal foundations of the field were created. On December 11, 1964, the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR to grant pensions to collective farmers was announced. A uniform pension scheme has been established for all network workers and employees. New types of social assistance in the form of benefits and reliefs have appeared. Privileges such as use of city transport for the elderly and disabled, multi-disciplinary boarding houses, children of orphanages, prostheses, disabled and pensioners have been introduced.

On July 15, 1965, the USSR government's Law "On pensions and allowances for collective farm members" was adopted⁵.

The importance of this law is that it formed a guaranteed system of social security based on uniform principles and norms. He created a centralized fund for social security on the scale of the Union for collective farmers. According to the law, the maximum amount of pension is 102 soums, and the minimum amount is 12 soums. In 1965, it was planned to provide pensions and allowances to 369,000 collective farmers in Uzbekistan, and 69 million rubles were allocated for this.

In Uzbekistan, the measures of the Soviet state regarding the appointment of pensions had almost no effect, and as a result, the living standards of pensioners and ordinary citizens decreased day by day. Average pensions are lower than average wages, and in the 1960s the average pension was about two-thirds of the average wage. For example, the average salary is 68.8 soums, while pensions are 30-35 soums.

The lack of a clear procedure for determining pensions in Uzbekistan, the fact that pensions are assigned on the basis of the level without taking into account the collective farmer's labor contribution to public production, was the main shortcoming of this system.

⁴ Советской Узбекистан за 40 лет. –С.35-36.

⁵ Справочник нормативных документов по социальному обеспечению. –М.: Финансы и статистика, 1982.–С.94-99.



In August 1965, there were a total of 332,523 pensioners in Uzbekistan, and an average pension of 13 rubles 12 kopecks was assigned to them. In the republic, the amount of pension was less in Tashkent city (12 rubles) and Khorezm region (12 rubles 66 kopecks). The average pension amount was higher in Tashkent region (14 rubles 11 kopecks) and Surkhandarya region (14 rubles 14 kopecks). The amount of pension will decrease in some months across the country. For example, the average pension decreased from 13 rubles 12 kopecks in September 1965 to 13 rubles 10 kopecks in October of this year. It is observed that it decreased in September-October of this year in Karakalpakstan ASSR, Fergana, Syrdarya and Kashkadarya regions. The amount of pension assigned to some collective farmers was extremely low. For example, in 1965, G. Shaykhutdinov 3 rubles 60 kop., G. Chuzhayev 3 rubles 30 kop., Jumatayev 2 rubles 91 kop. a pension in the amount of.

There are many difficulties in determining the age of pensioners. The age of most pensioners was determined not based on archival documents, but according to the testimony of witnesses. Due to such inaccuracies in the documents of pensioners, in most cases, the lowest amount of pension is assigned to them. For example, in the Beruni district of the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, 515 collective farmers are given the minimum pension. In general, 450,000 collective farmers received pensions in Uzbekistan in 1966⁶.

This shows that it is insufficient compared to the total number of collective farmers. Because there were more than one million collective farmers of retirement age in the Uzbek SSR.

Serious mistakes were made in setting the prices of goods in trade organizations. For example, in 1969, when the magazines belonging to the press association of the upper Chirchik district of Tashkent region were checked, it was found that the prices of the goods were not shown to the buyers.

Household service industries also have their place in the strengthening of money circulation. In Uzbekistan, the work of establishing household service branches was greatly revived, especially in the 60s of the last century. Household service enterprises, dry cleaning factories, ateliers, hairdressing salons and shoe repair workshops were opened in various cities and villages of the republic. For

⁶ Муротходжаев В. Хозяйство и денежное обращение // Экономика и жизнь. – Ташкент. 1966 г. февраль №2. 9-10 бетлар.



example, in Uzbekistan in 1960 there were 1930 household service enterprises, and in 1970 their number reached 8289⁷.

This required that a certain part of the population's income be spent on these areas. The financial policy of Uzbekistan is also reflected in the provision of housing to the population. The extent to which housing and communal services are organized is one of the main criteria for determining the standard of living of the population, and reflects the true essence of a particular state's policy in the socio-economic sphere.

In Uzbekistan, the issue of housing for the rural population is particularly acute, and the Soviet state did not pay enough attention to this problem. Rural houses were built without any plans, and mostly primitive methods were used. Rural housing construction is mainly made of raw bricks and straw. The houses of the rural families were mostly 2-3-roomed, and up to 10-12 people lived in them. Houses were built in a simple way and quickly became unusable due to the lack of quality building materials.

During the years 1966-1970, a total of 25,660 thousand sq.m. residence will be built. Of this, 12,761 thousand square meters were contributed by the state and cooperative organizations. According to the norm, 20-30 sq.m. per person. if the residential area should be correct, this indicator is 4-6 square meters in Uzbek villages. was equal to a meter. There were many problems in the provision of electricity and gas to rural settlements. Therefore, heating in the villages was carried out mainly with the help of coal and firewood.

Housing construction cooperatives played an important role in attracting the funds of the population to the banks. The establishment of this type of cooperatives was beneficial for both the state and the population. However, the construction of cooperative residential buildings in Uzbekistan was in an unsatisfactory state. For example, in 1967, only 46% of the cooperative construction plan was implemented in Uzbekistan. In Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions of the republic and Karakalpakstan ASSR, housing construction cooperatives were not established at all⁸.

The residences being built were mainly for party apparatus and state apparatus employees, and local residents were forced to build houses relying on their own funds and labor force. The party apparatus was mainly engaged in the

⁷ Народное хозяйство Узбекиской ССР за 70 лет Советской власти. –Т., Узбекистан, 1987.–С 247. (334).

⁸ Муротхўжаев В. Некоторые вопросы укрепления денежного обращения // Экономика и жизнь – Ташкент. 1968, №6. –С. 38.



distribution of housing, and they did not consider the demands of the common people at all. Using their monopoly rights, the management staff paid attention to the improvement of their accommodation first. According to a special plan, apartments with all amenities were built for the Party and Soviet government officials, and separate housing estates called "pravitelstvenniy" and "obkomskey" were established. Ordinary people had to stand in queues for housing.

Seminars were held in different places of the republic with financial staff and collective farm accountants, and detailed information on income taxes from collective farms, their amount and other calculations were discussed at these seminars. In 1971, when a number of kolkhozes in the Republic were audited by financial officers, it was found that in some places 1,904,200 rubles more and 302,100 rubles less income tax was collected. For example, when the financial situation of 135 collective farms in Samarkand region was checked, 161 thousand rubles of income tax was overpaid. The financial staff of Denov district of Surkhandarya region calculated the income of 7 collective farms according to old regulations and caused a loss of 124 thousand rubles to the state.

In June 1975, when the Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan investigated the activities of the audit apparatus of the Ministry of Communications, serious errors and shortcomings were identified. There were 12 posts in the control and audit apparatus of this ministry, of which only 6 were occupied. Only 66.7% of the Ministry of Communications' 1975 audit plan was implemented due to staff shortages. In many cases, revision work was not carried out comprehensively. For example, this year only 48 objects belonging to the ministry will be comprehensively audited. This made up 13% of the total audited objects. In addition, not all issues included in the revision plan have been fully considered. The financial indicators of the organizations were not sufficiently analyzed.

During 1973, 15 personnel issues were discussed at the meetings of the Collegium of the Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan. These include the results of working with the personnel of the financial system in 1972 and the future measures for its improvement, the admission of students to the financial technical schools of the Republic, the situation of working with the personnel of the financial bodies of Bukhara and Syrdarya regions.

During 1973, a total of 401 employees were employed in the financial bodies of the Republic, of which 131 had higher education. Among those recruited, there are secondary school graduates, who are mainly employed as



inspectors in the field of state revenue. This year, 302 employees left their jobs, and unemployment rate was 10.8 percent.

In 1973, 51 young professionals were sent to work in the financial departments of the Republic, and only 38 of them remained at work. In January 1973, the decision of the Ministry of Finance of the UzSSR "On the internship of young specialists who graduated from higher education institutions in the financial system of the Uzbek SSR" was announced.

There were many problems waiting to be solved in terms of staffing the republic's financial bodies, improving their qualifications, and preventing staff shortages. Due to the inadequate working and living conditions created for the staff, young professionals often refused to go to the designated workplaces. For example, in 1980, only 4 out of 26 young personnel sent to the Ministry of Finance of the SSR, 6 out of 12 experts sent to the finance department of Khorezm region got a job in their field.

During 1976-1980, 1,723 financial employees attended training courses in Uzbekistan. Among the financial staff, there were unfit for their profession. In 1973, R. Rahmonov and R. Turdiboyev, the inspector of the finance department of Shofirkon district of Bukhara region, B. Orziyev, were fired for abusing their duties and cheating.