

**From the history of the socio-material situation of the population of Uzbekistan
(on the example of 1920-1940)**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the general social and material situation of the population of Uzbekistan for the 1920s and 1940s, the policy pursued by the former Soviet government in the country during this period and the serious material situation of the population, the circumstances of death and several similar circumstances as a result of this policy.

Keywords: I.Stalin, famine, USSR, Union Budget, polnomochny predstavitel, g.F.Grinkoga, A.Mikoyan, Lobachev, Ya.E.Rudzotek, Husayn Ikram.

In the appeal of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliyoyev on December 29, 2020 ".....it is no coincidence that the increase in the well – being of the population and the strengthening of its social protection-will become one of the main tasks for us" emphasizes, of course. Because today a large-scale state policy is being implemented to improve the socio-material situation of the population of our country. When studying the socio-material situation of the population of Uzbekistan, it will be worthwhile for us to analyze the historical data of the years of the management of the former Soviet power of Uzbekistan, having previously looked at the history of Uzbekistan.

In the sources on the history written during the years of Soviet power, in the 1920s and 1930s, the material condition of the Workers of Uzbekistan was "radically improved", illuminated in loud, dry and false figures and expressions, because it was forbidden to write all that was said, the right truth. And those who dared to do this were punished as enemies of the people. The reality of life was completely different than the written sources of the Shura period. We see that the material situation of the people's masses in Uzbekistan was much worse than in the center of the former Union, Ukraine and Belarus.

I.In 1929, when Stalin declared the "year of the great turn", the order of the card system for all food and industrial goods was introduced throughout the country. To assess the situation of workers in that period, it should be noted that, judging by the data given by GPU employees in 1929, workers were given 600 grams of bread in one day, and family members-300 grams. A month of vegetable oil given to them was from 200 grams to one liter, 1 kg of sugar, etc. . After that, the condition worsened even more.

In 1931-1933, hunger reigns in the country to the yoppasi. In Ukraine alone during these periods, 4 million people died of hunger in 1932. In fact, the Famine of this period was even more terrible than the Famine of 1921-1922. But opening a mouth about famine, according to the "genius of peoples", was considered an unforgivable terrible crime. Whereas in 1921, the Soviet government turned to the world community, Western countries, for help against famine. And in the early 1930s, instead of talking about famine in the country, thinking about measures to prevent it, grain was exported to foreign countries to make the situation in the country look "eye-to-eye". Grain exports amounted to 1 million centners in 1928, this figure was 13 million in 1929, 48.3 million in 1930, 51.8 million in 1931 and 18.1 million centners in 1932.

It is not difficult to imagine that at a time when the situation in Soviet Russia itself was so severe that it was deplorable the situation in Uzbekistan, which fought with blood until the mid-1930s, taking up arms against it without recognizing the Knights. The Famine of 1931-1933 was especially

terrible in Uzbekistan. According to some reports, this hunger has dried the pillow of more than one million of our compatriots in the country. Rajab Islambek in his work "Trevojniye vremena" ("threatening Times") notes that hunger was extremely terrible in our country, hundreds of corpses of people were lying in ditches, on roadsides, from hunger at every step, from homeless to homeless, in rivers and ditches, people's bodies flowed countless times. This hunger tragedy was the result of an unfair policy organized by the Soviet government. The Soviet government and the Bolshevik Party, under the pretext of the USSR's struggle for cotton independence, developed Uzbekistan's agriculture only on one side - Cotton, did not starve at a conscious pace about the supply of grain products and food, which was the first and main necessary condition for the human way of life, did not even supply funds and resources legally Permanent autonomous representative of the Uzbek SSR in Moscow Sadulla Tursunkhojaev on 21 November 1931, people's commissar of Finance of the USSR g.F. According to Grinko's note in a letter dated 28/10, in the IV quarter, Uzbekistan reduced 40.4 million soums belonging to the SSR and falling from the tax turnover to 4.8 million soums without any justification by the people's Commissariat of the USSR and set it in the amount of 35.6 million soums. As if this were not enough, the Republic had to pay 2.012 million soums, which should be covered at the expense of the Union Budget. 2.012 million soums were spent for the following purposes: 1. In order to combat "printing", the Central Asian military district, the GPU, the Main Directorate of mirshabs and others cost - 790 thousand soums. 2. Military expenses, military service of the population with bogiik expenses, construction of Tashkent airport - 875 thousand soums. 3. Expenses on issues related to the termination of the ears - 347 thousand soums .

In addition to these, those who sat in the responsible public office in the center A. Due to the conscious barriers of Mikoyan, Lobachev, Yakovlev, Povolunovsky, Chernov, Khloplyankin, Kulikov and others, grain products belonging to the Republic were not delivered. Chunonchi, at the expense of the fund set for 1931-1932, had to supply 186 thousand tons of grain to Central Asia in November and 186 thousand tons in December. In practice, this plan was fulfilled on November 1 by 30 percent. All this work, combined together, caused a nationwide famine in the country, a mass outbreak of poverty. Hunger, poverty, on the other hand, caused various dangerous and Infectious Diseases. Sadulla Tursunkhojaev in 1932, deputy chairman of the USSR Shura ya.E. In a letter to rudzutak, 32 districts of the Republic reported that malaria was common, 30-60 percent of the population suffered from this disease, and 5-13 percent of the population were dying, asking for immediate necessary measures.

The unfair socio-economic and national colonial policy pursued in the country led to the large-scale development of theft, bribery, speculation, moral impurity and other manifestations of crime in the Republic from the first days of Soviet power. Especially this case took a strong turn in the ideological in the early 1930s and on the eve of World War II, in the second half of the 1930s, when famine was at its peak.

On August 24, 1932, as a result of a sudden investigation by financial officers of the city of Tashkent, 551 criminals were detained who made half the provision of the people. Only from the grain products themselves it is determined that 33.917 kg were stolen in one day. The head of the uzbeksavdo store Makarov and his assistant Karpov found that at a constant pace, they illegally monetized Manufactory goods, oil, bread, sugar and other products, absorbing an income of 18 thousand rubles.

From July 25 to August 25, 1933, 1,001 criminals who were engaged in the work of stealing and selling grain and grain products were arrested and punished, and 15,256 kg of grain products were transferred in favor of the state. Vices such as glancing at the wealth of the state and the people, theft and speculation intensified on the eve of World War II. In particular, during the 1940s, Putilin, the head of the base from the Termez grain base, mastered 50.8 tons of grain. In the same year, 18 people were imprisoned in the Khorezm region. The head of the granary of grain products

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Barannikov, responsible for the reception: under the leadership of Eduardov, Zhukov, Dudarev, Grachevs, 175 tons of flour in the state warehouse were stolen and deposited at a speculative price.

In the literature published in the press during the years of Soviet power, it is noted that in 1929-1940 the months of workers and servants increased by an average of 10.2% in the Republic. In 1940, their monthly salary was 29.7 soums. The cost of commodity turnover per capita in Uzbekistan was equal to 701 soums in 1940, even because the population of the Republic lived disadvantaged and poor, this indicator amounted to an average of 912 soums in the Union, 877 in the RSFSR, 1013 in Ukraine and 1592 soums in Belarus.

In assessing the situation of Economic living conditions of the people's masses in Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1930s, the following words of our compatriot Huseyn Ikram, who lives in Germany, are valuable in Idea: "...As you know, in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the country began a movement for cooperativization, forced collectivization. As a result of this, private ownership was graduated, everything was transformed into state property. Private production was liquidated, the poor-artisans became working for the state. Private, i.e. free trade was banned, trade came under government office and control. The competition is dead. As you know, where there is no competition, there is neither innovation nor fighting for quality. Work was carried out on the basis of mandatory plans, contracts, obligations. In short, the private farm was graduated and a state system was established, which was called "national economy". All industries and industries became offices from the center - Moscow. In this way, economic progress did not spread widely. He was hooked on the backpack. As a result of the first of the above, the famine has come to our country, to the head of our people, not to come, they have brought. Millions of our compatriots have died, on this land even dogs-cats have become invisible..."

The children of thousands of families who died of hunger and helplessness were orphaned. A certain number of them were placed in orphanages. And the amount of orphanages has increased. As of the late 1930s, a total of 150 orphanages in the Republic had 16,310 children, 49% of whom were Uzbeks, 22.7% Russians, 15.2% Kazakhs, 3.1% Tatars, 2.6% local Jews and 0.5% Uyghurs.

In the 1930s, the main cause of the famine caused by artificial creation in Uzbekistan was the unfair policy of the Soviet government and the Bolshevik party. A component of this policy was tax policy. Unfair and uneven tax policies were applied during the years of Congregationalism, which escalated the ears carried out in the Republic on the basis of their end as a class. As a result of such a policy, the difference between the amount of taxes imposed on different social groups of peasants had reached astronomical amounts. In particular, when calculating for each household, the individual household paid 10 times more taxes than the member of the collective farm, and the ear farm-140 times more. Ear household taxes increased 2.2 times in 1931 compared to 1929-1930. As a result, a large part of the rural workers, who constantly supplied the country's population with food and raw materials products, were finished as an ear, while another part did not engage in economic affairs at all to avoid being an ear. Uzbekistan's national income remained at the level of 1932 when it was calculated per capita in 1937. The growth rate of the population decreased, the population of the Republic increased mainly at the expense of transplanted Nations. Between 1926 and 1937, the population of European nationality increased by 62%, with the population of the Republic growing by 37%. Monthly salaries have grown in industries where populations of European nationality work, except for[4]. These examples show not only the impoverishment of rural life, but also the depletion of the material life of the townspeople. As a result, there were open armed speeches against the Soviets in regions, districts and cities. Official central government references note that in the territory of Central Asia at the beginning of March 1930, 45 such performances took place, in which 17,400 people took part. So, the system imposed by force as a result of the October military coup of 1917 not only violated the political rights of the people's masses, but also created a society of economically whole-headed impoverished people.

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The Republic was far behind the Union average in all major economic and social indicators and was in one of the last places in the country. Uzbekistan was in the 12th place in the country in terms of gross social product per person, and the figure for the production of National per capita income was two percent lower than the average in the Union.

In terms of labor productivity in industry, the Republic is 40% lagging behind the country, and in terms of labor productivity in agriculture-twice. The production of consumer goods per capita in the Republic amounted to only 40% of the average level of unionism. In terms of the level of income, the consumption of products of the main type stood in one of the last places among the Allied republics in terms of consumption.

The population of Uzbekistan consumed meat products, milk and dairy products, eggs in the middle account, twice as little as the population of the country as a whole. The share of the population that receives less than 75 soums of gross income per month was just over 12 percent in the country, while in Uzbekistan it was 45 percent in the Republic.

It should be noted that the economy of the Republic in one way or another fell into a state of cultivation of raw materials and was not transferred to the path of complex development, to the satisfaction of the needs of the population. The share of finished products in the industry is only 50 percent, more than 80 percent of agricultural products were released outside the Republic without absolute processing. The very fact that two-thirds of the products imported from the Republic are raw materials, materials and immature finished products indicates deep imbalances in the structure of social production.

60% of the goods brought to the Republic are machines, equipment, light industry and products of the ozik-ovkat Industry[8]. At a time when the Republic was developing very valuable raw materials – cotton, nitron, caprolactam, the shallow in their processing was forced to import gas, artificial fiber and finished products from the same raw materials as a result of the fact that the technology chain was not completed.

In conclusion, it can be said that the socio-material situation of the population of Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1940s was extremely difficult. The policy pursued in the country had a huge impact on the general condition of the population and, as a result, led to a further deterioration in the socio-material situation. The leaders appointed by the former Soviet government, while remaining indifferent to this situation, carried out "artificial famine" policies organized by the center.

Historical sources indicate that in the late 1930s and early 1940s, we see food consumption in the Republic decreased by 10-15 percent compared to 1924-1928[9]. As a result of this famine, the millions in our country caused the extermination of people, children.

Social infrastructure networks: health care, public education, preschool children's institutions are in a very difficult situation. Suffice it to say that 60% of schools and hospitals are housed in nobop buildings. First of all, one can see that a person is harmoniously developed in every possible way, his spiritual development as a person, let alone, often lacks even the simplest things that he needs to live.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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