

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

In the article, information about technical conditions and work activities of workers in industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan is researched. During the Soviet period, the social condition of workers and work processes in industrial enterprises were covered based on historical sources.

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Looking into the past, we have to admit a bitter truth: when we say "Uzbek", only hardworking people who work in the cotton fields were imagined. Unfortunately, we have fallen to this level. The rule of cotton was a disaster written on the forehead of Uzbeks. "Cotton policy dried up the island, brought our ecology to a crisis, ruined our economy and educational system," Sh. Mirzaev noted [1].

The transformation of the Soviet Union into a powerful state was carried out in direct connection with the country's industrialization policy. In addition to preventing various revolutions occurring in the country, industrialization provided permanent employment to the population. Industrialization was intensified, and it was accompanied by the wasteful exploitation of natural resources in order to meet the growing demand of manufacturing enterprises during and after the Second World War. The development of various branches of industry in all regions was considered the basis of economic development.

Some issues of the agricultural history of Central Asia, including the Uzbek SSR, were reflected in the monographs of L.V. Genshke, B.V. Lunin, M. Musaev, A.K. Khaznove, E. Yusupova. In addition to showing the history of agriculture, they also contain some information about the activities of the leadership of the republican and local authorities of the Soviet government. The activities of the Soviets in establishing a socialist system in the countryside are covered in the works of the jurist-statistician.

In the following years, an attempt was made to study the history of the Uzbek Soviets in the transition period from a historical perspective. D. Allamurodov's monographs are close to the research topic, they contain some factual information about the activities of local Councils in the field of agricultural development. But the work of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR in this regard is almost not reflected in them. During the study of special aspects of the activities of the local Soviets of the republics, they were reflected in the dissertations of N. Allamurodov, G. Rizaev, A. Razzakov, Kh. Isaev [2].

On October 1, 1930, the All-Union held a strike day under the slogan of mobilizing all the forces of the working class to implement the plans of the hoja. This day has become the day of the socialist competition and the mass kick-off of the zarubdar movement in the enterprises of Uzbekistan. The

workers became members of the forging brigades at the solemn gatherings dedicated to the Day of Forging. They applied to join the party [3]. On this day, many cities of the republic held demonstrations of cocktail makers. The demonstrations were held under the slogan "Let's mobilize all our energy to fulfill the plans of the third year of the five-year plan" [4]. The industrialization of the national economy of the Soviet state in the years after the Second World War was focused on further strengthening the socialist construction in the society. For this purpose, the "unified national economy" complex, which was established in order to connect the republics of the USSR with each other, includes all links of property, social division of labor, production, exchange, distribution and appropriation of social products. forced merger. In the case of the "Unified People's Economy" complex, it was divided into several economic regions. This type of regional management "led to the formation of economic regions and regional division of labor in the USSR"[5] and was based on the division of the national economy into sectors, management based on planning, elimination of fragmentation in the national economy, regional, inter-sectoral management. National Economic Councils began to be established throughout the country [6]. In these regions, the industry began to be developed on the basis of five-year plans. For industrial complexes, orders were given to fulfill five-year plans, which were not based on projects, obligations were imposed. He even noted that "Uzbekistan's development in the second five-year period is intended for the development of the cotton industry" [7]. In particular, one of the most important tasks in the five-year plan for 1951-1955 was to expand the base of black metallurgical ore in the Central Asian region.

It was necessary to launch large enterprises in a few months or even a few weeks. In peacetime, this work required 2-3 years. The working class of Uzbekistan successfully fulfilled this task. For example, some workshops of the "Rotselmash" plant were assembled in three weeks and after 25 days they started preparing products for the front. The whole plant was put into operation after 2 months. "Elektrokabel" plant was restored within 5 months. The factory "Krasniy Aksay" (currently "Uzbekelmash"), which was evacuated from the city of Rostov, started producing after 29 days.

By the last years of the rule of the Soviet state, a national economy system focused on meeting the requirements of the agrarian-industrial economy, specializing in the production of semi-finished products, was formed in Uzbekistan. Excessive over-specialization had a disastrous effect on the structure of the economy. According to estimates, in 1960, 83.4 percent of the total production in Uzbekistan's industrial sectors was directly related to agriculture (mainly cotton). The indicator in 1965 was 78 percent, and by the mid-1980s it was more than 75 percent. Such one-sidedness in Uzbekistan's industry has been preserved for many years, and no serious changes have been observed. In particular, in the 1980s and 1990s, the share of light, cotton ginning, textile and food industries in the total industrial production of Uzbekistan was more than 50 percent [8].

Many representatives of the local people worked in these industrial enterprises. However, in industrial enterprises, Russian language literacy was given priority, and many experts used to communicate in Russian. Decisions and legislation among the workers are in Russian, and knowledge of the language among the workers has become a system for high positions and work management. If the workers were not literate in language skills, they were involved in menial and difficult jobs.

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