

THE IMPACT OF THE UZBEK ECONOMY ON FOOD SUPPLY IN THE POST-WORLD WAR II YEARS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan after the Second World War to revive the national economy, expand the range of crops for agricultural development and food supply, optimize the number of collective farms, the impact of expanding cotton on grain and other crops. the problems of the food system, disruptions in the supply of food to the population, issues of revitalization of agriculture through the development of heavy and light industry, the impact of prices on the planned supply of food to the population were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *World War II, Uzbekistan, National Economy, Recovery, Heavy Industry, Light Industry, Food, Supply, Price, Cotton.*

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek SSR was also one of the republics in the Union that emerged from the war with great economic losses. Although the war effort was not officially conducted on the territory of the republic, it was one of the leaders in the supply of food, along with a number of other types of supplies behind the front. In the first years after the war, the economic, social and political situation in Uzbekistan remained somewhat problematic and controversial. A number of factors contributed to this situation. In particular, the suppression of the current socialist ideology, the suppression of intellectuals, scientists, statesmen who are active in reforming, developing and overcoming the economic and social decline of the republic, the repression of the country. the banning of the strata fighting for economic development, the specialization of the agricultural lands, which are the core of food production, into a one-sided cotton crop, and the production and supply of the most important foodstuffs among daily consumer goods. As a result, from the first year after the war, the issue of economic recovery and reform became a topical issue of the day.

In addition to finding solutions to the existing food supply problems, the production of a number of consumer goods for the population was a topical issue of the day. As a result, on August 30, 1946, at the VIII session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, the next five-year plan for the restoration of the national economy of Uzbekistan (1946-1950) was adopted [1, p.24]. This adopted five-year plan is primarily aimed at raising production to pre-war levels, increasing the level of production of all types of industrial enterprises, increasing the range and supply of

products that are important for human consumption. According to the plan, the production of consumer goods is projected to increase by 89% compared to 1940 [2, p.2].

Manufacturing was the mainstay of food production in the country, ie the share of manual labor in the cultivation and supply of various types of products was high. One of the important tasks facing the government was the transition from food production to industrial production. stood.

During the war years, the republic's industry was mainly specialized in military industry and defense, and more than 300 industrial enterprises relocated from the western regions of the union [3, p.224] were also mainly enterprises focused on chemical physics, heavy metallurgy and military industry. As a result, in the first years after the war, the share of heavy industry in the republic's industrial production of consumer goods and food products increased. In particular, the share of heavy industry in 1940 was 2.3 percent, and after the war it was 10.8 percent [4, p.31]. can be seen growing.

At the VIII session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan on August 30, 1946, in accordance with the five-year plan for the restoration of the national economy of Uzbekistan (1946-1950), work was carried out to optimize agriculture. By 1950, the republican government had reduced the number of active collective farms in rural areas from 1,770 to 752 in order to increase the efficiency of labor activity, accelerate food supply and increase productivity. The main purpose of this was to prevent inefficient use of funds, reduce the number of staff in management and increase labor productivity, the effective use of agro-technical means [5, p.89]. Contrary to the optimization policy pursued, this situation had a negative impact on food-producing farms, leading to an expansion of cotton-growing lands and a reduction in the area under cereals and cereals. In particular, the most consumed grain products per capita in 1965 decreased by 20.5 kg, meat production by 5 kg, and potato production by 2.6 kg compared to 1950 [6, p.76]. The main reason for the above factors is the daily acceleration of the process of cotton monopoly by the Center.

Not only manual labor, but also the role of light industry and the share of heavy industry are important in the cultivation of agriculture and food, planting, expanding the range of products, increasing the productivity of arable land. In the post-war years, the republic began reforms to raise the production capacity of heavy industry to pre-war levels. However, the focus of these reforms on the cotton monoculture by the Center has led to a reduction in the area under food crops in agriculture, accelerating the transformation of the republic into a raw material base. This process has had a negative impact not only on the food industry, but also on other types of industries. For example, industrial production decreased by 171 percent in the fourth five-year period, 161 percent in the fifth five-year period, and 120 percent in the sixth five-year period [7, p.26]. It can be seen that as a result of inconsistencies in the food industry and administrative orders in the implementation of the annual plan, in 1946 the state plan was fulfilled by 88.9%, and 28 million soums were spent inappropriately [8, p.24]. This situation has caused systemic problems not only in the industrial system, but also in agriculture, which is the core of the food supply. These regions were divided as follows: Tashkent region fulfilled the grain plan by 46.5%, Namangan region by 50.8%, Andijan region by 53%, Khorezm region by 60.5%, Karakalpak ASSR by 61.2%, Surkhandarya region by 64.5% [9, p.4].

From the above data, it can be seen that the demand for cotton did not affect the implementation of the grain plan. As a result, as of September 25, 1946, 34,225 hectares of land in the Republic had not been harvested. The data show that in the post-war years, the recovery of the national economy was difficult. The Center has taken a number of measures to increase the production and variety of food products for the population in the member republics of the Union, as well as to reform its prices and improve the economic opportunities of citizens. In particular, in 1947, a monetary reform was carried out throughout the Union, the cost of food was redefined, reduced by type of product, the card system was abolished and the value of the soum was redefined. As a result of the monetary reform, the supply and sale of food products to the population has doubled. As a result, by 1948, compared to 1947, sales of meat and meat products to the population through shops and malls accounted for 80.3 percent, canned meat for 59.3 percent [10, p.220], bread and bakery products for 53 percent, and sugar for 73 percent. , the volume of purchases of confectionery products by the population increased by 67% [11, p.200].

Along with the Union Republics, the volume of consumption in Uzbekistan also increased, in particular, in 1953-59 per capita consumption of food products increased by 1.7 times in milk and dairy products, 1.4 times in meat and meat products and 2 times in other types of household goods. Increased 1-fold [12, p.306]. However, while the Center's administrative command system has been maintained, the government's systemic plan for food production and supply has not been fully implemented, the demand for food has not been fully met, while the food industry's annual production plan is based on local conditions and demographics. without taking into account the growth, the appointment by the center aggravated the current situation.

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