



ECONOMIC LIFE IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 60-80S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract:

This article, based on historical literature and archival materials, highlights the work done by the Soviet state in the second half of the twentieth century in the field of economic policy. The issues of the influence of economic policy on the social life of the population are also disclosed

Keywords: Soviet Union, Uzbekistan, finance, economy, public life, industry, tax, budget, income, expenses, education, cultural activity.

A series of reforms carried out by the Soviet state in the financial sector, as in all other sectors, caused a number of problems rather than the development of the sector. Only in Uzbekistan, the one-sided approach to the establishment and development of the industrial sector continued in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. The funds allocated to the sector were mainly directed to heavy industry, and the main attention was paid to the increase of machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry, fuel and energy, in particular, gas production. For example, during 1957-1970, 41 oil and gas fields were opened in Bukhara-Khiva regions. In Bukhara alone, 16 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted in 1965, and in 1970 it was 31.5 billion cubic meters. Also, the electric energy sector of the industry has been seriously developed in the republic. For example, in 1961, 6,829 million kilowatts of electricity were produced in Uzbekistan, and in 1963, it was 7,951 million kilowatts. In the 1960s and 1980s, Navoi, Chorvok, Tashkent, Angren power stations were built in Uzbekistan. In general, electricity production in Uzbekistan increased by 180 times in 1982 compared to 1940[1].

Most of the heavy industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan worked at a loss. However, when analyzing the cost and efficiency of production of products in heavy industry in Uzbekistan, it was found that in 1969, 40 percent of enterprises in the republic worked at a loss. Out of 37 types of products produced in this field, 14 have been found to be more harmful than beneficial[2].

In 1973, 1,685,010 thousand rubles were received from turnover tax in the income part of the State budget of the USSR, of which 480,497 thousand rubles were collected from industry and construction, 65,319 thousand rubles from agriculture, 123,523 thousand rubles from transport and communication, and 412,400 thousand rubles from the population tax. was from Income tax accounted for a large part of the

tax collected from the population, which amounted to 362,890 thousand rubles[3].

In the following years, the amount of funds coming to the budget from sales tax increased. For example, the revenue part of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1980 increased from 6423.1 million rubles to 9991.6 million rubles in 1986, and the amount of turnover tax related to these years increased from 2849.9 million rubles to 3268.1 million rubles appeared[4].

The revenue part of the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 12,014.8 million rubles in 1989, and 15,374.0 million in 1990. State budget revenues were collected mainly from turnover tax (3994.5 million rubles in 1990), deductions from the profits of enterprises and organizations (1637 million rubles), social strokhovany (1073.0 million rubles)[5].

In 1989, 447.0 mln. rubles, 528.2 million in 1990. Ruble income was received[6].

In 1990, the total profit (profit) of all enterprises and economic organizations in Uzbekistan was 7,770 million rubles, of which 2,553 million rubles were allocated to industry, 1,763 million rubles to agriculture, and 1,000 million rubles to transport and communication came[7].

However, Uzbekistan's national income and labor efficiency indicators were far behind the union indicators. The fact that the republic's economy is mainly specialized in agriculture, and besides, the fact that cotton production is increasing year by year, but the income from it to the republic's budget remains unchanged, was the main factor in the origin of such situations. Because the turnover tax was collected not in the place where cotton was grown, but in the place where it was sold. For example, more than 90 percent of cotton grown in Uzbekistan was processed in other republics. The income from cotton went to the union budget, not to the republican budget. The state budget of Uzbekistan could receive 6-7 billion annually



from this sector, and the national income could increase by 15-20%.

Most of the industrial enterprises in the territory of Uzbekistan belonged to the Union ministries, and their income was transferred to the budget of the Soviet state. For example, in 1988, only 10 million rubles were transferred from the profits of such enterprises to the local budget[8].

The allocation of funds from the state budget for social and cultural events has been increasing year by year. For example, in the Uzbek SSR, in 1958, 382.4 million rubles were allocated to this sector from the state budget, and in 1968, it was 1,264.4 million rubles. Social and cultural networks in the republic have increased from 16,000 to 24,000[9].

In 1973, the expenditure part of the state budget of the USSR was 2113856 thousand rubles. Of the expenses, 265,724 thousand rubles were spent on industry and construction, 712,970 thousand rubles on agriculture, 60,091 thousand rubles on transport and communication, and 768,431 thousand rubles on social and cultural events[10].

However, in the 80s of the 20th century, the amount of funds for this area decreased. For example, in 1985, 48.8 percent of all budget expenditures were spent for this purpose, and in 1986, it was 46.0 percent[11]. Such a situation can be observed in the issues of education and science, health care, and social security. As a result, the possibilities of strengthening the material and technical base of the above-mentioned industries and expanding their network were limited. For example, in 1976-1980, 1,241 secondary general education schools were established in Uzbekistan, and in 1981-1985, it was 1,230[12]. The number of general education schools has decreased in the republic. In the 1980-1981 academic year, their number decreased from 9,445 to 8,940 in the 1986-1987 academic year[13]. Due to lack of funding in schools, there was almost no change in quality. Modern equipment and teaching tools were not used in educational institutions.

During the revision of the activity of Uzselkhoztehnika Uzbek Association in 1975 by the KRU (Cont.rev.Uprav) under the Ministry of Finance of the Uzbek SSR, a number of shortcomings were identified. This year, comprehensive control and audit work was carried out in 8 large organizations belonging to the Uzbek association "Uzselkhoztehnika". 15 to 20 experts from various fields were involved in the revision work. But in many places, the revision plan was not fully implemented. For example, this year in Kashkadarya region, it is

planned to conduct audits in 7 enterprises belonging to the "Uzselkhoztehnika" association, but in practice, only 5 of them have been audited. A criminal case will be initiated against some of the persons working in the union organizations. 2 materials were handed over to investigative bodies. According to the reports of the control and audit commission of the organizations of the "Uzselkhoztehnika" association, especially in the organizations of the Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Khorezm regions, many deficiencies were identified[14].

In 1984, the apparatus of the Ministry of Finance of the Ukrainian SSR KRU (kontrolno-revizionnomu upravleniya) identified 5587.9 thousand rubles of incorrect expenses in 488 enterprises and organizations. Of this, 2,884,000 rubles are from monthly salaries, 38,900 rubles from bonus payments, 88,200 rubles from capital repairs and restorations. When analyzing inappropriate expenses according to the contribution of the ministries, a large percentage falls on the ministries of water management, agriculture, and food industry[15].

In the first half of 1984, a total of 7,281 organizations belonging to 52 ministries and vedomostvakh (Uzbek) were audited, and cases of illegal spending of 16,824.1 thousand rubles and looting of state property worth 9,738,4 thousand rubles were determined[16].

In 1984, when the financial staff investigated the salaries paid to the employees of the education and health sector in Uzbekistan, it was determined that 43,300 rubles were lost to the state due to the overpayment of salaries to teachers and medical staff. Also, mistakes were made in the planning of estimates of institutions of this sector, and 1.0 mln. rubles will be overcalculated. In particular, 420.8 thousand rubles in Surkhandarya region, 197.8 thousand rubles in Bukhara region, 178.9 thousand rubles in Samarkand region, 161.6 thousand rubles in Kashkadarya region[17].

In 1990, the state budget of Uzbekistan allocated 9,501 million for social and cultural activities. rubles, as well as 3,827 million rubles for education and science, 1,896 million rubles for health and physical education, 3,778 million rubles for social security and social welfare, 2,952 million rubles for pensions and allowances. funds in the amount of rubles were allocated[18].

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[19].

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When the budget institutions of the Samarkand region were inspected by the financial authorities, it was found that there were deficiencies in the financial sector in 210 organizations, and the damage they caused to the state amounted to 550,000 rubles[24].

So, insufficient attention to economic, social and cultural spheres, improper distribution of allocated funds in Uzbekistan caused many negative problems. This affected the standard of living of the population.

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