



Social Condition of Population in Cities

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Abstract: This article provides information about the social condition of the urban population of Surkhandarya region after the Second World War, the state of household services provided to them, based on archival and press materials.

Keywords: population income, food, wages, pension, supply, Soviet government, opportunity, conditions.

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1. Introduction

The war that engulfed the world ended in victory. Life gradually began to take a peaceful path. In Uzbekistan, too, the retracing of the economy, which has changed its form due to the war, has begun. But the war left heavy consequences. In order to restore the industry in the republic, it was necessary to provide the population with food and household goods, and for fuel, electricity, and energy. In addition, there was a lack of skilled workers and engineering technicians. During this period, the authoritarian regime of the Soviet government limits any freedom in the republic, the excessive centralization of the administration, the violent policy of the ruling Communist Party, the coercion mechanism aimed at carrying out the guidelines and orders developed without taking into account the existing opportunities and conditions on the ground, various directive assignments aimed at unconditionally fulfilling the will of the Center, limited Uzbekistan's development opportunities and turned it into the center's raw material base. The socio-economic programs developed from the center without taking into account the local opportunities had a serious negative impact on the republic's economy. Because the center's plan was to turn Uzbekistan into a raw material supplier. This led to the one-sided development of the Republic's economy. In the years under study, great changes were made in the economy of the Republic. In particular, many enterprises were created in the engineering, fuel and energy, non-ferrous metallurgy, light and food, and construction industries. New industrial cities were built, the influence of the city population increased, and a number of roads connecting the regions were built. However, most branches of industry were directly subordinated to the center. Full ownership of the products produced in them was at the discretion of the center, and the republic's leadership was not given information about how much gas was mined, or whether gold and similar mineral resources were being produced or transported.

And the industrial enterprises subordinated to the republic did only primary processing of raw materials. Due to the center's policy of viewing Uzbekistan as a source of raw materials, the republic's economy developed unilaterally. This would be a serious obstacle

to the development of social programs. In such conditions, providing employment to the population, creating decent living conditions for people, and establishing the well-being of the population was a very difficult issue. In this regard, many difficulties have accumulated in the southern regions of Uzbekistan. In Kashkadarya there were cities such as Karshi, Shahrisabz, Koson, Kitab, Beshkent, Mubarak [1.55], and in the Surkhandarya oasis there were cities such as Termiz, Denov, Sherabad, Shorchi, Shargun, Boysun and Jarkurgan [2.1-3].

In the years after the war, all sectors of the Republic's economy developed significantly. As a result, the material living conditions of the population improved significantly, and social problems began to be solved. Now the main task was to improve the life of the people who bore the brunt of the war, to improve material and household services for workers, servants, engineers and technicians and their families. In particular, the need for housing construction and repair of existing housing funds was one of the urgent tasks of this period. In particular, during this period, a lot of work was done in the matter of providing housing to the urban residents of the southern regions.

At the VIII session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR held on August 30, 1946, special attention was paid to providing the population with housing. A large amount of money was allocated to solve the housing problem, and separate funds were established in enterprises for housing construction. The government of Uzbekistan allocated 1.5 times more funds for housing construction in 1947 than in 1946 [3]. In 1948, three times more funds were allocated for housing construction than in the three five-year period before the war [4.164]. During this period, a lot of creative work was carried out in Termiz, the capital of Surkhandarya region. In 1949, housing funds in the city increased 2 times compared to 1937 [5]. During this period, large-scale construction works were also carried out in the centers of Shorchi, Sherabad, and Jarkurgan districts of the region. In particular, in 1947-51, the housing fund in cities and urban-type settlements increased threefold [6,272]. During this period, along with state enterprises, cooperative organizations also participated in housing construction. In 1947, the Surkhandarya cotton ginning trust allocated 265,000 rubles for housing construction, and 14,000 rubles to the Kitab cotton ginning plant. At the expense of these funds, construction of 2 houses of 116 square meters for the employees of the Surkhandarya cotton ginning plant was planned. However, most of the allocated funds were not used [7.239]. Such a situation can also be seen in the case of the Denov cotton ginning plant. For example: in 1948, 214,000 rubles were allocated to the Denov cotton ginning plant for housing construction, of which only 47,000 rubles were appropriated [8.168]. Year by year, along with the growth of the population, people's need for housing has also increased. In 1957, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision on the development of housing construction in the USSR. Between 1956 and 1985, about 66 million housing units with an area of more than 3 billion square meters were built in the Union [9,278].

Materials and methods. During this period, housing construction in Uzbekistan also increased from year to year. For example, in the fourth five-year period (1946-1950), 6951 thousand square meters. In the fifth five-year period (1951-1955) 10,752 thousand square meters, in the sixth five-year period 18,312 thousand square meters, in the seventh five-year period 15,528 thousand square meters, in the eighth five-year period 25,660 thousand square meters, in the ninth five-year period 24,761 thousand square meters, in the tenth five-year period 27,382 thousand square meters, and in the Eleventh five-year period, 27,382 thousand

square meters of housing were built[10]. But despite this, the provision of housing in Uzbekistan was not well established. In this regard, Uzbekistan was in one of the last places in the Union. From 1980 to 1986, the residential area per urban resident increased from 9.6 square meters to 11.1 square meters, while this indicator increased from 13.1 square meters to 14.1 square meters in the Union and from 15.7 square meters to 16.7 square meters in Latvia., and in Estonia it increased from 16.0 square meters to 17.6 square meters [11]. Due to the high annual population growth in Uzbekistan, the need for housing has been increasing year by year. For this reason, entire microdistricts with high-rise buildings have appeared in the central cities of the Southern regions. Examples of such microdistricts are 4 and 5 microdistricts in the city of Termiz. In order to meet the needs of the population for housing, the government of the republic provided all kinds of support to the people who were building houses at their own expense. He gave them plots of land and long-term loans.

During the first five years after the war, 1,771,000 square meters of houses and 887,000 square meters of housing were built by state and cooperative organizations [12,16]. But during this period, the demand of the city's residents for housing was not fully satisfied. In the republic, instead of the standard 9 square meters, housing was 4 square meters per person[13,272]. In 1951, the number of individually built houses in Termiz was more than 70. 2170 square meters of residential buildings were completely renovated[14]. In 1957, according to the decision of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, the 165th construction trust was established in the city of Termiz. As a result, the trust carried out construction and assembly works worth 5224 thousand rubles this year. In 1958, about 10,000 square meters of residential buildings were built in the city of Termiz. In 1958, 1,820 square meters of housing was built for the workers of the Kitab canning plant. Much good work was done in this area at the Karshi oil extraction plant, 50 percent of the employees of the enterprise were provided with housing.

Results and discussion. Since 1959, the construction of private houses began to decrease. The reason is that starting from this year in 9 cities of the Republic, including cities in Tashkent, Syrdarya, Fergana, Andijan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, it was forbidden to build private houses. By 1960, it was noticeable that the construction of private houses had decreased sharply. For example, in 1958, 108,000 square meters of housing were built in Kashkadarya, and 43,000 square meters in Surkhandarya. Due to the stifling of the private housing initiative of the workers in this way, serious problems have arisen in providing the population with housing in the cities. As a result, the number of people waiting for housing increased year by year. For example, in 1963, 163 workers were waiting in line to get an apartment in Termiz, and by 1969, their number had increased to 216. In Qashqadarya region, 18 houses were built in 1958, 26 in 1959, and 28 in 1960 by state and cooperative organizations, while in Surkhandarya, 25 houses were built in 1958, 46 in 1959, and 49 in 1960. The number of houses built by workers and servants at the expense of personal and state loans in Kashkadarya was 108 in 1958, 114 in 1959, and 98 in 1960 [16,7-11]. In Surkhandarya, 43 such houses were built in 1959, 23 in 1959, and 21 in 1960. A number of construction organizations were also established in order to improve the provision of housing to the city's residents. In particular, as a result of the establishment of 11 construction trusts in Surkhandarya in February 1963, 26 construction trusts in 1968, and later Surkhan state farm vodstroy and Surkhanstroy trusts, the volume of construction and assembly works in the cities of the region increased dramatically. If 24 houses were built and put into use in Termiz in 1960, in 1961 a residential building of 6275 square meters was commissioned

and 21 families were given housing warrants [17.227-230]. Between 1951 and 1961, 93,200 square meters of residential buildings were built in the city of Termiz.

Conclusion. During this period, the demographics of the city's population also grew significantly. Due to the acquisition of new lands, 21 new cities were created in the Republic. In particular, cities such as Gagarin, Mubarak, Tallimarjon in the Southern regions were created mainly due to migration.

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