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SOCIAL SITUATION AND PROBLEMS OF THE RURAL POPULATION IN THE 60-80S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract: This article analyzes the changes and problems related to the social life of the rural population of the southern regions of Uzbekistan in the 60s-80s of the 20th century on the basis of concrete evidence.

Keywords: Agriculture, Labor, Wages, Social Protection, Income, Profitability, Problem, Change.



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Annotation

In the 60s and 80s of the 20th century, the income of the residents of the southern regions of Uzbekistan also increased somewhat. For example: in 1965, 4% of the republic's population had employees earning 100 rubles a month, in 1970, this figure increased to 18%, and in 1980, almost half of the republic's employees earned more than 100 rubles a month. In the period 1965-1980, the incomes of workers in the republic increased 1.8 times, and the incomes of collective farmers increased 2 times. This indicator was 4 and 6.9 times more than in 1940. Objectively speaking, these indicators are relative, and the incomes of the population of the republic were much lower than the established standards of living, taking into account the composition of family members.

In addition, the monopolies of cotton, the orientation of the economy to the production of raw materials, and the low purchase prices for agricultural products had a serious negative impact on the material condition of the villagers, as well as on the provision of food and other daily products to the population. In 1970, the daily wage of an Uzbek farmer was 4 rubles 24 tiyani, but by 1980, this figure was 5 rubles 64 tiyani.

However, during this period, a collective farmer of the RSFSR received a daily salary of 8 rubles 3 pennies, a Lithuanian collective farmer - 9 rubles 90 pennies, and an Estonian collective farmer - 14 rubles 4 pennies. Low wages led to a low standard of living of the population. Accordingly, in the 80s of the 20th century, the number of members of old families in the republic was on average 5-6 people. The monthly income of 45 percent of families with 3-4 dependents was less than 75 rubles.

This situation was even worse in the southern regions. For example, about 75 percent of the population of southern regions lived in villages. The existing situation in paying wages for the work of the population living in the villages was not taken into account enough. Bread and bakery products have started to take the main place in daily food consumption in families with many members of the family. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, where the climate is favorable for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, the population's consumption of these types of food products was the last in the Union. According to statistics, meat consumption in rural areas of Uzbekistan is 5-6 times less than

the average amount for the USSR, cottage cheese, dairy products are consumed 3 times, eggs 3.5 times, potatoes 4.7 times, fish and fish products are consumed 21.6 times less. At the end of the 80s of the 20th century, there was considerable inequality in the consumption power of the rural and urban population. The type of food consumed by the rural population was much lower than that of the urban population. For example, in the mid-1980s, collective farmers consumed 2.5 times less cereal and leguminous products, 3 times less potatoes, and 3 times less milk and milk products than workers. The amount of consumption of vegetables and fruit products of the villagers was 25 kilograms less than that of the city residents. The low wages and the large number of family members did not allow the rural population to significantly lag behind the standard of living and to consume enough food products.

The issue of housing provision is considered one of the important tasks in improving the social living conditions of the population. Therefore, during this period, several works were carried out to improve the housing and household conditions of the villagers. As a result, the level of housing provision of the population, the number of houses built by private and cooperative organizations increased year by year. Due to the intensive development of new lands and the establishment of new farms, new settlements and villages were built in many desert zones.

Of course, the emergence of such residential addresses satisfied the population's need for housing to a certain extent. However, in the region, as in the agriculture of the entire republic, the establishment of the cotton monopoly, the consideration of private estates as a secondary issue, the lack of building materials, the construction of houses built by the state and cooperative organizations without taking into account the way of living, traditions and values of the population, climate characteristics, As a result of allowing serious shortcomings in the creation of gasification, provision of clean drinking water to the population, sewerage and other facilities, the shortcomings in the social sphere were not eliminated. Therefore, such situations had a negative impact on the standard of living of the population.

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