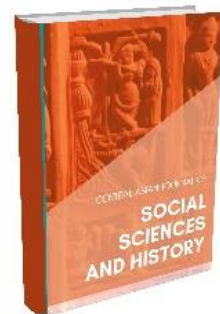




## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



### Soviet Government's Attitude to National Culture and Problems of Cultural Life in Uzbekistan (Example of 1945-1950)

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#### Abstract:

This article analyzes the changes in the cultural life of Uzbekistan in the years of recovery after the Second World War, the discriminatory policy of the Soviet government in relation to education, national culture and national values, and the inculcation of great statesmanship ideas

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### *Article history:*

Received 13-Aug-23

Received in revised form 15-Aug-23

Accepted 16-Sep-23

Available online 18-Oct-2023

**Key word:** restoration years, culture, administrative management, repression, education, value, violence, dictator.

#### Introduction

The complex post-war conditions made it difficult for the leadership of the Union to restructure the administration based on the requirements of the times, to reform the strategy of socio-economic development. People expected a lot from post-war life. In particular, the violent and administrative methods of management made the masses very sad. Along with the reconstruction of the national economy based on the needs of the peacetime, it was necessary to renew the spiritual environment of the society. Unfortunately, such changes were not implemented. Because it was very difficult and impossible to change the style of management built on the basis of administration. Therefore, the fact that the central government, instead of liberalizing the administration, soon followed the path of further strengthening the autocratic order, became invisible in the process of subsequent events and in the unpleasantness that occurred in social life.

Stalin and Beria controlled the oppressive authorities, and emphasized the strengthening of the autocratic regime. In the process of implementing the directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b), the ideological institutions of the autocratic regime went the way of

establishing complete control over the socio-economic and cultural life of the national republics and ruthlessly killing employees who had a different opinion or demanded their rights. This can also be learned from the statement of tasks given in the instruction 47 (Moscow, 06.1947 Prikaz NK (003)).[1]

In the first paragraph of this document, it is mentioned that it is necessary to fight to hire people who have organizational skills and are popular among the people, and if they refuse, it is necessary to block their way to higher positions. the fact that it is emphasized that it is necessary to achieve the placement of employees also reveals the true character of this system.

Nevertheless, the people, inspired by the glory of the peaceful period after the war, worked tirelessly and began to show initiative in all aspects of the national economy. In production, the minting movement was rampant. Thanks to the measures taken, the country's industry steadily increased its production capacity in the post-war years. This made it possible to improve people's lives, cancel the card system, increase the value of money, and implement a number of other social activities.

**Materials and methods.** In 1947-1948, a good harvest of agricultural crops improved the food supply of the population, albeit slightly. By 1947, the card system of providing the population with food and daily necessities was abolished. Monetary reform was also carried out in the same year. These measures stabilized the country's financial situation, but aggravated the situation of the population, as many goods that were now sold at commercial prices were expensive for the population. As a result, many goods remained unsold. Between 1947 and 1950, their prices decreased 5 times [2] On March 1, 1950, the price of food products was reduced by the following amount: flour and flour products by 21-30%, cereal - by 12-20%, meat and sausage products by 24-35% , fish and fish products became cheaper by 10-35%, beef fat by 30%, milk and dairy products by 10-35%[3]. But still the prices of products were 2 times higher than in 1940.

Despite this, the people worked hard. Thanks to the selfless work of millions of people, the national economy quickly began to go on the path of peaceful construction. At that time, in the programs adopted by the Soviet state for the restoration of the national economy, the main funds and means were directed to the western regions destroyed by the war, and the eastern regions, including Uzbekistan, had to rely on their own funds. On top of that, Uzbekistan had to fulfill the task of the center to help the western regions of the Union, despite the deficits in providing the population with food and consumer goods, the lack of qualified workers and specialists in the reconstruction of the economy. For example, Uzbek liaison officers mobilized 300 specialists to Dnepropetrovsk region, and Tashkent railways mobilized 230 railway workers to restore railways in the west. In addition, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Turkmenistan, the eastern regions of Russia, the autonomous republics of Chuvashistan, Tatarstan and Bashkortostan delivered to Ukraine 5,000 tractors, 300 cars, 500 tractor plows and a large number of other agricultural machines. Uzbekistan sent pumps, compressors, lifting cranes, electric cables and other equipment to restore Donbass mines. [4]

As a result of the Stalinist repressive policy of the Soviet state, the relocation of more than twenty nationalities and peoples to Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, as well as due to the population evacuated to Uzbekistan during the war, there were major changes in the national structure of the republic's population. Despite the persecution and restrictions of the ruling regime against the displaced peoples, the Uzbek people, remaining true to their tolerance and humanitarianism, treated the displaced people warmly. He showed them a kind of generosity in supplying them with land, housing, and food.

For example, according to information up to July 1, 1945, out of 6569 families specially relocated to

Fergana region from Crimea and Georgia, 4322 families were accepted as collective farm members and provided with private estates and land. Out of 3847 families, 979 families were allocated agricultural loans. [5] In 1949, in the second stage of resettlement of Greeks living on the shores of the Black Sea and Crimea, 12,000 ethnic Greeks were settled in the cities of Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyol. 14 towns were established for them. [6]

According to the data of January 1, 1949, the number of people specially relocated to Uzbekistan was 177,090. [7]

Especially in the years after the war, the people of Uzbekistan did not spare their unselfish help to the population evacuated during the war years, including the families of military personnel, orphans, disabled people due to the war. For example, in 1946, 236,931 thousand rubles were allocated by the social welfare bodies of the Republic for the needs of families displaced by the war.[8]

In 1948, 159,420 military servicemen's families were accounted for by the republic's social welfare bodies. [9] In 1950, funds in the amount of 221,800 thousand rubles were allocated to these families. [10] All the difficulties of the restoration period were overcome primarily due to the hard work of the people and only the people (!). During this period, the people's enthusiasm for work was sincere, and they were ready for all the difficulties of life in order to ensure a peaceful and prosperous life for their children. However, the authoritarian regime continued the restoration process almost in a wartime regime. After the end of the war, the Center's policy aimed at increasing the cultivation of raw cotton in Uzbekistan was revived. In 1946, the union government also adopted a special decision to supply the textile industry with raw materials. According to this decision, it was planned to increase the production of raw cotton by 2.5 times by 1950 compared to 1946. [11]

The center has always strictly controlled the work of the republic regarding the implementation of the plan set for the republic regarding the production of raw cotton. In cases of non-fulfilment of cotton deliveries, serious measures were taken, from discussion at the center to prosecution. For example, in 1947, the Republic's failure to fulfill the cotton transfer plans was discussed at the Center, and the Republic's leadership was accused of "forgetting the interests of the whole state in the name of local duties." [12]

During this period, no one paid attention to the issue of the improvement of the villages. For this reason, many rural workers lived in half-ruined buildings and land plots. The level of providing household and medical services to the population was extremely low. For example, in 1950, there were 604 treatment facilities in Uzbekistan with a total of 32,400 beds. Also, there were 49.7 treatment places per 10,000 population. [13]

**Conclusion.** However, from the reports of the official state bodies to the mass media, all propaganda agencies constantly promoted the improvement of the living standards of the population year by year.

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