

About the History of Agro-Industrial Food Complex in Uzbekistan (80-90s of the XX Century)

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Abstract--- *The article describes the formation of the agro-industrial food complex in Uzbekistan by the Soviet government in the 1980s-90s to provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials, as well as the establishment of an agro-industrial food complex in Uzbekistan and industry impact. The article also addresses the sectors of the agro-industrial food complex related to the production, processing, transportation, storage and sale of agricultural produce, divided into sectors. The study also provides a comparative analysis of the various sources and draws conclusions.*

Keywords--- *Management, Industry, Centralization, Reform, Command-administrative Management, Economy, System, Cooperation, Law, Enterprises.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Communist Party developed agrarian policy and developed a long-term comprehensive program for agricultural development. This program had two major economic and political objectives: to provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials and to have sufficient resources for it. Therefore, the Soviet government regarded the agrarian policy as an integral part of its economic strategy [1].

March 1965 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU developed a new way of party agrarian policy. The agrarian policy of the party was reflected in a long-term comprehensive program of agricultural intensification and its industrialization. This was the third stage of implementation of the Lenin co-operative plan, coinciding with that period, with the specialization, strengthening of centralization on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration of agricultural production [2].

II. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

According to the decision of the XXV Congress of the CPSU Central Committee, in May 1976 "On further development of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of inter cooperation and agro-industrial integration" was announced [3].

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The agro-industrial complex encompasses many sectors of the economy that were related to the production, processing, and sale of agricultural raw materials at the national level.

The agro-industrial complexes of Uzbekistan also developed as a single component of the alliance's agro-industrial complex.

The agrarian and industrial complex, which acts primarily as the basic cotton base in the Uzbek national economy, was essential for the development of cotton and agriculture, related industries, water management, and irrigation systems, primary processing, processing and processing of agricultural products and raw materials. And its network was a complex problem that includes network servicing [4].

Formation of the large cotton-growing district of Uzbekistan and the development of light and heavy industries at the same time required the creation of a new organizational and production base. During the years of economic development of Uzbekistan, along with agriculture, it was possible to create the industry. It moved from agrarian to the level of a centralized industrial agrarian complex in the form of an industrial-territorial complex with technically armed industry.

The main directions of economic and social development of the USSR adopted at the XXVI Congress of the CPSU in 1981-1985 and up to 1990: "The comprehensive development of the agro-industrial food complex, the proportional and balanced growth of agriculture, its related industries, the food industry, as well as the production, storage, transportation, and processing of agricultural products were envisaged. Particular attention should be paid to increasing the production of grain and fodder in agriculture, the development of animal husbandry, the preservation of agricultural produce, and the provision of good products to the consumer" [5].

By this time, the country's workers were tasked with ensuring the implementation of the Food Program. The purpose of this program was to address the task of providing the population with all kinds of food as soon as possible [6]. Further development of agriculture was at the heart of the food program.

In 1982 the USSR Food Program was adopted at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. For the implementation of this program, it was intended to accelerate the development of all economic regions and farms. The main task of the agricultural sector was the implementation of the Country Food Program and the continuous provision of the industry with agricultural raw materials [7]. The Plenum also set the task of establishing single agro-industrial complexes in each administrative district, region, and the transition to single planning and management. On the basis of these requirements the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of inter-farm co-operation, agro-industrial integration was of great importance. The implementation of the targeted programs approved by the May Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Plenum VI of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on June 12, 1982, and the 8th Plenum of 8 February 1983 promoted the expansion of the raw material base of the food industry.

The Targeted Food Program was aimed at consolidating the power of many industries, which required some radical changes in the economic relations and production relations of the national economy.

It should be noted that this program was described in the May 1982 plenary session of the CPSU Central

Committee: "The food program is not only a turning point in the development of agriculture and related industries, but it must also ensure the development of the national economy by its character and scale" [9].

The following information was available about the scope of the agro-industrial complex of the country in the early 1980s. In this economic sector, 30% of fixed assets were concentrated, with 40% of the total employed in the country, and 42% of national income. Only end products and goods made of agricultural raw materials for the people account for almost three-quarters of the state's and cooperative trade turnover [10]. During this period, the share of the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan in the main production was 43% of the gross output, with 40% of the total employed in the country [11].

In general, the government invested heavily in the development of the ASK. In 1966-1980, all the agricultural complexes in the republic were invested 26, 522 million sums. However, production growth was not consistent with the cost of changing production efficiency. Especially in recent years, the AEC was steadily declining. If in 1971-1975 the profit of Rs 1 crore was raised to increase the production of the ASK, it would have fallen to 20 tiyin or more than fourfold in the five years of the XI. In the three years of the 12th year of the 12th, it even dropped to 12 kopecks [12].

In general, agro-industrial complexes were such a branch of the national economy that their production activity should be closer to meeting the needs of the population in food, clothing, footwear, and housing. The food complexes of agro-industrial complexes should be distinguished. Within agro-industrial complexes, it was necessary to include only those branches which directly depended on the volume and type of food production.

In the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee (May 1982), the rule that agro-industrial complexes were initially classified as independent planning and management facilities was more commonly applied to these agro-industrial complexes.

Agriculture, which developed over the years, became a major diversified national economy. In particular, in 1971-1980 the gross agricultural output increased 1.54 times, the raw cotton production increased from 4.5 million tons to 5.7 million tons, and grain, vegetables, grapes, and livestock increased 1.6 times [13]. However, in terms of the cultivation of certain types of food, the republic's agriculture was lagging behind the Union, and the supply of such products was not always possible.

Table 1: The general data on village agricultural production of the republic in 1981 are as follows (in kg per capita)

Products	USSR	UzSSR
Corn	700	177
Rice	10	32
Potatoes	248	20
Vegetables	96	154
Fruits	297	506
Grapes	245	343
Meat (slaughtered weight)	56	145
Milk	335	150
Eggs	256	97

As can be seen from the table, Uzbekistan was far behind not only protein-rich agricultural production but also high production of carbohydrate-rich agricultural products.

Only vegetables, fruit, grapes and oilseed crop production were in good condition and the needs of the population were fully satisfied.

The analysis of the above data shows that as a result of specialization in the cotton industry, low production levels of grain, potatoes, meat, and milk necessitated their importation.

The agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan was the largest, highly mechanized branch of industrial processing of agricultural raw materials in the production of foodstuffs.

In 1981, the share of the food and flour industry in the structure of production of all consumer goods (Group B) was 41.7%.

Its share in the total volume of the industrial output of the republic was 15.8% and 3.5% respectively.

This was the second-largest food industry in the entire structure of the Uzbek SSR (after the light industry, whose major part was the cotton processing complex).

The republic was the third-largest producer of vegetable oils and canned food in the Union.

In the food industry, about 60% of the gross product was represented by the food industry, 21% - meat and dairy, 18% - flour and fish - about 1%.

The products produced by enterprises of the Uzbekbirth system [15] were also significant; These enterprises produced more than 50% of the total volume of bakery products, a quarter of meat, 12% of beer and soft drinks, 7% of confectionery and 5% of canned fruit and vegetables.

Established in 1975, the Republican Agricultural Association "Uzmevasabzavotuzumsanoat" engaged in the cultivation of fruits, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, and melons. In 1981 the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farms was established on its basis. Currently, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry of Uzbekistan had 278 specialized collective farms, including 17 state-owned factories, 13 canning plants and 18 wineries [16]. The structure of the Republican Agro-Industrial Union included scientific and production associations. By 1983, there were 15 production agro-industrial associations [17], which included 79 horticultural and viticulture farms, 10 state-owned factories, and 7 wineries and 6 canning plants [18].

It should be noted that after the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, regional agricultural units were established and functioned in all agricultural regions of the country. RASBs was the next tool for "agricultural development", and in fact a new administrative body, a new court in the agricultural sector.

In March 1986, a number of documents were adopted, declaring their transfer to "economic management methods". The documents considered that the main tool for boosting the rural economy was to improve the systematic work: condemned the principle of setting the objectives of the plan "at a level". However, this method also replaced another, more "improved" tool. This was the case with several other news, including the fate of the AEC. In fact, the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan had great potential.

At the end of the 1980s and early 1990s 55% of gross domestic product, 58% of national income, more than 53% of fixed assets, and 73% of the national economy workers accounted for the national economy. As agriculture was the basis of the AEC, the AEC accounts for 50% of gross domestic product, 86% of net production, 68% of fixed assets, and 73% of employed [19]. However, the effectiveness of using this potential was extremely low. This is due to the intensification of production and the division of labor in the agro-industrial complex, where new sectors and organizations were created to provide community and state farms with material resources, technical maintenance, reclamation, construction and more. This specialization, while increasing labor productivity, had at the same time compounded the relationship, reinforced departmental interests, and diminished the anxieties of partners about the end results of agricultural production.

The agro-industrial complex management system was fragile and fragmented, resulting in excessive administrative overload, causing parallelism and duplication in leadership. For example, the management of 856 collective farms, accounting for 50% of gross domestic product, was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR through a single advisory body - the Board of Community Farmers. In the case of 1097 state-owned enterprises, they included 12 ministries and departments (17 - the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, 6 - the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, 3 - the State Committee for Agricultural Machinery of the USSR, 28 - the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy of the Uzbek SSR). one was subordinated to "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy" and 685 to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR. At the regional level, there was no link to the comprehensive development of the enterprises and organizations included in the ASK, not only in the agricultural sector. It became a truly unmanageable system and has served as a barrier to agricultural development.

As in other industries, the decline in gross domestic product continued to be as in previous years. For example, in 1989, the volume of production fell by 500 million rubles or 4.6% compared to 1988 [20].

In general, the extensive growth of the economy was dominated by the Uzbek SSR. Uzbekistan was lagging behind the all-time high rates of national income growth under the influence of the demographic situation. And the most important strategic task of ensuring national income growth through increased labor productivity was not achieved.

In 1988, the growth of fixed assets in all sectors of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR was 61% compared to 1980, and gross domestic product and national income - 29% and 26% respectively. In the period under review, fixed assets in the national economy doubled the efficiency of social production. The scattering of capital assets to a large number of facilities is widespread. The cost of building new production facilities often failed to deliver the expected economic effect. All this testifies to the fact that the investment policy had a very broad character.

Increasing the efficiency of economic development through the concentration of efficient means of production was necessary not only for meeting current needs but also for savings purposes for increasingly large-scale production.

It is known that labor productivity was one of the main criteria of social production efficiency. In this regard, the Uzbek SSR was one of the last in the country. Since the mid-1960s, this growth rate was steadily declining.

Its average growth was 4.2% in 1956-1970, 3.8% in 1971-1975, 2.7% in 1976-1980, and 0.7% in 1981-1985. 14), and in 1986-1988 there was a decline of 0.6% instead of growth.

III. CONCLUSION

Due to the decline in labor productivity in 1986-1988, the country did not receive more than one and a half billion sums of national income, and the national labor cost was 1.5 times higher than the national average. In summary, the potential of the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan is practically great, but the effectiveness of using its potential has been extremely low. The fact that the AECs have been in legal (virtually unauthorized!) Status for years, both community and state farms, have adversely affected their operations and hampered the development of the AEC.

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