

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION YEARS (1985–1991)

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Abstract: The article highlights the reforms carried out by the Soviet Union in 1985–1991, reconstruction policies, and certain aspects of this process, in particular economic necessity and stages of reform. The impact of the processes taking place during this short period on the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan has been scientifically analyzed.

Key words: reconstruction, Soviet power, economic system, agriculture, reforms, governance.

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В ГОДЫ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ (1985-1991)

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Аннотация: В статье освещены реформы, проводимые Советским Союзом в 1985-1991 годах, политика реконструкции и отдельные аспекты этого процесса, в частности, экономическая необходимость, этапы реформ. Научно проанализировано влияние происходящих за этот короткий период процессов на социально-экономическую жизнь Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: реконструкция, советская власть, экономическая система, сельское хозяйство, реформы, управление.

QAYTA QURISH YILLARIDA O‘ZBEKISTONDAGI IQTISODIY HOLAT (1985-1991- YILLAR)

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Arxeologiya va Buxoro tarixi kafedrasi maqsadli tayanch doktoranti

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Sovet Ittifoqining 1895-1991-yillar davomida amalga oshirgan islohotlari, qayta qurish siyosati va ushbu jarayonning ayrim jihatlari, xususan, islohotlarning iqtisodiy zarurati, bosqichlari sharhlanadi. Ushbu qisqa davr ichida sodir bo‘lgan jarayonlarning O‘zbekiston ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotidagi ta’siri ilmiy tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: qayta qurish, sovet jamiyati, iqtisodiy tizim, xo‘jalik, islohot, boshqaruv.

Introduction. In the mid-1980s, the notion of “reconstruction” emerged in the Union, with the goal of transforming the authoritarian rule via reform. Many facts suggested that by the beginning of 1985, the USSR was in a serious socio-economic and political crisis; true socialism had not been implemented [1.p54]. The goal of this program was to address the country’s socio-political issues as well as economic challenges and weaknesses via reconstruction. As a result, throughout the reconstruction years, several tasks were assigned with the goal of eradicating economic weaknesses and dramatically improving the sphere.

Even after the defeat, the social reforms undertaken by the rebuilding strategy, as well as the republic’s economic issues, remain relevant. Reconstruction and succeeding procedures demonstrated that hasty changes could not alleviate socio-economic problems in society.

Analysis and Methodology for Literature. Researchers continue to study the Uzbek SSR’s economy, industry, and national economy throughout the reconstruction years, as well as the difficulties and weaknesses in the industry and economy subordinate to the Center’s interests.

Research and scientific literature on the subject of this article may be explored using studies done during the Soviet era, as well as vital facts covered by historians throughout the years of freedom. The article’s theme was primarily studied using resources from the periodical press (Правда Востока, Совет

Узбекистони, Тошкент ҳақиқати), published papers, and official statistics data (Plenum and Congress decisions). Periodicals, source foundations, and theoretical and methodological approaches were all given careful consideration while categorizing literature.

Results and Discussion. The theoretical facts and evidence gathered for this study indicate the challenges and weaknesses that occurred in the Uzbek SSR's economy throughout the rebuilding phase. It will also contribute to a better understanding of the history of the Soviet government's economic policies. The scientific and theoretical value of the research findings stems from the study of Soviet Uzbekistan's history via historical documents and sources, which examined the role of rebuilding policy in the republic's socio-economic existence.

The contradiction of the Soviet Union's public administration system, established on administrative command, with the needs of the country's growth resulted in several economic challenges. In particular, an endeavor was made to reform the economic management system in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Plenum's resolutions in September 1965. The party proposed a strategy for increasing company independence while also fully funding commodity-money relations [2.p5].

The job of strengthening the public administration system has been begun, but it has yet to be finished. In the 1970s, the rate of socio-economic growth slowed, and goals for the ninth and fifth years were not realized. This was owing to the national economy's failure to recognize the need for faster growth, as well as a lack of focus on strengthening public administration. Thus, the 1970s and 1980s were marked by socio-economic inconsistencies. In the 1980s, efforts to identify and eradicate the sources of the rising economic crisis were futile. Since 1985, when M.S. Gorbachev became Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, the topic of Soviet society's transformation - a comprehensive reform of all aspects of public life - has been discussed in the April Plenum. These political developments occurred in Uzbekistan, as in other national republics. The economy was in a bad shape at the time. Its indices were steadily declining, and five-year goals for national economic development were not carried out. For example, at the start of the year, industrial output growth was just 2%, trailing industries such as oil, metals, energy, and transportation [3.p2]. Many manufacturing teams transitioned to self-accounting. However, no socio-economic indicators have shown good effects.

Due to the lack of problems in the socio-economic sphere of the Central Committee of the CPSU in the project "The main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period up to 2000," [4.p18-19] approved at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in October 1985, including an increase in national income in the Uzbek SSR by 19-22%, an increase in industrial product production by 21-24%, saving the country's fuel and energy resources. However, the "reconstruction" policy was ineffective in practice. The number of ministries and departments, including heads and deputies, has also expanded, with each having the authority to accept and issue papers based on affiliation. This reduced managerial efficiency. The managerial apparatus expanded, and for a long period, some critical tasks went unfinished. The system of departmental and sectoral administration has harmed the integrated and balanced development of areas [5.p14].

In Uzbekistan, an integrated response to current challenges is very important. In particular, such aims as the technological renewal of the country's production base, the modernization of production, an increase in the manufacture of machinery and equipment (not due to the development of the enterprise's operations), and the implementation of state control over the quality of products are determined.

Furthermore, it was intended to elevate economic cooperation inside the Union to unprecedented heights. Based on this, it was required to immediately reverse adverse economic trends and, as stated in official documents, accelerate the country's socio-economic growth and provide the economy with the necessary energy, depending on the capabilities and benefits of socialism.

"Reconstruction means decisively eliminating the processes of stagnation, creating an effective mechanism for accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society [6.p2]," M.S. Gorbachev stated in his January 1987 report to the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Accordingly, the task was set to double output potential and nearly double national revenue as a result of the qualitative transformation. Furthermore, the investment program anticipated significant changes such as the acceleration of technological re-equipment for firms. However, none of this was backed by a specific program. During this time, there are negative occurrences and tendencies that, when combined, cause major imbalances in the structure of social production, worsening of environmental, demographic, and

economic circumstances, and a decline in the republic's standard of life.

Since 1988, agricultural production has been declining overall, and the drop in industry began in 1989 [7.p8]. Official estimates show that in 1989, the budget deficit topped 100 billion rubles. In June 1990, the USSR's Supreme Soviet issued a progressive resolution titled "On the concept of regulating a market economy" [8.p1-2].

However, in actuality, the adoption of such measures and regulations allowing for the leasing of industrial firms, a gradual monopoly and denationalization of property, and the formation of joint-stock corporations was postponed till 1991. In general, reconstruction did not provide the intended results. Thus, the socio-economic and political conflicts that have emerged since the Soviet Union's establishment as a totalitarian state have accumulated and developed over the course of more than seventy years. The fall of the USSR resulted in the emergence of several independent republics, including the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. From the start, the notion of reconstruction was unknown and lacked a thorough scientific examination and understanding of the lifestyle, interests, and issues of the Union republics. During a short historical period (1985-1989), known as the "period of reconstruction and openness," existing shortcomings, mistakes, and problems in political and socio-economic life, especially when conducting the mechanisms of public administration and the economy in the old way, can simply be changed to the production order or not [9.p55]. Reconstruction did not contribute to the complete solution of the problems accumulated in the USSR. Ultimately, this served as a certain impetus for the collapse of the CPSU and the collapse of the USSR. However, he influenced the new political situation in the Uzbek SSR. Thus, the policies pursued during the Union period were:

- The intensification of the economic crisis, starting in the 1980s of the last century, led to a decline in production and disruption of sectors of the national economy;
- The dominance of the centralized planned economic system did not make it possible to effectively organize economic life in the republic.
- As a result of the unfair distribution of resources and investments without taking into account the capabilities of Uzbekistan and the reorientation of the national economy to the production of raw materials, socio-economic problems have accumulated.
- reconstruction policy aimed at finding a way out of the crisis has led to the complication of socio-economic conflicts in society.

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