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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE POPULATION OF BAKHMAL
DISTRICT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL SPHERE IN THE
LAST 10 YEARS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE****Nurmohi Jurakulova**

PhD student of JDPU

jurokulovanur@gmail.com

Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Bakhmal district is a territory located in Jizzakh region. This article provides information on the socio-economic sectors of Bakhmal district during the 10 years before independence, including agriculture, the implementation of annual plans implemented in it among state farms included in the district, the level of implementation of tasks in the livestock sector, as well as the contribution of the population to the development of metallurgy, which is considered part of economic security, and what activities were organized for the population in cultural spheres, and the exchange of cultural experiences with other regions, along with the achievements achieved, some of the shortcomings observed. In this regard, the state of social security provided to the elderly and war veterans, who are considered among the most vulnerable segments of the population, was analyzed.

Introduction. In the pre-independence period, the territories of our country were mainly governed by decisions adopted from the center. The possibilities of self-government and the ideas and initiatives put forward by the local population were largely ignored. From this

point of view, in Bakhmal district, which is part of the Jizzakh region, the lifestyle and socio-economic situation of the population were organized based on somewhat limited orders. It is known that the opportunities of the geographical area play an important role in the development of the living standards of each population.

In Bakhmal district, the agrarian sector is considered to be the leading sector, and agriculture, collective farms and state farms have been established, and they have organized the activities of the farming and livestock sectors in their place.

Methodology. In studying the socio-economic and cultural life of Bakhmal district in the last decade before independence, the scientific literature, statistical collections and archival materials available in Uzbek historiography serve as important sources.

First of all, within the framework of regional studies, literature on the history of Jizzakh region is of particular importance. In particular, the work "History of Jizzakh Region" (Tashkent, 2004) generally covers the stages of socio-economic development of the region, including the situation in the last years of the Soviet era. Encyclopedic information about the region and districts also plays an important role.

In studying this topic, archival materials are of particular importance as the main primary source. In particular, the resolutions of the Bakhmal district executive committee, annual reports of collective and state farms, and documents on social issues, which are stored in the state archive of Jizzakh region and the Gallaorol district archives, are the main sources of research.

Periodical press materials, in particular, the newspaper "Jizzakh haqiqati" also serve as an important source in studying the social and cultural aspects of the district's life. It regularly covers agricultural achievements, cultural events, changes in the education and healthcare system.

At the same time, it is observed that Bakhmal district has not been sufficiently studied as a separate research object in the existing literature. This creates the need for a deeper study of this topic based on archival materials.

This study is aimed at a comprehensive study of the socio-economic and cultural life of the Bakhmal district in the last decade before independence, based on the modern historical research methodology. The methodological basis of the study is the principles of historicity, objectivity and systematicity. Based on the principle of historicity, the development of the Bakhmal district was analyzed in the context of the 1980s-1990s, that is, in connection with the

crisis phase of the Soviet system. Based on the principle of objectivity, a critical approach was taken to the sources, their reliability and objectivity were checked.

In the process of research, the method of historical-systemic analysis was used - the socio-economic and cultural life of the district was studied as an interrelated system.

Results and discussion. According to the archival data for the Bakhmal district for 1988, as of the end of the 1st quarter of this year, the cash plan of the Usmat branch of the state bank was not implemented, or instead of the planned 6 million 159 thousand soums, 5 million 374 thousand soums were received, and the plan was implemented by 87 percent. In particular, meat production, milk production, and egg production in the district decreased compared to the same period in 1987.[1]

In terms of meat production, Nurlikuyosh state farm produced 17 tons, Rassvet state farm produced 98 tons, Uzunbulok state farm produced 4 3 tons less meat was produced than in the same period in 1987. Milk production decreased by 32 tons at the Rassvet state farm alone, while egg production decreased significantly at the Uzunbulak, Gulbulak, and Michurin state farms compared to the previous year. The number of hooves of cattle in the district decreased by 413 heads, and 130 fewer calves were obtained from cows compared to the previous year, with 68 fewer calves at the Bakhmal state farm, 77 fewer calves at the Sangzar state farm, and 27 fewer calves at the Nurlikuyosh state farm.[2]

The district also plays an important role in improving the economic life of the state, and this is evidenced by the fact that annual plans are being implemented on time and in the specified amount.

According to archival documents, in the first quarter of 1988, that is, until April, the plan for selling meat to the state was achieved by 100 percent in the district, that is, 1,303.5 tons of meat were produced. However, this was 245.5 tons less than the figure a year earlier. The plan for selling milk, which is another important part of livestock farming, was also successfully implemented, and instead of the planned 840 tons, 1,207 tons of milk were sold to the state. In poultry farming, the plan for producing eggs was achieved by almost one and a half times more, that is, by 160 percent, and instead of the planned 260 thousand eggs, 415.1 thousand eggs were produced.[3]

During the Soviet period, the regions were strictly specialized according to their level of capabilities and economic potential, and industrial organizations were not well developed, and some enterprises and construction organizations were established, mainly based on the production of small-scale products for local needs, processed agricultural products.

The economic and social development plans for the Bakhmal district for the 1st quarter of 1988 were also implemented positively. At the same time, the product realization plan was achieved by 7 times, or 73 thousand soums worth of products instead of the planned 10 thousand soums. The product production plan was also 18 times higher, and labor productivity was 130.9 percent compared to the 1st quarter of 1987. Although construction organizations performed construction and installation work worth 1 million 327 thousand soums[4], there were many shortcomings in the work of construction organizations. Many buildings that were planned to be built or reconstructed were not completed. For example, 8 out of 20 buildings were completed, but 2 did not receive any soums of work.

Although road construction and repair sections were completed in excess of the planned schedule, the quality of the work performed was not up to standard, and most of the roads soon fell into disrepair.

According to the "Law on State Enterprises," adopted in 1987 and effective on January 1, 1988, the state gained the right to independently determine its production plan, sell surplus products on the market, and retain profits. Industrial enterprises began to try to plan production not only according to the central plan, but also according to market demand, which was one of the major changes in Soviet industry.[5]

The adoption of this law affected even the most remote areas, and positive changes were made in the industrial sector in Bakhmal district. Although industrial enterprises in the region are very few, the population showed good indicators in transferring metal and non-ferrous metals to the state. During the 1st quarter of 1987, the plan for transferring metal to the state was fulfilled by 176.5 percent, or 625 tons instead of the planned 354, and the plan for transferring non-ferrous metals was fulfilled by 157.5 percent, or 10,435 kg of non-ferrous metals instead of the planned 6,625 kg. Despite this, the district public education department and village Soviets were slow in implementing the transfer of metals. While 100 tons of ferrous metals were required to be transferred, no ferrous metals were transferred in any village Soviet except for the Oktash village Soviet.[6]

Due to the fact that much attention was paid to agriculture and animal husbandry as a promising sector in Bakhmal district, few industrial enterprises were established. For the development of industry, a good supply of raw materials is of paramount importance, and finding or supplying such raw materials in the district has created a number of obstacles.

The scope of the economic sector has significantly slowed down due to the failure to implement both the revenue and expenditure parts of the budget. In this case, the failure to

implement the expenditure part of the budget is due to the fact that budgetary organizations, although they have funds in their accounts, have not implemented the specified expenses.

A total of 273.7 thousand soums of funds remained unused in the district[7], which is presented in the table below by organization:

Name of the organization	Agroprom (net station)	Utilities	Department of Public Education	Health Department	Department of Culture	District governing body
Amount of unfulfilled expenses (in soums)	9,0 thousand	25,9 thousand	107,6 thousand	23,2 thousand	22,7 thousand	1,7 thousand

Since agriculture is the leading sector in the Bakhmal district, rational use and proper distribution of water are an important necessity. It requires scientifically based rational use of water, its protection from pollution and depletion, and improvement of the condition of water bodies.

Water is of particular economic importance for the Bakhmal district, which has water-rich land conditions. In 1988, in 2 places in the district, the existing water sources, which flow from springs and snow, were used to irrigate 842 different types of agricultural plants and perennial fruit and non-fruit trees, and as drinking water for more than 7,900 residents and many livestock.[8]

In order to eliminate water waste, many water channels and ditches were paved or covered with biton. However, poor-quality repair of concrete water tanks led to a lot of water pollution. As a result, according to medical examinations, it was found that many residents, especially livestock, and more than 30 people were infected with the most serious infectious disease "Brucellosis"[9].[10] The emergence of such serious situations occurred as a result of the residents' bad behavior. In particular, in ditches that were not used by the population, various toxic chemicals were washed, some residents washed dirty clothes, and various waste was thrown away. Certain measures were also taken to resolve such negative situations.

In the pursuit of improving the people's lifestyle and well-being, the development of the social sphere was first of all required, and the resolution of the Executive Committee of the District Council of People's Deputies dated September 22, 1987 No. 247/10 "On the comprehensive improvement of the human factor, an important factor for accelerating socio-economic development"[11] was developed by the District Executive Committee, and the role

of citizens and the positive acceptance of their initiatives served as an important sign of the development of society.

There were preparatory departments in the district, which performed the task of supplying agricultural products to the population, and although this activity was fully performed in many cases, satisfactory changes were not observed. In particular, in the first half of 1988, the district population was provided with household services worth 11.87 soums per capita, which is 105.3% of the plan. The production department of household services provided the population with services worth 293.7 thousand soums instead of the planned 295.9 thousand soums. The provision of paid services to the population was 101% fulfilled. Also, the commodity turnover plan was less than fulfilled by 125 thousand soums.[12]

Cultural centers are considered very important for bringing people closer together, national unity, and developing the cultural consciousness of the population. The Bakhmal District Soviet Executive Committee reported that the Bakhmal District "Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments" Society carried out a number of activities in 1988 to improve the value of cultural areas.

Initially, in early 1988, after the district sent a letter to the "Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments" society to restore the monuments in need of repair in the area, a resolution was sent to the organizations and institutions affiliated with the district, resolution number: 22/1, 23.01. approving the adoption of the monuments in its territory. During the same 11 months of the same year, lectures and interviews were held in various organizations and state farms, new items were received, and the plan was implemented by 75%.[13] The monuments were surrounded by protective fences and flowers were planted in clubs and cinemas. Also, the relevant organizations and state farms showed the film "Eternal Guardians" in clubs and cinemas. A total of about 10 thousand people watched this film, which made a good impression especially among young people. Every year, on Memorial Day, cemeteries are cleaned and mourning cassettes are distributed. On May 9, participants of the Second World War gathered at the site of the state farm "XXIY parsez" and laid wreaths in memory of those who died in the Second World War, visited them.

The Executive Committee of the District Council of People's Deputies allocated funds for the economic and social development of the district annually, and the funds allocated to the following areas can be listed:

- due to improvements in the plan-budget, the income and expenses of the local budget of the district were set at 9 million 898 thousand soums for 1989 at the December session of 1988;

- the district budget for 1989 set a total of 243 thousand 300 soums for expenses spent on financing the further development of the national economy, agro-industrial complex, housing, communal services and other sectors of the national economy;

- The local budget revenues for 1989, income tax from the press, building and land tax, insurance contributions, various non-tax payments, funds from over-execution of income and cost savings and expenses were set at a total of 1 million 800 soums;

- The local budget of Bakhmal district for 1989 was set at a total of 9 million 461 thousand 900 soums for socio-cultural events, hospitals, kindergartens, health care centers, physical education and sports;

- 192.8 thousand soums were allocated to provide state administration bodies with funds;

- The local budget of the village Soviets for 1989 was set at 1 million 858 thousand soums in terms of income and expenses[14], and the amount of these funds by region was as follows:

Region Name	Bakhmal	Aykor	Sangzor	Mu-gol	Ak-tash	Bar-los	Tong-otar	Gul-bulok	Uzun-bulok
Allocated Amount (in soums)	314,5 thousand	141,3 thousand	221,7 thousand	190,6 thousand	239,1 thousand	66,2 thousand	172 thousand	222,9 thousand	168,8 thousand

Bakhmal district, which was formed in the early seventies, has been rich in reserves since its establishment. The living conditions of the rural population in this region have improved, and the material well-being of the people has increased. The implementation of decisions made by the Party has been improved year by year throughout the year, and in most cases the level of performance has been higher than required.

In particular, in the year of its establishment, the district delivered 1993 tons of meat, 2555 tons of milk, and 84 tons of wool to the state, while in the third year of the eleventh five-year plan (1983), the working population produced 4320 tons of meat, 3848 tons of milk,

506,000 eggs, 15,270 tons of grapes, 53,000 tons of fresh fruit, 6,000 tons of vegetables, 1,300 tons of potatoes, and more than 32,000 tons of grain, i.e., in about ten years, they achieved a 100 percent increase in meat and milk production.[15]

As a result of these achievements, in the third year of the eleventh five-year plan, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union were awarded the Mobile Red Banner of Honor.

The Mobile Red Banner was considered a sign of the winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition, and all regions worked hard to win it, and the livestock farmers of the "Bakhmal" and "Rassvet" state farms, and the grain growers of the "Sangzor" state farm were at the top of the list.

As a result of the development of the district economy, rational use of budget funds, strengthening of financial discipline, more rational use of allocated material and financial resources, based on the implementation of the budget for the 1st quarter of 1988, the local budget revenues were partially fulfilled by 2183.7 thousand soums instead of the planned 2151.3 thousand soums, or 101.5%. An additional 34.2 thousand soums were allocated to the budget.[16] The timely and positive implementation of the budget revenue part determined by all village Soviets in the district allowed for the timely financing of the expenses specified in the national economic plans. The implementation of these expenditures is characterized by the following sections: 53.5 thousand soums were spent on financing the national economy (Agroprom, housing and communal services and cinema[17]), 1947.2 thousand soums were spent on socio-cultural activities (education, health care and physical education) in total, and 42.0 thousand soums on administrative bodies.[18]

In the implementation of the district local budget, along with successes, there were also shortcomings. We can see this shortcoming in the shortcomings of the village Soviets that implemented the budget in some areas. For example, some village Soviets in the district did not implement the revenue part of the budget by a total of 21.1 thousand soums. 5 village Soviets did not implement the revenue part of the budget by 22.0 thousand soums. Control over the implementation of these expenditures was entrusted to the chairman of the village Soviets, who was held accountable.

The main reason for such shortcomings was the indifference of the following budgetary organizations to the fulfillment of the requirements set out in the estimate, despite the fact that they had funds in their accounts. In the 1st quarter of 1988, 273.7 thousand soums of the total allocated funds for the district remained unused: Agroprom - 9.0 thousand soums, communal-

farming - 25.9 thousand soums, district public education department - 107.6 thousand soums, district health department - 23.2 thousand soums, district culture department - 22.7 thousand soums, and district management body - 1.7 thousand soums.[19] When analyzing such problems, it became clear that the heads of budgetary organizations and the chief accountants did not analyze the expenses by feeling their responsibility.

The economist of the district health department of budgetary organizations did not analyze the analysis process of medicines and monthly salaries in a timely manner, which also led to the fact that the medicines provided to children under 3 years old and disabled people of the Great Patriotic War were not reimbursed on time.

Since livestock farming was one of the most advanced industries in the Bakhmal district, the annual accumulated feed and its quality level were of great importance. Canning hay in the agricultural Soviet economy brought many successes to the livestock farmers of the district.

According to information, chemical canning of feed was carried out mainly on crops that could not be ensiled. When canning crops that could not be ensiled, the amount of juicy nutrients in the hay increased slightly, that is, the loss of nutritious nutrients in it decreased by 2-3 times. During canning, the unit of ready-made feed in hay increased by 10-15%.[20]

From the same period, the method of canning hay that was not silage was first used on a state farm and was established on a continuous basis. Since this required a lot of water, ditches were built in front of the farms and canning work was carried out. Initially, more than 500 tons of hay were canned. A number of chemicals were used in canning, bringing it to a harvested state, and these substances did not cause any harm to livestock.

Chemical canning of hay was not expensive. In this 1.9 soums of formic acid were enough to preserve one ton of hay. In order to thoroughly carry out the chemical preservation method, experts worked with precise calculations. At that time, the goal was to increase the canning of hay from 10,000 to 14,000 tons.[21]

The introduction of such innovations into agriculture helped ensure the sustainability of agriculture. Because if the hay was good, it was easier to keep livestock, which increased the well-being of households and reduced food shortages.

Even before independence, social protection issues were given great importance, and in the Bakhmal district, the government provided food and medicines and other similar measures to the elderly, war veterans, and children under 3 years of age.

Good work has been done in implementing the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 621 of May 12, 1988 "On additional measures to improve the living conditions of

war and labor veterans”[22]. It was after this resolution was adopted that pension amounts were increased, world war veterans and labor veterans who should receive pensions were identified, and practical assistance was provided to them in using the relevant benefits.

In 1988, 10 disabled people from the World War were given free cars, 70 people were given vacation passes to resorts and resorts, 3 people were given interest-free loans of 3,000 soums, 221 people were given prosthetic orthopedic items, and 18 people had their homes wired for telephones.[23] War and labor veterans also enjoyed preferential access to other types of social and economic services, such as communications, trade, and medicine. At the same time, there were several shortcomings in the services provided to war and labor veterans. Control over the implementation of the government's decision to improve the living conditions of war and labor veterans by organizations, farms, and institutions was very weak, and no proposals were made to higher authorities to eliminate existing shortcomings. Also, the needs were not taken into account when providing them with building materials, and most of the applications to the district communications department asking them to transfer telephones to the homes of world war and labor veterans remained unanswered. The services provided by trade organizations were also unsatisfactory.

Conclusion. In conclusion, an analysis of the socio-economic and cultural life of the Bakhmal district in the last decade before independence shows that this period is characterized by complex processes in the development of the region. The district economy is mainly specialized in agriculture, in particular farming and animal husbandry, and it operated in accordance with the requirements of the centralized planning system of the former Soviet Union.

The analysis shows that although a certain increase in production volumes was achieved during this period, this growth was mainly due to extensive factors. As a result, problems such as inefficient use of natural resources, low labor productivity, and dependence of the economic system on the center arose.

In the social sphere, the activities of educational, healthcare and cultural institutions have been developed to a certain extent, and a system of providing services to the population has been formed. However, in these areas, there is an insufficient material and technical base, underdeveloped infrastructure and low quality indicators.

In cultural life, although institutions aimed at satisfying the spiritual needs of the population functioned, their activities were carried out poorly. Therefore, the full manifestation of national values and traditions is limited to a certain extent.

From the results of the study, it should be noted that the socio-economic and cultural situation of the Bakhmal district on the eve of independence served as an important historical basis for the reforms of the subsequent period.

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