

On the History of the Agro-Industrial Food Complex of 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, economy, system, cooperation, law, enterprises.

Introduction

The Communist Party had developed a comprehensive long-term program of agricultural development by developing agrarian policy. Under this program there are two tasks of great economic and political importance: to provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials, to always have sufficient reserves for it, to solve many major socio-economic problems of communist construction, to develop and strengthen agricultural production associated with. That is why the Soviet government saw agrarian policy as an integral part of its economic strategy [1]. March (1965 year) of the Central Office of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union In the plenum of the party) a new way of Agrarian Policy was developed the agrarian-political way of the party was expressed in the program of the long-term development of the party in the direction of intensification of Agriculture, its transfer to the industrial basis. This is the third stage of the implementation of the Leninist Cooperative Plan, which coincided with this period and is characterized by the specialization, centralization on the basis of Economic Cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration of agricultural production in here[2].

The Main Findings and Results

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in accordance with the decisions of the XXV Congress of the Party, decided in May 1976 "On further development of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration" [3.] The agro-industrial complex included many sectors of the economy related to the cultivation, processing and sale of agricultural raw materials on a national scale. Agro-industrial complexes in Uzbekistan have also developed as a single component of the union's agro-industrial complex. The agro-industrial complex, which primarily serves as the main cotton base in the union economy of Uzbekistan, is necessary for the initial processing, processing, processing of cotton and related sectors of agriculture, water management and its irrigation bases, agricultural products and raw materials, and was a complex that included networks that served its networks [4]. The formation of a large cotton-growing region of Uzbekistan and at the same time the development of light and heavy industries 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 build industry. It has risen from agrarian to technically armed industry, centralized industrial-agrarian complex in the form of a production-territorial complex. Special attention should be paid to the main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990, adopted at the XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "Comprehensive development of the agro-industrial food complex, proportional and balanced growth of agriculture, its service industries, food industry, as well as production related to the preparation, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural products. Particular attention should be paid to increasing the production of grain and fodder in agriculture, the development of animal husbandry, ensuring the preservation of agricultural products, their delivery to consumers in the form of good products [5]. By this time, the country's workers were also faced with the important task of ensuring the implementation of the Food Program. The aim of this program was to solve the task of providing the population with

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all kinds of food as continuously as possible as soon as possible [6]. Further development of agriculture was the basis of the food program.

In 1982, the May Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted the Food Program of the USSR. In order to implement this program, all economic regions, farms were designed to accelerate the development of production. The main task of the agro-industrial complex was the implementation of the Food Program of the country and the continuous supply of industry with agricultural raw materials [7]. The Plenum also set the task of creating agro-industrial associations and agro-industrial complexes in each administrative region, oblast and republics, showing the ways to eliminate parallelism in economic management, and the transition to unified planning and management. The specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of inter-farm cooperation, agro-industrial integration was of great importance on the basis of these requirements [8]. The implementation of the target programs approved by the May Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the VI and VIII Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on June 12, 1982 and February 8, 1983 served to expand the raw material base of the food industry. The Targeted Food Program was aimed at consolidating the strength of enterprises in many sectors of the economy that require a number of radical changes in economic relations and inter-production relations. In this regard, it should be said that this program was adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in May (1982 y.) Described in the plenum as follows: “the Food Program is not only a radical turn in the promotion of Agriculture and related sectors, it must ensure the development of the entire national economy in terms of its character, scale” [9]. About the agro-industrial scale of the country in the early 80-ies, the following information can be cited. In this economic sector, 30% of the main production funds were concentrated, in which the employed accounted for 40% of the workers in the country as a whole, and 42% of the national income was created in the same sector. The ultimate goods and goods produced only for the people from agricultural raw materials accounted for about three quarters of the product turnover in the state and cooperative trade [10]. During this period, the share of the agro-industrial index of Uzbekistan in the main production was 43%, in the gross production 43%, in which the employed accounted for 40% of the Republic's workers [11]. In general, a large amount of money was invested by the government for the development of ASC. In 1966-1980, 26, 522 million sums were allocated for the work of all agricultural enterprises of the Republic. However, the increase in production did not correspond to the costs of changing the efficiency of production. Especially in recent times, ask indicators have been steadily declining. If in 1971-1975 years from 1 sum of capital spent to increase the production of ask received 83 kopecks of income, then in XI five years it fell to 20 kopecks or more than 4 times. In the three years of the XII Pentecost, even dropped 12 kopecks [12]. In general, agro-industrial enterprises were such a branch of the national economy that their production activities should have approached the population to meet the needs for food, clothing, footwear, as well as accommodation of the rural population. It is necessary to distinguish between the foods complexes contained in the agro-industrial complex separately. It is necessary to include only those sectors that are directly related to the volume and types of production of food products in the scope of food agro-industrial production. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union may (1982 y.) Plenum agro-industry complex were more inclined to the same food agro-industry complex than the proposed rule, which initially separated as an independent object of planning and management. Agriculture, which has developed over the years, has become a large multi-sectoral sphere of the national economy of the Republic. In particular, in 1971-1980, the production of agricultural gross products increased by 1.54 times, the production of cotton raw materials increased from 4,5 million tons to 5.7 million tons, while grain cultivation, the cultivation of vegetables, grapes and livestock products increased by 1.6 times [13]. However, for the cultivation of some types of food products, the Republic remained behind the average level in the Agricultural Union, and it was not possible to regularly provide its local population with such products.

Table 1. The general information obtained in 1981 year on the level of gross production of food products in the Republic's agriculture is as follows (in the calculation of kg per capita)

Products	USSR	UzSSR
Crop	700	177
Rice	10	32
Potato	248	20
Vegetables	96	154
Fruits	297	506
Grape	245	343
Meat (slaughtered weight)	56	145
milk	335	150
Egg (numeral word)	256	97

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As can be seen from the information in the table, when compared with the average levels in the Union, Uzbekistan was far behind not only in terms of the cultivation of protein-rich agricultural products, but also in terms of the cultivation of carbohydrate-rich agricultural products. Only because of the growing of vegetables, fruits, grapes and hemp oil, the situation with the cultivation of lean agricultural products is somewhat good, and the population's need for vegetable oil is fully satisfied. The analysis of the above data shows that low levels of cultivation of cereals, potatoes, meat, and milk as a result of specialization in the field of cotton production imposed a ban on the importation of them. In the food agro-industrial sector of Uzbekistan, the share of the food industry was large, which was considered a large, highly diversified network for industrial processing of agricultural raw materials in the production of food products and United close to spinning industries. In 1981, the share of food and flour-cereals industry in the structure of production of all consumer goods (group "B") was 41,7%, and in comparison with the total volume of industrial products of the Republic its share was 15,8 and 3,5%, respectively. This is the second place among the industrial sectors of the Uzbekistan SSR in the food industry in terms of gross product (after the light industry, which is a large part of the cotton processing industry). The Republic for the production of vegetable oil and the preparation of canned food was in third place in the Union for the production of food products on an industrial basis. About 60% of the gross volume of products in the food industry was accounted for by Food Network Enterprises, 21% by meat and milk Network Enterprises, 18% by flour-cereals and 1% by fish Network Enterprises. Products prepared by enterprises in the system of "Uzbekbirlashuv" [14] were also significantly ranked; these enterprises prepared more than 50% of the total volume of bread and pastry products, a quarter of meat, 12% of beer and soft drinks, 7% of air-conditioning products, 5% of fruit and vegetable service. Established in 1975, the Republican Agro-Industrial Association "Uzmevasabzavotuzumsanoat" was engaged in the cultivation of fruits, grapes, vegetables, potatoes and melons, and in 1981 on its basis the Ministry of fruit and vegetable farms was established. At the same time, the Ministry of fruit and vegetable economy of Uzbekistan had 278 specialized collective farms, including 17 factories, 13 can plants and 18 winemaking plants [15]. The Republican Agro-Industrial Association also includes research and production associations. By 1983, there were 15 production agro-industrial associations [16], which included 79 horticultural and viticultural farms, 10 state farms, and 7 wineries and 6 canneries [17]. It should be noted that after the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, regional agro-industrial units were established and operated in all agricultural regions of the republic. RASBs were another means of "raising" agriculture, in fact, a new administrative body, a new court in the agricultural sector. In March 1986, a number of documents were adopted announcing the transition to "economic methods of governance". The documents considered that the main means of boosting the rural economy was to improve the planned work: the principle of "achieving" the tasks of the plan was condemned. However, this method also gave rise to another, more "improved" tool instead of one administrative tool. A number of other developments, in particular the fate of the AEC, have been similar. In fact, the potential of the Uzbek agro-industrial complex was great. At the end of 80-ies in the beginning of 90-ies 55% of gross product production, 58% in the formation of national income, more than 53% of the main production funds, 73% of workers employed in the national economy accounted for the contribution of the Republican ask. Since agriculture was the basis of the ASG, it accounted for 50% of gross product production, 86% of net product production, 68% of the main production funds, 73% of employed workers, the contribution of ASG [18]. However, the effectiveness of the use of this potential was incredibly low. This is due to the fact that as production intensified and labor distribution became increasingly agro-industrial, new sectors and organizations appeared in the field of material resources provision of community and state farms, technical repair, land reclamation, construction, etc. Such specialization provided an opportunity to increase labor productivity, while at the same time complicating mutual relations, undermined departmental interests, undermined the concern of partners about the ultimate results of agricultural production. The agro-industrial management system was entangled and disordered, which led to an excessive increase in the administrative apparatus, gave birth to parallelism and duplication of one another in management. For example, the management of 856 collective farms, which grow 50% of the gross product, was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the single advisory body – the Council of collective farms. As for 1097 state farms, they were subordinated to 12 ministries and departments (17 of them – the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, 6 of them – the Ministry of fruit and vegetable production of the USSR, 3 of them – the state committee of agricultural machinery of the USSR, 28 of them – the Ministry of fruit and vegetable production of the USSR, 108. In regional terms, not only in the development of asks, but also in its agricultural sector, there was no link between enterprises and organizations that entered the asks. It has "served" agriculture as a development barrier by turning it into a system that cannot actually be managed. As in other sectors, the decline in gross product production in this area continued to be similar to previous years. For example, in 1989 year the volume of product preparation was reduced by 500 million rubles or 4,6% compared to 1988 year [19]. In general, the extensive factor of economic development in the Uzbek SSR prevailed. The fact that Uzbekistan lags behind the All-Union in terms of national income growth has been exacerbated by the demographic situation. An important strategic task, such as ensuring national income growth by increasing labor productivity, has not been fulfilled. In 1988, the growth of fixed assets in all sectors of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR was 61% compared to 1980, and the gross social product and national income were 29% and 26%, respectively. In the national economy of the republic, the fixed assets of production have more than doubled the efficiency of social production during the period. Scattering of capital funds over a large number of facilities is widespread. The cost of building new means of

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production has often not yielded the expected economic benefits. All this testified to the fact that investment policy in the country has become more extensive.

Improving the efficiency of economic development through the concentration of efficient means of production was necessary not only has to meet current needed, but also for savings purposes to carry out production on an increasingly large scale. It is known that the level of labor productivity is 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, the growth rate of this indicator has been 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 (according to this indicator, the Union Republics of Uzbekistan ranked 14th among [20]), and in 1986-1988 there was a decrease of 0.6% instead of an increase. In 1986-1988 alone, the country did not receive more than one and a half billion sums of national income due to declining labor productivity, and the labor income of the national income generated was 1.5 times higher than the national average [21].

Conclusion

To sum up, although the potential of the Uzbek agro-industrial complex is large in practice, the efficiency of using its potential is extremely low. The fact that AECs have been in a legal (almost virtually illegitimate!) Position as collective and state farms for years has had a negative impact on their activities and seriously hampered the development of AECs.

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- 12) See “Economics and Life”, №1. 1989. - p. 10.
- 13) Uzbekistan RPDA, Fund 58, List 384, Case 1, Page 49.
- 14) By this time, the Uzbekbirlashuv system has 8 sausage production shops, 10 large canteens, 18 fruit storage facilities (with a capacity of 13.8 thousand tons of fruit at a time), 4 agricultural processing plants and several there were soft drinks and other businesses. See Uzbekistan RPDA, Fund 58, List 384, Case 1, page 105.
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