

**THE ISSUE OF WAGES AND INCOMES OF THE POPULATION IN THE BUKHARA
REGION IN 1992-1993**

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Annotation

This article provides an analysis of the salaries and incomes of the population of Bukhara region for 1992-1993. In addition, the price issue and government measures taken to improve the social situation will be discussed.

Keywords

Program "200 Days," Program "Let One Be Two," average monthly salary, Republic, consumer market

We know that our independence, proclaimed on August 31, 1991, meant that we were only politically independent. Because it was impossible to fully provide for the population of the republic economically. Most of the grain and other necessities were imported. This inevitably affected the social situation of the population. In the first years of our independence, a number of important measures were implemented to increase the country's economic potential and improve the living standards of the population. In particular, salaries and benefits have been increased several times. Price increases were constantly monitored. The government has developed programs and measures aimed at improving social life. In 1992, one kilogram of flour costs 23 rubles, and one kilogram of sugar - 55 rubles. Serious attention has been paid to social security issues, and the pensions of more than 155 thousand pensioners have been recalculated. The average monthly pension amount in January 1992 was 403 soums, from February - 350 soums, from March - 550 soums, from June - up to 1000 soums, and by October 1, when the pension was written off, this amount was 2719 soums¹.

The price of meat on the market in 1992 was 60-70 rubles². The purchase of one ton of wheat cost 140-150 dollars. When converted to soums, one kilogram of grain cost 22-23 soums³. During the first nine months of 1992, the average salary increased 4.5 times. In agriculture, it has increased 8-9 times compared to last year⁴. As of July 1, 1992, the minimum pension amount was 1000 rubles. In November, this figure reached 2000 soums⁵. Inflation, rising prices, and a decrease in production volumes have led to a shortage in the consumer market. Although prices

¹ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 5, sheet 83

² Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 6, sheet 85

³ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 6, sheet 88

⁴ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 6, sheet 116

⁵ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 6, sheet 117

in Bukhara are lower than in other regions, food supplies have decreased. An urgent "200-Day" program was developed, and food products and consumer goods worth 500 million soums were brought to Bukhara from other regions instead of the planned 200 million soums. In accordance with the program "Let One Be Two," developed in the spring of 1992, departments of labor supply in industry and construction, trade organizations, and various cooperatives delivered 400 tons of sugar, 1400 tons of confectionery products, 32 tons of potatoes, 3200 tons of meat, 700 tons of fish, and other types of food products worth 2 billion soums to the region's population without centralization⁶.

In 1993, the average monthly salary in the region increased by 9,221.1 soums, 7.6 times compared to May of the previous year.

- In industry - 12,543
- In construction - 12,670.2
- By transport - 12,397
- In management bodies - 12,041
- In contact - 10,561
- In scientific institutions - 10,253
- In agriculture - 6249
- In state farms - 5827
- On sale - 5990
- In healthcare and social security - 6222.3
- For pharmacy employees - increased by 4538 soums⁷.

If we consider the consumption of basic food products, then at the republican level they are distributed per capita as follows:

- **Bread and bread products:** in Bukhara region - 155 kg, in the republic - 141 kg, in Kashkadarya - 131 kg, in Namangan - 137 kg, in Fergana - 138 kg.
- **Sugar and confectionery:** in the region - 17.3 kg, in the republic - 13.5 kg, in Andijan - 9.9 kg, in Kashkadarya - 7.8 kg, in Navoi - 10.6 kg, in Samarkand - 12.7 kg.

Meat and meat products: in the region - 40.2 kg, in the republic - 29 kg, in Kashkadarya - 13.7 kg, in Navoi - 20.8 kg, in Samarkand - 29.9 kg, in Tashkent - 33 kg, in Khorezm - 25 kg.

⁶ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 5, sheet 73

⁷ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 22, sheet 11-12

- **Milk and dairy products:** in the region - 245 kg, in the republic - 161.6 kg, in Kashkadarya - 51 kg, in Navoi - 133.6 kg, in Samarkand - 205 kg, in Tashkent - 153 kg.
- **Vegetables and melons:** in the region - 153.3 kg, in the republic - 99.5 kg, in Navoi - 99.6 kg, in Samarkand - 133.4 kg, in Tashkent - 110 kg.

The average income of workers and employees in the republic at the end of 1992 was as follows⁸.

Area	Total Cash Revenue	Family members' salary
Republicwide	59,926.5	44,897.7
Karakalpakstan	46,978.1	36,976
Andijan	45,926.4	37,065.6
Bukhara	73,141.8	56,509.8
Jizzakh	48,764.1	33,038.9
Kashkadarya	29,883.9	23,166.7
Navoi	56,718	35,004.1
Namangan	44,457.7	28,011.6
Samarkand	67,346.5	43,096.8
Surkhandarya	60,554.1	44,244.1
Syrdarya	54,683.4	45,390.2
Tashkent	69,883.8	54,310.1
Fergana	56,379.6	44,198.7
Khorezm	64,262.6	44,267.3
Tashkent city	77,935.4	62,057.5

Personal subsidiary plots played an important role in improving the well-being of the population and meeting market demand. Since most products were imported, the cost of production also fluctuated. In addition, the emergence of problems related to the ruble and the introduction of the sum-coupon into circulation also affected the price and volume of imported products. Measures taken by the government to combat such problems have not always been justified. Most of the existing industrial enterprises in the region could not operate at full capacity. This was due to the obsolescence of equipment and machinery.

⁸ Bukhara Regional State Archive. 1459-Fund, List 1. File No. 22, sheet 10

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