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SOURCE Planovo Stopanstvo.

IMPROVEMENT IN BULGARIAN STANDARD OF LIVING

The general volume of Bulgarian production was four times greater in 1951 than in 1939. Since 9 September 1944, new branches of industry have been set up. The 1951 output of the electrical industry was four times that of 1939 and that of machine building, 90 times. The chemical industry and the industries for the production of ores, concentrates, and spare parts have grown since 1939. With the building of the Stalin Metallurgy Plant for ferrous metals, domestic metallurgy has been firmly established. Bulgaria has changed from a country with only light industry to one which is producing increasing amounts of electric power, ores, hard coal, machinery, chemicals, and building materials.

The number of TKZS (Farm Workers' Cooperatives) reached 2,740 during 1951 and the number of MTS reached 115. Most TKZS prospered. For example, the TKZS in Bulgarovo, Aytos Okoliya, received about 336 kilograms of wheat per decare from 1,370 decare and about 342 kilograms of barley per decare from 685 decare. The TKZS in Kalonyanovo, Plovdiv Okoliya, received 750 kilogram of rice in the husk per decare from 500 decare. The average yield of wheat during 1951 rose 1.4 percent as compared to 1950 throughout the country and the yield of corn, 1.9 percent as compared to 1950. Livestock raising also improved. The TKZS in Veselinovo, Yambol Okoliya, received an average of 4.5 kilograms of wool per sheep and 4,600 kilograms from 60 sheep.

In 1951, three times as much cotton material was produced as in 1939, twice as much woolen material, over twice as much soap, three times as much sugar, and over four times as much in sugar products.

In 1951, 29 million meters of cotton goods, 3 million meters of woolen goods, over 5 million pairs of leather and rubber shoes, 43,000 stoves, and 43,000 beds were on the market. Twice as much vegetable oil, four times as much meat, twice as much milk, and more than twice as much soap was available in 1951 as compared with 1949.

From 1945 to 1949, over 155,000 square meters of land were used for housing construction. During 1951, over 165,000 workers were sent to labor union rest homes, and about 225,000 children were sent to children's homes.

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