

THE CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ANDIZHAN REGION DURING THE FIRST PERIOD OF SECOND WORLD WAR**Otakuzieva Robiyabonu Tulanboy kizi**Master's student of Andizhan State University,
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Abstract: This article analyzes the changes in agricultural production in the Andizhan region in the early years of World War II from a historical perspective. It also presents thoughts and comments on the contribution of the Andizhan region to the Second World War, the unity and courage of the people.

Key words: history, World War II, production, agriculture, Andizhan region

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of World War II, along with other peace-loving nations of the world, was a period of serious testing for Uzbekistan, in particular for the agricultural workers of the Andizhan region, one of its important agrarian centers. From the very beginning of the war, rural workers were assigned the strategic task of continuously providing industry with raw materials, and the population and the front with food and clothing. The complexity of the situation was primarily associated with the issue of food independence, since in the pre-war period the republic's agriculture specialized mainly in growing cotton, which was necessary for the central industry, and food products for the needs of the population were brought at the expense of the Union Fund. With the beginning of the war, the cessation of food supplies from the center and a sharp increase in consumer demand in cities due to the population evacuated from the front-line areas posed an urgent task for the government of the republic and local government bodies to feed the population at the expense of internal resources.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the article used methods such as problem-chronological, objectivity, historicity, consistency principles, comparative and quantitative analysis, and systematization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

At the same time, as a result of the mobilization of healthy men, the main labor resource in agriculture, to the front and military industry, heavy agricultural labor fell mainly on the shoulders of the elderly, women and adolescents, which created a labor shortage. Serious problems also arose in the supply of equipment, the arrival of new tractors and spare parts from the center stopped, and a significant part of the available resources was diverted for the needs of the Red Army. In such difficult conditions, starting from June 26, 1941, a strict work regime was established, the minimum number of compulsory working days was increased by 1.5 times, and adolescents over 12 years of age were involved in labor. The structure of agriculture changed radically, and measures were taken to increase grain, sugar beet and melon crops while maintaining cotton cultivation. As part of the task of achieving grain independence set by Usman Yusupov at the V plenum in December 1941, arable land was expanded in agrarian regions such as Andizhan. In the spring of 1942, new irrigated lands were developed through the national hashar, as a result of which the grain harvest and the volume of sugar beet cultivation, which was a new branch, significantly increased. Although in 1942–1943, due to the reduction of cotton areas, a shortage of mineral fertilizers and labor, the cotton production plan and productivity fell, under the administrative and command pressure of the central leadership in subsequent years, as a result of the provision of technical assistance, production indicators were restored. In general, in the early years of the war, despite severe economic and demographic difficulties, agricultural workers of the Andizhan region selflessly served in the formation of a vital base behind the front.

The Second World War, along with other peace-loving nations of the world, was a serious test for the agricultural workers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After all, the war that had begun

imposed on them such huge and complex tasks as the uninterrupted supply of industry with raw materials, and the population and the front with food and clothing. The complexity of the situation was due to several factors: The issue of food independence: In the pre-war period, the republic's agriculture specialized mainly in the cultivation of cotton, which was considered a strategic raw material for the central industry, and food products for the population were supplied at the expense of the Union Fund. With the outbreak of the war, food supplies from the center ceased, as a result of which the republican government was faced with the task of finding internal opportunities to feed the population.

Population growth: The growth of the population in the cities of the republic due to the population evacuated from the front-line areas further increased the need for food. Labor shortage: As a result of the mobilization of healthy men, the main labor resource in agriculture, to the front and military industry, the heavy agricultural labor during the war fell on the shoulders of the elderly, women, and adolescents. Technical problems: The supply of new tractors, agricultural machinery, and spare parts from the center to the MTS and state farms was stopped. Even some of the tractors, machines, and horses from existing farms were taken away for the needs of the Red Army, which further aggravated the situation. In connection with the war, a strict work regime was established in all sectors of agriculture. In particular, from June 26, 1941, the minimum number of compulsory working days was increased by 1.5 times, and a certain working day was also made mandatory for adolescents over 12 years of age. Agricultural workers were forced to work 12–14 hours a day [1]. During the war years, the structure of the republic's agriculture changed radically. While maintaining cotton growing as the main industry, measures were taken to increase the cultivation of grain, sugar beet, hemp, cocoons, vegetables and melons. First of all, intensive work was carried out to expand the arable land and increase irrigation capacity. In December 1941, Usman Yusupov, speaking at the V Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, set the task of solving the grain problem in Uzbekistan and providing itself with flour and bread. According to the Plenum resolution, in 1942, the country's arable land was increased by 521.8 thousand hectares, and the grain harvest increased from 5.5 million quintals in 1941 to 15 million quintals. It was also determined to plant sugar beets on an area of no less than 70 thousand hectares. In order to increase irrigation capacity, it was planned to develop 130,000 hectares of new land in the spring of 1942 through the national irrigation system. In the early years of the war, irrigated areas for grain cultivation were expanded. For this, fallow lands, reserves, groves and meadows were used. In 1942, grain and leguminous crops were sown on 1,408.1 thousand hectares, and in 1943 - on 2,090.2 thousand hectares. As a result, grain production increased from 4.8 million quintals in 1941 to 5.3 million quintals in 1943. A new branch of Uzbekistan's agriculture was established - sugar beet cultivation. Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana and Kashkadarya regions specialized in sugar beet cultivation. In 1942, sugar beet was planted on 65,000 hectares of fertile land, and in subsequent years - on more than 70,000 hectares. Zirabulak, Kokand and Yangiyul sugar factories were built to process it. During the war years, Uzbekistan supplied a quarter of the sugar produced in the entire Union. Also, during the war years, selfless work was done in the areas of animal husbandry, wool, karakul skins and cocoons. As a result of measures taken to produce meat, butter, milk, potatoes and vegetables, a solid food base was created. During the war years, the republic's agricultural workers supplied the state with 1,262,000 tons of grain, 54,100 tons of cocoons, 482,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables, 57,500 tons of fruits and grapes, 159,000 tons of meat, and 22,300 tons of wool [2].

Despite the difficult conditions, cotton cultivation remained an important industry. However, the cotton cultivation plan for 1942–1943 was not fulfilled. The plan for transferring cotton to the state was fulfilled by 57.7%, while the average yield fell from 17.4 centners to 7.1 centners. There were a number of objective reasons for this: Reduction of cotton areas (in favor of grain and beets); Lack of mechanized means; Lack of mineral fertilizers and fuel; Deterioration of agrotechnical measures (plowing, irrigation, canal cleaning) due to lack of labor. Although the

leadership of the republic understood this, the leadership of the Center did not take these objective factors into account. The leaders of Uzbekistan were summoned to Moscow, accused of neglecting cotton cultivation, and demanded to fulfill the plan by any means. This was a further strengthening of administrative-command management. In 1944, the Soviet government allocated 2,300 new tractors, 300 trucks and 375,000 tons of mineral fertilizers to Uzbekistan. As a result, the cotton production plan for 1944–1945 was fulfilled. During the war years, Uzbek cotton growers supplied the state with a total of 4 million 806 thousand tons of raw cotton. This text contains important information about the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan during the war years, the living conditions of the population and their selfless labor behind the front. Below is its scientific translation into Uzbek: During the war years, the solidarity and mutual assistance of workers and peasants increased even more. Industrial enterprises took collective farms under their control, providing them with agricultural machinery and spare parts. Urban residents actively participated in harvesting agricultural products. Collective farmers, in turn, participated in the construction of the country's industry. For example, about 70 thousand collective farmers participated in the construction of the Farkhod hydroelectric power station alone. The workers and peasants of Uzbekistan united, worked selflessly and made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism. During the war, about 160,000 people were awarded the "Honor" medal for their selfless work behind the front. The war left the Uzbek people in dire need. As a result of the mobilization of all available resources to the front, for victory, a food shortage arose. A card system for the distribution of food and industrial goods was introduced in the cities. According to the plan, workers and employees were to be given 400-500 grams of bread per day, and their family members - 300 grams. In practice, the population received even less bread than the established norm. Meat, oil, fish, pasta, and cereals were also distributed according to the established procedure, but often in less quantity than indicated on the card.

The life of the rural population became even more difficult. The distribution standards for food and industrial goods (card system) were not introduced for the rural population. They were almost not paid for the days they worked. Food products were provided in fixed quantities through food cooperatives, depending on the amount of agricultural products transferred to the state. In the collective farm fields, a collective farmer had the right to receive 500 grams of flour from the mills with the confirmation of the brigade table for fulfilling the daily work norm in the fields. Therefore, collective farmers tried to fulfill the daily work norm in the fields as much as possible [3]. In order to improve the food supply of the population, it was allowed to establish subsidiary farms under industrial enterprises. They were allocated 53 thousand hectares of land for temporary use. Workers and employees, as a rule, were engaged in individual gardening. During the war years, each collective farm family was required to provide more than 40 kilograms of meat, 4 kilograms of fat, and 40 eggs per year. In addition, each able-bodied collective farm member had to pay an average of 500 to 1,000 soums per year on a state loan. In conditions of food shortages, money depreciated and speculation flourished. Despite this, industrial and agricultural workers worked selflessly on the path to victory, for their children and spouses who went to the front. Despite the difficulties, the families of soldiers who went to the front were taken care of in every possible way, their children were placed in kindergartens and nurseries. Collective farms and state farms provided the families of soldiers with food. During the difficult years of the war, the people of Uzbekistan once again demonstrated their high human qualities and, with their tireless work, made a huge contribution to the great victory over the common enemy of humanity - fascism. The beginning of World War II required a radical restructuring of the agricultural system of the Andizhan region based on the requirements of the state of emergency, and this process entailed profound transformational changes in the regional economy.

In the pre-war period, the regional agrarian sector specialized mainly in cotton growing, and the food needs of the population were provided at the expense of the centralized Union Fund, but the beginning of hostilities and the cessation of product supplies from the center set the region

the strategic task of achieving self-sufficiency in food and grain independence. The complexity of the situation was characterized by a sharp reduction in labor and technical resources; In particular, as a result of the mobilization of the most qualified and able-bodied men in agriculture to the front, by 1942 70-75 percent of the work in the fields fell to women, the elderly, and adolescents. At the same time, the withdrawal of about 30 percent of the equipment and workhorses from the regional machine-tractor stations (MTS) for the needs of the army required the intensification of production. On the basis of the emergency decree of June 26, 1941, the number of days of compulsory labor was increased by 1.5 times and strict military discipline was introduced, which significantly changed the composition of arable land [4].

Part of the cotton area was reduced in favor of grain and sugar beet crops, a new branch of the Uzbek economy; for example, a significant part of the 521.8 thousand hectares of new arable land expanded throughout the republic in 1942 was due to the fertile lands of the Andizhan region and 130 thousand hectares of irrigated land developed through the people's movement. Although cotton yields fell from 17.4 centners per hectare to 7.1 centners due to the shortage of mineral fertilizers and machinery, the workers of the region managed to increase grain production several times and ensure uninterrupted supplies of strategically important products for the front: cocoons, wool, meat, and dried fruits [5]. Such strict administrative-command management and the selfless labor of the population played a decisive role in turning the Andizhan region into a solid food and raw material base for the front in the first critical years of the war, creating the material foundation for the final victory.

CONCLUSION

In the early stages of World War II, the agricultural system of Andizhan region was radically rebuilt based on the requirements of the state of emergency, and this process led to profound transformational changes in the regional economy. In the pre-war period, the regional agrarian sector specialized mainly in cotton growing, and the food needs of the population were provided at the expense of centralized funds, but since 1941, achieving food independence and sharply increasing grain production became a strategic task. As a result of the mobilization of labor and technical resources to the front, the bulk of the work in the fields fell to women, the elderly, and adolescents, the number of compulsory working days was increased by 1.5 times, and strict military discipline was introduced. The composition of arable land was changed, new sectors such as grain and sugar beet were expanded at the expense of cotton fields, and thousands of hectares of new land were developed through people's hashar. Although there were some declines in productivity due to shortages of machinery and fertilizers, the selfless service of the workers of Andizhan region served as a solid economic pillar, continuously supplying the front with strategic raw materials and food during the difficult years of the war.

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