

Activity of Farmers of Kashkadarya Region in the Field of Agriculture during the Second World War

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Summary: This article, through scientific sources and historical literature, highlights the worthy contribution of the inhabitants of the Kashkadarya region during the Second World War due to their hard work in the field of agriculture, both at the front and in the rear.

Keywords: World War II, fascism, front, rear, Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, workers, agriculture, grain, cotton.

The Second World War brought a huge amount of misery and destruction in the history of humanity. With the beginning of the war, many Uzbek sons, in order to prevent the fall of national pride and honor, as well as to protect their homeland from the enemy, were the first to go to the front.

At that time, at the front during the terrible war, when the brave sons of Uzbekistan showed great courage and heroism, as well as the courage and strong will of the Uzbek people, behind the front, the devoted and hardworking people of Uzbekistan worked hard in all spheres of the national economy.

The leading field is agriculture, in which agricultural workers began to supply products both for the front and for those who served behind the front. In addition, during the war it was necessary to provide the raw materials necessary to regulate industry. As a result of the mobilization of the country's population to the front, the number of men working in various sectors of the national economy has sharply decreased, and mainly elderly people, women and young children have been attracted to work.

In this difficult situation among the working people of the republic, the residents of Kashkadarya region also did not spare their selfless labor in order to stabilize the country's economy, defeat fascism, liberate the motherland from the enemy. During the war, Kashkadarya region also sought to restore the economy of the region on the basis of decisions taken by the government based on the needs of the front.

All industrial enterprises of the Kashkadarya region, as well as agricultural industries, began to supply all types of products for the front. The workers and toilers of Kashkadarya worked tirelessly in the name of achieving victory over fascism, supplying the front fighters with the necessary food and clothing, as well as other types of products. Also, at the "Textile" plant in the city of Karshi, they began to develop sewing products that were necessary for the soldiers of the front. The production of various equipment for the front was launched in workshops located in Guzar, Kamashi and Chirakchi districts of the region. In the existing workshops, workers and workers began to produce warm clothes and more than 50 industrial products for the front [1]. The war became a hard test for the agricultural workers of the republic. They faced a huge, complex mission, such as the continuous supply of raw materials, food and clothing to industry. Workers and toilers of the region also began to produce products needed by the population in the rear of the front. In particular, during the war years, bakery products, meat and dairy products, as well as agricultural

products were produced in Kashkadarya. The war that lasted several years, along with industrial products, led to a further increase in the need for agricultural products. This, in turn, required the workers and home front workers to work tirelessly and fulfill the surplus of the plan established by the state. At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held in December 1941, Usman Yusupov put forward the task of solving the grain problem in Uzbekistan and providing the country with flour and bread. As a result, the areas of irrigated lands were expanded, work began on the use of fallow and virgin lands, thickets, as well as non-irrigated lands. In 1942, the acreage under grain crops in the Kashkadarya region was doubled, and state plans were exceeded. Despite the difficulty of fulfilling these requirements, the workers worked persistently, tirelessly. In 1944, in the collective farms of Kashkadarya region, the harvest of spring barley and its grinding grew day by day, and in May the collective farms harvested from one and a half thousand hectares of land. In parallel with the harvest, work on threshing and handing over a new crop to the state was in full swing. Collective farms named after Kalinin, Kirov and “Kizil kaxramon” of the Koson district handed over dozens of hundredweight of grain to the grain harvesting point. Also, new grain harvests began to arrive from the Chirakchi district [2]. In August 1945, the collective farms of Kashkadarya region handed over more than 325 thousand pounds of grain. The share of agricultural crops has changed significantly [3]. If before the war 90% of the acreage in each district was cotton, then during the war these areas were partially reduced [4]. Even during the war, cotton growing remained an important branch of agriculture. In July 1941, a rally was held in the center of the Karshi district of Kashkadarya region with the participation of employees of the district. At this meeting, the chairman of the peasant farm “14 years of October” of the Dashta Village Council Jalilov noted: “... outstanding collective farmers, outraged by the Hitlerite invaders who invaded the flourishing homeland, demonstrate outstanding examples of work in labor”. As the chairman of the farm Jalilov said, the members of the farm revise the received plans and commit themselves to start harvesting 10-15 days ahead of schedule and commit themselves to deliver 4-5 quintals of cotton more than in 1940 [5].

In the agricultural council of Obdida, as well as in the collective farm “20th anniversary of October”, workers worked extremely hard to get a high yield. One of the employees of the farm, Sofia Abdurakhimova, set an example by processing 0.20-0.25 hectares of cotton per day instead of the planned 0.10 hectares and minted cotton from 0.30-0.35 hectares instead of the planned 0.20 hectares [6]. Sofia minted 1.5 hectares of cotton in 5 days. Following Sofia, Khursanoy Kurbanova and Malaoy Sohibova in the team also fulfilled their work plans 2-3 times [7].

In the collective farm “Pakhtakor” of the Karshi district, workers worked tirelessly in the cotton fields to get a good harvest. The cotton field with an area of 46 hectares was hoed 3 times and watered 3 times. The links of the advanced workers K. Salimova and V. Shakhobova fought for the harvest of 40 quintals per hectare, having processed 4 times, they completed watering the cotton fields [8].

During the war, government officials held regular meetings to revive the rear economy, including agriculture, and inspire workers to fight against fascism. A member of the collective farm “Kahramon” of the Kat Village Council of the Karshi district, A. Tursunova, at one of such meetings dedicated to the fight against fascism, expressed the following opinion: “my husband was a master in the field of cotton growing. Now he is fighting the Fascist invaders. I undertake to make 3 contributions here from behind the front” [9].

A. Tursunova worked tirelessly simultaneously the youth and worked 4 times a day instead of 3. She processed and hoed cotton fields. Cotton growers, following her example, put even more effort and their hard work to get a high harvest. 60-year-old Chini Sattarova, who sent two sons to the army movement in the collective farm “Uzbekistan” of the village council of the Komandi, said at a

meeting against fascism: "...my two children are fighting fascist fiends"[10]. They protect everyone sitting here. I am standing here and fulfilling my obligation to help them." to keep her word, she also worked hard, and completed the work plan 2-3 times. The farmers, who took an example from her, strengthened the processing of cotton and coinage. With the help and support of such young people as Salomatkhon Karshieva from the collective farm "Kizil kahramon", Mamura Kakhkhorova from the collective farm "Communism", Bodomoy Salomova, Zainab Bazarova from the collective farm "14th anniversary of October", Ruzigul Ergasheva, wall newspapers are produced and the results of daily work are reflected in them. The experience of advanced workers was disseminated to the general public. On August 8, 1941, the Government of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On harvesting and preparing the 1941 cotton harvest". The resolution showed that the urgent duty of each farm and its managers is to harvest and transfer to the state in a quick and short time, without destroying the grown crop. Each farm developed a schedule for the collection and delivery of cotton to the state, depending on its capabilities and conditions, and all forces were mobilized to collect cotton. During these harvesting operations in the region, one of the farmers of the "Sanoat" collective farm, Turaoy Sadikova, as well as Noroy Kambarova, Urinoy Mardonova, Ugiloy Sattorova and other main farmers from the "Gulistan" collective farm of the Kochkak Village Council and other cotton farmers of the main links gathered 260-270 kilograms of cotton per day[11]. During the war, the cotton growers of the republic supplied the state with 4 million 806 thousand tons of raw cotton.

During the war, the solidarity and mutual assistance of workers and peasants increased. Industrial enterprises materialized collective farms and helped them with agricultural machinery and spare parts. The citizens took an active part in the gathering of agricultural products.

During this period, workers also worked hard in the field of cattle breeding, wool, karakul, leather and silkworm production. Thanks to the diligence shown in the preparation of meat, butter, milk, potatoes, vegetables and melons, fruits, a solid food base has been created. During the war, agricultural workers of the republic handed over to the state 1262 thousand tons of grain, 54.1 thousand tons of cocoons, 482 thousand tons of potatoes and vegetables, 57.5 thousand tons of fruits and grapes, 36 thousand tons of dried fruits, 159 thousand tons of meat, 22.3 thousand tons of wool. Also during the war, in addition to cotton, grain, fruit and vegetable and melon industries in the agriculture of the region, the labor of workers in the cultivation of new crops, such as hemp, beetroot, tobacco, was unlimited. During the war, a new branch of agriculture was created for Uzbekistan - sugar beet.

Samarkand, Tashkent, Kashkadarya and Ferghana regions specialize in beet cultivation, since 1942 65 thousand hectares have been sown with sugar beet, and in subsequent years - more than 70 thousand hectares of fertile land. During the war years, Uzbekistan handed over a quarter of all sugar cane produced in the Union. In 1944, collective farmers, workers and employees of the Dehkanabad district of Kashkadarya region fulfilled their obligations under the letter (oath) of the Uzbek people to Comrade Stalin and prematurely fulfilled the annual supply plan for the production of livestock, exactly meat, fat, cheese, wool, leather, Karakul, eggs and fur[12].

In a word, the war has led the Uzbeks to extreme poverty. There was also a shortage of food in the province as a result of the mobilization of everything to the front. Despite the difficulties, the region took care of the families of soldiers who went to the front in every possible way. Collective farms and state farms allocated land to the families of soldiers for growing food and crops.

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