



ANALYSIS OF FOOD POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION CONFLICTS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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ANNOTATION

In this article, a brief analysis of the measures taken by the Soviet authorities on the issue of food supply in the Republic during the Second World War, as well as the processes related to food supply, as well as the food supply, which is considered the most basic type of daily need and the implementation of this policy were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: World War Two, food, collective farm, grain, meat and milk, land issue, food industry.

DISCUSSION

The Second World War brought unprecedented troubles to the head of mankind. With the beginning of the war, the Uzbek people were mobilized to carry out various orders of the center behind the front and front, as well as to protect the honor of the country. The sudden onset of the war for the Union led to a difficult situation, when all the forces of the country were mobilized for the war. During the years of the Second World War, the Uzbek people not only fought to narrow down the fascism, but also served as a full-fledged supplier behind the front.

During the war years, Uzbekistan, as an agrarian country, supplied food, raw materials and finished products. During the years of the war, a lot of attention was paid to the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan, as instructed by the center, and the cultivation of crops such as cotton, grain and sugar beets was increased. Such a case was raised by the center, after the end of the war, the demand for products of the Commonwealth was increased. This was due to the fact that during the years of the war the territory of the union saw great losses from the war, the agricultural lands became depleted, the enterprises of the food industry were fired. By 1946 year, the head of the Union I.V. Stalin's according to instructions, the Uzbek growers were tasked with delivering 1 million 160 thousand tons of cotton [1]. The main reason for such a task was the foundation of the textile industry, which operates on the territory of the cotton union, which Uzbekistan grows. In addition to growing cotton in the country and supplying it to the center, there were tasks of agriculture, in particular, the cultivation of food

products. In particular, on September 25, 1946, grain cultivation along with cotton production was carried out by the grain growers of Uzbekistan by 64.6 percent. These regions were divided as follows: 46.5 percent of Tashkent region, 50.8 percent of Namangan region, 53 percent of Andijan region, 60.5 percent of Khorezim region, 61.2 percent of Karakalpakstan ASSR, 64.5 percent of Surkhandarya region had fulfilled grain plan [2.].

As can be seen from the information presented above, the demand for cotton production was not left without affecting the performance of grain production. As a result, 34,225 hectares of grain had not been harvested in the Republic since September 25, 1946 [3.]. Both before and after the war, the Government of Uzbekistan, according to the instructions of the Center, increased the volume of cotton supply to the Russian textile industry, which reduced the cotton fields from year to year, respectively, grain fields [4]. B. 123]. It turns out that the reduction in the cultivation of cereals, which was considered the core of the population's food, had brought about a difficult situation.

In particular, the Administrative-Command policy on the harvesting of grain in collective farms was the result of the loss of organizational and confidence in the implementation of the state plan, as well as in some collective farms, which led to the cases of deportation of grain by collective farmers. The only example was 230 Centner in the "Qizil qahramon" collective farm of the Denov district of the Surkhandarya region, 50 centner in the "Qizil oktyabr" collective farm and 260 Centner in the "Oktyabr 20 yilligi" collective farm without submitting to the state [5.]. But such a process did not



happen in all places, and in addition to the plan, which was carried out by the collective farm, the state was given grain.

For example, the collective farmers of "Birlashgan kuch" of Samarkand district of Samarkand regions are out of plan 120 poods [6]. The grain was handed over 1080 thousand poods and grain by the district, while 6 poods were handed over. In addition, the collective farmers of the Midachirchik District of the Tashkent region also supplied more than 18 thousand poods of grain to the state and contributed to the prevention of problems in the supply of grain.

On the territory of the Union, the first period of the war was the third five years (1938-1942 yy.) special attention was paid to industrial development. While 134 industrial enterprises were put into operation in the first period of five years, 1445 large and medium sized industrial enterprises were active in this period in the Uzbek SSR [7]. In particular, the issue of industrialization of food production and supply of basic food products and supplies to the population in the post war Union countries was a topical issue on the agenda among other industries. So, in 1945 year in the whole union was produced 1.5 times more than in the confectionery and alcohol products, 30 percent more than in butter and beer.

For example, as a result of the attention to increasing the number of industrial enterprises producing food products after the war, in 1946 two, including Chimboy oilfield, were built in the Uzbek SSR [8]. The purpose of building the plant was to ensure that the factories producing food, which were lost in the western regions of the Union during the war years, were out of work and the supply disruptions were replaced, the supply of oil and oil to the population was envisaged.

After the war, the issue of improving the lifestyle of the population and reducing the price of the goods of the state was also considered, as a result of which on February 25, 1946, the people's commissariat of trade of the USSR adopted a decision to reduce the price of a wide range of consumer goods and food products, as well as to since February 26, 1946, all the cities of the Union territory, including Tashkent, were sold with reduced food supplies for a while. In particular, the price of meat products decreased by 35-40 percent, the price of black bread by 60 percent, wheat bread by 50 percent, 36-64 percent of buhanka bread, kuruppa 55-58 percent, sugar 33 percent, air conditioning products by 18-55 percent, tea 33 percent, coffee 40 percent, caviar of the first varieties by 37 percent, cheese 28 percent, meat and dairy products by 10-25 [9].

It turns out that the cost of daily necessities goods of the population was reduced by two times, and not only did the issue of food in the country come to fruition, but its plan for its cultivation for

1946 year was also raised. In particular, in 1946, in the Tashkent, Karasuv and Kalinin districts of Tashkent region, a plan for the supply of 127 thousand tons of vegetables was put in place of 84 thousand tons of grown vegetables in 1945 [10].

The issue of the preparation and supply of meat and dairy products from the types of food supply to the population was also a topical topic of the day. In particular, the Central Committee of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR of Uzbekistan (B)P established in 1946 that in the enterprises owned by the Ministry of meat and dairy industry of the USSR produce 1.850 tons of beef oil. In the supply of milk in 1946, the plan for the preparation of milk in the Uzbek SSR was established in the amount of 526.607 hectoliters, including the amount of milk delivered by collective farms in mandatory order 167.607 hectoliters, collective farms, workers, servants' farms and individual farms 229.547 hectoliters, 31.677 hectoliters from the Soviets under the Ministry of Union, [11]. In order to provide the population with milk and dairy products regularly, to increase the supply and consumption capacity, a separate plan was developed to increase the number of cows. Since 1946, for all districts of the Uzbek SSR, the transfer of milk to the state of 100 liters of each collective farm and 150 liters of individual farms was mandatory [12]. This policy introduced was not only mandatory but also controlled the implementation and regular establishment of the plan by the state, on the other hand, the collective farm houses and auxiliary farms that fulfilled the milk topshirish plan were financially and morally stimulated.

The families of cooperation, individual, workers and servants were paid twice as much for the milk and cream given to the state by increasing the milk topshirish plan, but milk and sprinkling in cooperation and auxiliary farms were not left to the state according to the plan. The fact that milk and oil prepared by the collective farms were used by the collective farmers for their own needs, there were also cases of giving away cows owned by the community that they were giving milk to some individuals for their own use, which had shown its effect on the state's milk and butter plan.

The stale and lack of motor vehicles in the execution of the milk and oiltopshirish plan also did not affect the supply. As a result, in 1946, from the Ministry of meat and dairy industry of the USSR to the Ministry of meat and dairy industry of the USSR in April 30 trucks and 6 light cars, 200ektokt automobile tires and various equipment were delivered [13]. But in the cotton-growing, which is the main branch of Agriculture in the Republic, there were completely different approaches to the implementation of the plan and its implementation in the strict order. In particular, those who did not participate in the harvesting, harvesting and for no reason were politically motivated and were sent to



Stalin's "correctional labor camps" for a long period [14].

The provision of the population with chicken meat and egg products, considered one of the types of food products, was also intensified in the post war years. In particular, if the first half year in the Bukhara district had grown 38 thousand instead of 43 thousand egg pieces, most of the Union of Losha village matlubot would have prepared 5 tons instead of 8 tons chicken meat, going ahead [15].

In the Uzbek SSR, measures to increase the production and types of food products have been intensified, and the issue of production of sugar and confectionery products from everyday types of needs and supply to the population has also been considered topical. In order to systematically establish the production of sugar products, the year-long plans of the employees of the sugar industry of Uzbekistan in 1946 were discussed at the council. In particular, it was noted that the cultivation of sugar beets tripled compared to 1944 year, and kolkhozes received beets from hectares to 400 centners [16].

During the years of the war, Uzbekistan was the leader among the technical crops of sugar beet cultivation, which stood in place after cotton in agriculture. Even after the war, the cultivation of sugar beets was not reduced in the country and, on the contrary, was the main raw material product in the cultivation of sugar and sugar products, the cultivation of sugar beets in collective farms was carried out on the basis of the state plan. In 1946, in the Yangiyul district of Tashkent region, in the "Qizil Sharq" collective farm, the peasants had grown sugar beets from 538 centners per hectare [17]. But the cultivation and supply of sugar beets has not been the same in all regions of the country. In particular, the cultivation of sugar beets in the Tashkent and Samarkand regions is much sluggish. For example, the plan to grow beets and deliver them to the state in Narpay district of Samarkand region was fulfilled by 17.9 percent by October 4, 1946 [18].

In conclusion, it can be noted that the occurrence of food shortages in Uzbekistan during the Second World War was caused by the scarcity of the labor force in the collective farms, the drought that occurred at some times, the lack of adequate and inadequate agricultural techniques in the supply.

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