

He Situation Of The Food Industry In The Fergana Valley Regions During World War II

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Abstract: In this article, changes and problems in the food industry of Uzbekistan during the Second World War are analyzed on the example of the regions of the Fergana Valley. The main focus of the article is on the state of the food industry in the region, the specific problems in the system, the negative impact of the war on the food industry of the Ferghana Valley and its solutions.

Keywords: World War II, Food Industry, Ferghana Valley, Agriculture, Sugar Beets, Cereals, Taxes, Oil Factories, Canneries, Fruits And Vegetables



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Introduction

In the early morning of June 22, 1941, fascist German troops launched an attack on the territory of the USSR. From that day, the "Barbarossa" plan began to be put into practice. Until December 1941, the army of fascist Germany occupied the Baltic republics, Ukraine, Belarus, the western regions of Russia and approached the threshold of Moscow(Shohmurodovna, 2024).

The occupation of the western territories of the former Soviet Union had a negative impact on the agricultural situation and food supply. 47% of the total arable land in the USSR remained in the occupied territories, including 38% of wheat, 87% of sugar beet, half of sunflower, etc. [1. C. 22–23](Pahlen, n.d.). Also, the territories occupied by Nazi Germany had a significant material and technical base. In 1940, there were 190,000 tractors (28% of all tractors in the USSR), 63,500 combine harvesters (35% of total combine harvesters), 16,100 trucks (7% of the total truck fleet) and 12 million trucks in these regions. noun (57% of total nouns) [2. C. 155](Bagchi, n.d.).

Methodology

Uzbekistan. The joint decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the USSR adopted on November 17, 1941 defined the main tasks for the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan at the level of the former Union. In the decision, the special importance of the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan in increasing the yield of grain, technical crops and vegetables in providing the front with food and agricultural products [3. C. 168](Patkhiddinov, 2023).

Solving these tasks was complicated by a number of factors. The agriculture of the republic and especially the regions of the Fergana Valley (Namangan, Fergana and Andijan) was mainly focused on cotton cultivation, and food products were brought from other regions of the former Union (Kamp & Pianciola, 2021). For example, in the years before the Second World War, the main grain products consumed by Uzbekistan were imported from the RSFSR and Ukraine. When the war started, the supply of food stopped, and as a result, it became necessary to find internal possibilities to provide the population with food products (Dehshiri & Hekmatara, 2019). Since 1942, Uzbekistan had to be fully self-sufficient in grain. This means that the gross grain harvest in the republic is 5-6 mln. 12-15 million per quintal. It was necessary to rise to the centner [4. C. 127].

In addition, the Ministry of Automobile Transport of Uzbekistan sent only 23 cars instead of 65 cars to serve collective farms in Gorky district to the Kokan sugar factory. As a result, instead of 450,000 quintals, 130,000 quintals of beets were delivered to the Ko'kan sugar factory by October 1 [5. B. 4].

Result

As a result of the policy of centralization, in the first years after the war, there were various differences in the production and delivery of food to the population in the regions and districts of the republic (Inomjonovna, 2023). For example, the capacity of the Margilon bakery in Fergana region was capable of baking 24 tons of bread per day for the population, the plan indicated that it would bake 15 tons of bread per day, but the bakery barely produced 6-7 tons of bread per day. The reason for this was the old equipment, the fact that the flour and coal allocated for the factory were not delivered on time, the lack of dough workers, the fact that the director was changed 4 times in 7 months [6. B. 3] (Bonora, 2020).

In the Uzbek SSR during the war years and even after the war, the industry of canned goods was one of the leading food industries. In 1946, the canning industry of Uzbekistan fulfilled the annual production plan two months ahead of schedule. This situation marked the beginning of a positive change for the canning industry, because in the last year of the war, the canning industry of Uzbekistan, according to the state plan, delivered products to the population by 14 million cans less than the plan (Braden, 2019).

In 1946, Fergana and Yangiyol canneries fulfilled the state plan in September of this year, and Andijan and Samarkand canneries in October [7. B. 4]. In the Uzbek SSR, one of the countries of the Union, the raw materials for canned goods are mainly based on agricultural products, and products grown by collective farms and state farms are brought to the canneries and prepared. However, there are also problems in the field, for example, Fergana and Andijan canneries are too interested in increasing the number of products, forgetting the quality and types of products approved by the state [8. B. 4] (Ахметова et al., 2023).

In addition, the factory used more fruits than the standard for the preparation of the product and there were cases of wastage (Akchurina, 2022). Namangan cannery spent 6 and a half percent of various fruits, Yangiyol cannery committed a lot of negligence, oil was stolen in "Oroq va bolga" factory, and 38 tons of fruit rotted in Fergana cannery [9. B. 4].

After the war, in all the countries of the Union, as well as in the Uzbek SSR, trade between cities, districts, villages and towns, the acceleration of food production, the establishment of free trade, the implementation of measures in this regard, the increase and supply of various types of food with daily needs for the population giving was an urgent issue (Sherozovich, 2024). On November 9, 1946, the Council of Ministers of the USSR passed a special resolution "On strengthening cooperative trade in food and industrial goods in cities and villages and on increasing the production of food and consumer goods" [10. B. 1].

The implementation of this decision in the Uzbek SSR places a great responsibility on the local artisans for the production of food types that are widely consumed by the population (Murzakulova et al., 2019). According to the adopted plan, handicraft cooperatives of Uzbekistan were supposed to produce products worth 480 million soums in 1947. Of this, 400 million soums should be food and consumer goods [11. B. 1].

Discussion

In the post-war years, there is growth in the food industry of Uzbekistan and an increase in the production of food products intended for consumption (Патхиддинов, 2024). For example, the percentage from 1946 to February 1947: Ministry of Food Industry 97.9 percent, Oil industry 155.1 percent, Jewelry and cosmetics industry 108. percent, Meat and dairy industry 110.2 percent, General Directorate of Fisheries Industry under the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan By producing 139.3 percent of products, the population met the daily requirements for the most important food items [12. B. 2] (Pianciola, 2020).

In March 1947, attention was paid to the timely planting of cotton and the cultivation of sugar beet, which is the main raw material for sugar production in Uzbekistan. The main reason for this was the problems in the cultivation of sugar beet in the previous year and the non-fulfillment of the established state plan. Last year, 128 quintals per hectare were

harvested in Fergana region, where sugar beet was grown along with cotton, and less in other regions (Lubin, 2019).

In 1947, in the Republic, it was determined that 220 centners of sugar beet should be grown per hectare, and a total harvest of at least 800,000 tons [13. B. 4] (Nabievich et al., 2021). Such a change in the national economy, of course, was intended to eliminate the existing food shortage, increase the variety of products necessary for daily life and consumption, and achieve a regular supply (Xasanboyevich, 2023). However, the management of the food issue only from the center, the failure to develop annual state plans based on the real needs of the local population, did not allow to find a complete solution to the situation, and the lack of consumer goods remained (Oblomurodov, 2021).

Also, the plan of rice cultivation and transfer to the state was systematically organized in the territory of the republic, all regions were divided into sectors according to their obligations, and thus grain products grown in the regions were received in the course of the season on the basis of a systematically defined plan. For example, as of October 1, 1947, the plan for the transfer of grain and rice to the state was as follows: Andijan region 51.7%, Namangan region 54%, Fergana region 74.3% [14. B. 3] (Bahridinov, 2022).

Conclusion

In such a process, instead of providing food supplies and types to the country and preventing food shortages, the Center was busy with its administrative-command policy only giving tasks. This unilateral policy did not justify itself in practice, on the contrary, the standard of living of the people continued to decrease day by day, and the ideas of building a "socialist prosperous society" in the Uzbek SSR as well as in all the countries of the Union continued to prove that it was nothing but nonsense.

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