



The Role of Women in the Development of Agriculture during World War II

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***Abstract:** This article discusses the role of women in the development of agriculture during the Second World War.*

***Keywords:** World War II, agriculture, women, "Pravda".*

During the Second World War, agriculture in Uzbekistan was severely tested. In particular, they faced the difficult task of providing the industry with raw materials and the population with food and clothing. When the war started, the food supply to the population was cut off. It was necessary to find internal opportunities to feed the population of each region. A strict work order was established in agriculture. Mandatory labor days were increased by 1.5 times, work was allowed for teenagers from the age of 12.

On July 2, 1941, the newspaper "Pravda" published an appeal "to all women of the USSR"¹. The essence of the petition was dedicated to mobilizing women to work behind the front instead of men. After that, in enterprises and organizations of the republic, the movement to train women in "men's profession" became widespread. "Work for yourself and your comrade who went to the front!" slogan spread widely. On July 4, the Oktyabr district of Tashkent held the women's rally "Take the place of men in any situation!", "To the machine on the labor front!" 1- and 6-month short-term training courses, 10-day seminars, schools of stekhanovists were organized in technical schools and MTSs for training women in mass professions. As a result, 103 thousand working women were trained during the 3 years of the war.

During the war, there were changes in the structure of the republic's agriculture. During this period, cotton growing became the main branch of agriculture. In order to improve the food supply of the army, the cultivation of grain, sugar beet, hemp, cocoons, vegetables, and sugarcane products was increased.

During the war, the population also worked hard in cattle breeding, wool, black sheep, leather, and cocooning. A food base was created thanks to the enthusiasm shown in the preparation of meat, oil, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit products. During the war, agricultural workers of the republic 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, 36,000 tons of dried fruit, 159,000 tons of meat, 22,300 tons of they delivered tons of wool. These products were mainly made by hand. During the four years of the war, Uzbekistan handed over 4,806,000 tons of cotton and 54,067 tons of cocoons to the state. These grown products were mainly spent on defense needs.

In the years of the Second World War, a new branch of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan was established, i.e. sugar beet cultivation. Samarkand, Fergana, Tashkent, Kashkadarya regions were specialized in sugar beet cultivation and sugar beet was planted on 65 thousand hectares in 1942 and 70 thousand hectares in 1943. During the war, Uzbek farms produced a quarter of the sugar produced in the entire Union. In 1941, seeds were planted on 4700 hectares of land in 25 villages

¹ Pravda 1941, 2 July.



of Karshi district. The cotton area of the village of "Choli Ota" is 625 hectares, and the cotton yield is 28.5 quintals per hectare². Advanced women such as Salomat Niyozova took the lead in collecting the cultivated crop and grew 100 kg or more of cotton per day³. Some pickers picked 8-9 tons of cotton per season and were recognized as advanced pickers⁴.

The movement of 15,000 people in collective farms of Kashkadarya region has spread. There were about 60 of the 15,000 collective farms belonging to the Dasht Village Council "Communizm". U.Sadirova, S.Karshieva and other growers harvested 240-270 kg of cotton per day. In 1941, Kashkadarya region grew 48,000 tons of cotton, bringing the yield per hectare to 18.3 centners⁵. However, in 1942-1943, the cotton plan was not implemented, the land area and productivity decreased sharply. As a result of the measures taken, in 1944, the first step was taken to restore cotton cultivation and further develop it. But the yield was low. It did not rise to the level of 1941. The struggle to develop cocoon farming, which is mainly carried out by women, and to get more than ever from it, has become a national movement.

Farmers such as Omongul Khudaykulova, Izzat Saidova, Bibikhan Ochilova from the "October 14 anniversary" farm of the Dasht village council owned 20-25 hectares. They performed 250-300 percent of daily cotton care. In the struggle for high yield in the district farms, promotion and propaganda work has been intensified. With the help and support of young people such as Ma'mura Kahhorova, Bodomoy Salimova from the "Kyzil Heroy" farm, Zaynab Bozorova, Rozigul Ergasheva from the "14th of October" farm, wall newspapers and combat leaflets were published, and the daily work was completed.

Noroy Qambarova, Orinoy Mardonova, O'giloy Sattarova from the "Guliston" farm in the Kuchkak village council were the leaders of the ranks. Qambarova 200 percent, Mardonova, Sattarova head units received 19-20 centners of cotton per hectare until September 25. Khursanoy Jamolova 270-280 kg per day. picked cotton from His students, such as Bori Nizomova and Farogat Abdullaeva, are 260-270 kg pickers. picked cotton from 7th grade student, 17-year-old Mukhtaram Jumaeva, 180 kg every day. He picked cotton more than 100 and showed an example to other schoolchildren. The plan was fulfilled by "Kyzil Dehgan" farm 101%, collective farm named after Lenin 105%. Munavvar Kulmatova branch received 32.5 centners of cotton by the end of the year.

Nuralieva, Beknazarova, from the youths of the "Maqsad" farm in Kat village council, increased the cotton picking norm by 2.5-3 times. A. Tursunova picked cotton from 80-85 kg instead of 20, Adolat Rahmatova picked 82 kg instead of 20. Uldon Khojakulova, Qambar Rozikulova, Sora Jabbarova, Sofiya Joraeva from the Kaganovich farm worked selflessly and picked 120-130 kg of cotton and fulfilled their plans already on September 14.

The yield of cotton delivered by S. Karshieva, head of the "Kyzil Kahramon" farm, reached 85 centners per hectare. Deputy of the village council Rajab Shoimov picked 5500 kg of cotton in 25 days. Shahar Fayzieva, Koysin Rozieva picked 170-180 kg of cotton instead of the planned 60 kg per day, Suyaroy Bozorboeva, who turned 62, did not want to follow the advanced youth and picked 135-150 kg of cotton per day. Tursunoy Choryeva, head of the "Kyzil Uzbekistan" farm,

²Aminova R.X. Kolxoznoye krestyanstvo Uzbekistana v godi Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyni, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1979 y, 47-p.

³Djumanov A. Istoriya sovxoza "Leninizm" Karshinskogo rayona Kashkadarinskoy oblasti. Dissertatsiya, 1983 y. 96-p.

⁴"Pravda vostoka", 1944, 21 january.

⁵ Ubaydullayeva M., Qashqadaryo xotin-qizlari shijoati // "O'zbekiston Respublikasi 1941-1945 urush yillarida. Ilmiy to'plam, Qarshi, 1995, B. 38-39.



started a struggle to collect the grown cotton quickly, handed over 25 centners of cotton instead of the planned 20, and fought to bring it to 50 centners by the end of the year.⁶

In Obid, Karshi district, efforts were made for a high harvest in the "October 20th anniversary" farm of the village council. Young Sofiya Abdurahimova harvested 0.20-0.25 hectares of cotton per day instead of the planned 0.10 hectares. S. Abdurahimova worked as an example in the work of making 25 hectares not only in the field, but also in retail, instead of 0.20, she made retail from 0.30-0.35 hectares. Girls like Khursanoy Kurbanova, Mallaoy Sahibova, who followed her example, fulfilled their plans by 2-3 times⁷. "Pakhtakor" agricultural farm intensified the cultivation of cotton fields to get a high yield of cotton. They weeded 46 hectares of cotton field 3 times, irrigated it 3 times. Advanced units of K. Salimova and V. Shahobova struggled to get 40 centners per hectare and completed 4 times of cultivation and irrigation⁸.

During the war years, the cohesion and mutual support between the villagers became stronger. In agriculture, as in industry, the tendency to give a political tone to labor activity has increased. For example, T. Malikova, a member of the "Matbuot" collective farm in Kitab District, addressed the women in a meeting held against fascism. He stated the following in his words: "I will use all my energy to help the front." A truly advanced grower kept his word and picked an average of 270 kg of cotton per day. By October 1941, it was 8 tons. S. Karshieva, head of the "Kyzil Hero" farm in Karshi district, handed over 38 centners of cotton per hectare. Deputy R. Shoimova picked 15,500 kg of cotton in 25 days, Polvonova, picker of "Kizil Bairoq" farm, picked 13,236 kg of cotton.⁹

A., a member of the Khahramon farm in the Kat village council. Tursunova wrote the following at a meeting dedicated to the fight against fascism. "...My husband was a famous cotton master. He is now fighting against the Nazi invaders. I undertake to do 3 times more work behind the front here." Tursunova worked tirelessly with young people to live up to her word. He did work by increasing 4 times a day instead of 3 times.

60-year-old Chinni Sattarova, who sent her 2 sons to the active army in the "Uzbekistan" farm in the Kamandi village council, said at a rally against fascism: "...My two children are fighting with fascist gazandas. They are protecting everyone who sits here. "I am here to fulfill my obligation to help them." He worked with all his strength to fulfill his word and fulfilled the work plan by 2-3 times.¹⁰

The cocoons of the opposite district obtained an average of 58.7 kg of cocoons from each box of cocoon seeds. The youth brigade of T. Suvonova, head of the Kuybyshev collective farm in Dehkhanaabad district, worked hard. T. Suvonova herself did three times the norm in one day. In Karshi district, each box of worm seeds yielded an average of 40.2 kg. I.Primova, head of the "Communism" farm in the Steppe Village Council, received a harvest of 50 kg from each box of worm seeds. In the first year of the war, members of the "Yordamkor" collective farm in Beshkent district, N. Shodieva, Z. Sharipova, M. Odilova, and others worked at 3-3.5 times the rate during the grain harvest. During the grain harvest of 1943, M. Ikromova's brigade of mechanizers from the II-Karshi MTS harvested 500 hectares of grain instead of the 180 hectares indicated in the plan.¹¹

⁶ Turdiyev S., Jasorat unutilmaydi. 1941-1945 yillarda qarshiliklar. Qarshi 1997, B. 76.

⁷ Qashqadaryo xaqiqati. 10 avgust. 1941 yil.

⁸ "Krasnaya Buxara". 10 avgust. 1941 god.

⁹ Ubaydullayeva M., Qashqadaryo xotin-qizlari shijoati // "O'zbekiston Respublikasi 1941-1945 urush yillarida. Ilmiy to'plam, Qarshi, 1995, B. 38-39.

¹⁰ Turdiyev S., Jasorat unutilmaydi. 1941-1945 yillarda qarshiliklar. Qarshi 1997, B. 85-99.

¹¹ Ubaydullayeva M., Qashqadaryo xotin-qizlari shijoati // "O'zbekiston Respublikasi 1941-1945 urush yillarida. Ilmiy to'plam, Qarshi, 1995, B. 38-39.



195 harvesters from the collective farm "Maqsad" belonging to the Kat village council of Karshi district competed with each other and fulfilled the plan of harvesting grain without destroying it by 2-3 times and even more. M. Shoiniyozova, M. Qurbanova among the young harvesters worked as an example to others. A special brigade of reapers was formed by the youth of the "Kyzil Uzbekistan" collective farm belonging to the Kamandi village council of this district, headed by Tolaeva. The members of the brigade made the most of every moment. The experience of the pioneers was disseminated orally or in writing. This made it possible to increase the implementation of the state plan in a short period of time. Lenin collective farm in Kochkak Village Council fulfilled the grain delivery plan already on June 29 of this year and additionally delivered several 10 tons of grain¹².

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¹² Ubaydullayeva M., Qashqadaryo xotin-qizlari shijoati // O'zbekiston Respublikasi 1941-1945 urush yillarida. Ilmiy to'plam, Qarshi, 1995, B. 38-39.