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CATTLE BREEDING OF THE NAMANGAN REGION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the state of cattle breeding in the Namangan region during the Great Patriotic War, the importance of horses in agriculture, the dynamics of the increase and decrease in the number of livestock in Uzbekistan, in particular the Namangan region, the activities of livestock farms in the region based on the analysis of primary documents.

KEYWORDS

Namangan region, livestock farms, hectares, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, young animals, alfalfa, wool, meat, Yangikurgan, Chust, Pop, Uychi, Kosonsoy districts.

INTRODUCTION

In the years of the Second World War, along with all the Republics of the Soviet Union, cattle breeding was considered one of the leading industries in the territory of Uzbekistan, in particular, in the Namangan region, and great attention was paid to the development of the livestock sector and increasing the productivity of livestock. Because animal husbandry played an important role in providing the population with important food products such as meat and milk.

Through the development of animal husbandry, during the war years, the transfer of products to the state in the republic increased significantly, for example: in

1940, the transfer of wool to the state amounted to 32.3 thousand centners, in 1941 it was 39.3 thousand, in 1942 it was 45.5 thousand, and in 1943 it was 43 thousand centners. The plan for the delivery of meat to the state was fulfilled - 32,800 centners in 1940, 34,200 centners in 1941, 42,500 centners in 1942, and 38,900 centners in 1943 [1].

However, this network has not yet recovered from serious mistakes made in the early years of the Soviet state, and with the beginning of the war, it was going through great difficulties again. As a result, the number of livestock in the republic was drastically reduced. For

example, on January 1, 1941, there were 8403.1 thousand livestock in the public sector, and by January 1, 1944, this number decreased to 7798.9 thousand. Significant reductions also occurred in the private sector, for example, on January 1, 1941, the number of all types of livestock in private use was 3249.7 thousand heads, but by 1944 their number had decreased to 1385.8 thousand heads, or 46,2% of the amount in 1941 was left [2].

Analysis of literature on the topic.

The economic, political, cultural and military contribution of the republic to the Second World War and the participation of Uzbeks at the front were studied by a number of scientists, in particular, during the Soviet period, F. Vavilov, E. Abdurakhmanov, S. Ismailova, A. Safaev, R. Khalikova [3]. During the years of independence, Z. Khaidarov covered the socio-economic life of the Namangan region during the Soviet period and the years of independence [4], but he did not cover the livestock farming of the Namangan region, R. Although Djuraev studied the situation and problems of cattle breeding in Uzbekistan in 1917-1941[5], the condition of cattle breeding in the Namangan region during the Second World War was not studied as a separate research object, but other information about the life of the region was sufficiently studied by the author.

Research methodology.

In the course of the research, with the help of historical-comparative, problem-chronological, objective, systematic analysis, the positive and negative aspects of the activity of livestock farms of the Namangan region during the Second World War, their contribution to the war, were researched on the basis of the press, new sources and archival documents.

Analysis and results.

During the war years, a number of measures were taken by the government in order to increase livestock in collective farms and state farms. In particular, as a result of the adoption of decisions and other decrees and orders of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the VKP(b) on the measures for the development of public animal husbandry and on the payment of additional wages to collective farmers who increased the productivity of animal husbandry[6], livestock farms began to be established in almost all collective farms in Uzbekistan.

As a result, collective farm animal husbandry also developed in Uzbekistan, and in 1942, the number of cattle in the republic's collective farms increased by 17.4%, black sheep by 11.5%, goats by 12.5%, and humped sheep by 9.3%[7]. In 1942, the collective farms of the republic handed over to the state more meat, wool, milk, brinza, hides and other obligations of animal husbandry than in the previous year.

During this period, livestock breeding in Namangan region also developed year by year, and its productivity increased. In 1941, the number of cattle in the region increased by 9.8%, sheep by 18.1%, goats by 23.2%, and pigs by 20.9%. In the first quarter of 1942, livestock farms in Kosonsoy, Uchkurgan, Pop districts expanded and the number of livestock increased [8].

In 1942, the number of cattle in regional collective farms increased by 19.2% compared to 1941, the number of goats by 16.8%, and the number of fat sheep by 9.3%. In the same year, regional collective farms increased the number of livestock, fulfilled the plans of mandatory meat delivery to the state, and compared to 1941, they delivered 5,000 quintals more meat[9].

However, in 1941, there were livestock farms that did not fulfill the state plan for livestock development. For example, the situation in the farms of Uychi and Yangikurgan districts is unsatisfactory, and in the first quarter of 1942, only 6.6% of the calves born on collective farms in Uychi district were saved[10]. The situation in Yangikurgan district did not meet the demand. In addition, instead of an increase in the number of cattle, the number of pigs decreased by 3.4% and 22.1% in the last six months compared to January 1, 1942. Implementation of the plan for sheep and goats was very poor, at 81.3 percent, and for cattle at 77.9 percent. In Yangikurgan district, the first half-year plan of 1942 was fulfilled by 88.5% for sheep and goats, 80.4% for cattle, and 35.7% for pigs. Nevertheless, the number of cattle in Yangikurgan district decreased by 9 heads, i.e. by 2%, and pigs by 44.6%[11].

These indicators were unsatisfactory, the main reason for the literal breakdown in some places was that the party district committees and district executive committees did not seriously deal with livestock issues, and the land management authorities reduced their funds allocated for livestock farms. And the collective farms refrained from concrete practical work on animal husbandry and tried to collect inaccurate reports.

He did not adequately control the main activities of livestock, including breeding and breeding campaigns, feeding and keeping young animals, preparing livestock for transfer to the state, filling farms with livestock, as a result of which livestock in agriculture decreased during the first half of 1942. The number of young animals in the entire Namangan region: mares decreased by 6.6%, calves by 6.4%, lambs and goats by 4.1%, and pigs by 15%. During this period, cases of forced slaughter of adult livestock also increased. By region, this process was 1.7%, cattle 1.1%, pigs 6.4%, sheep and goats 3.6% [12]. Pop district alone was reduced to 3,650

sheep and goats during the first half of 1942 due to the irresponsibility of the district leaders in the matter of livestock protection[13]. The highest percentage of deaths of young animals was recorded in Chust district, where 20.7% of young livestock, 16.6% of cattle and 13.1% of cattle, 16.3% of sheep, 19.6% of lambs and 44.7% of pigs died in Yangikurgan district[14]. Collective farm employees of some district party and Soviet organizations did not pay attention to the development of cattle breeding, using only cotton as an excuse.

In 1942, based on the decision on the implementation of the state plan for the development of animal husbandry, the organizational committee and the organizational bureau adopted a decision that provided for the removal of the state plan of the state plan, the removal of the livestock collective farms in the Namangan region from an unsatisfactory state.

In October 1942, the regional public herd of horses increased by only 100 heads, cattle by 490 heads, and small livestock by 5460 heads. But a number of districts did not use all opportunities to implement the plan. As a result, the livestock development plan has led to a decrease in the number of livestock in some cases. In October, the number of horses in Norin district increased by 1.3%, in Namangan district by 0.6%, in Uchkurgan district by 1.8%, cattle in Chust district by 6.8%, sheep and goats in Pop district by 1.7%, in Torakurgan district by 0.8%, in Uychi district by 2. It decreased by 4%, in Uchkurgan district by 4%.

In addition, the plan for the purchase of livestock was not completed on time. Instead of the planned 9923 head of cattle, 4757 head or 47.5 percent were purchased. 6159 heads or 76.5 percent of sheep and goats were purchased instead of 8052 heads. The purchase plan for cattle was not implemented by any district, the purchase plan for small livestock was

implemented only by Chust, Pop and Yangikurgan districts. In October-November 1942, Uychi district did not buy any head of cattle or small-horned cattle[15].

In order to increase the number of livestock in regional collective farms by 2%, the following requirements were set in the state plan for the development of the number of cattle for 1943:

First, collective farms artificially inseminate cattle.

Second, the collective farm councils increased livestock farms during 1943 with an average of 30-40 head per bull, primarily using breeding and crossbreeding bulls.

Thirdly, prohibiting collective farms from slaughtering and selling young animals under one year of age during the war. Slaughter and sale with the permission of the veterinary and zootechnical staff only if livestock is found to be unfit.

Fourthly, the main tasks were set to maintain district breeding books, to identify the best local breeds of cattle[16].

1943 was the most difficult year for growers of the republic, due to the change in the structure of cultivated areas, the increase in the weight of food crops, cotton areas were reduced throughout Uzbekistan. As a result, the state cotton plan was fulfilled by 57.7% [17]. In the clothing industry, cotton fiber was replaced by fine wool sheep and goat wool. In all regions of the republic, attention was paid to breeding and breeding of goats with soft wool, Angora breed.

For example, in 1944, 13 breeding farms were established in the Pop and Chust districts of the region, and a total of 25,650 goats were raised in them, of which 289 were of Angora breed [18].

At the end of 1944, there were 68,000 goats in the Chust and Pop districts of the Namangan region, 15,800 of which were of Angora breed [19].

During the war, horse breeding in Uzbekistan also played a big role in getting horses for the army. As the importance of horses in agriculture increased, they became central to field work and as a means of transport. During this period, the number of horses in the republic decreased by 20.2%, and the total consumption of horses was about 200,000. For 1943, the plan for the development of yearling was fulfilled by 87.8 percent. Livestock consumption was 56.1 thousand heads or 16.7 percent, including state order 2.2 percent, mortality 6.2 percent, and other losses 8.3 percent [20].

All this is explained by the fact that the best, healthy part of the existing horses went to the army, and the condition of the herds deteriorated significantly.

During this period, 10.1% of horses aged 15 to 18 years, 6.3% of horses over 18 years of age, 16.4% of old age horses, and during the war years, the load on horses increased significantly, and their involvement in labor increased. If in 1940 one horse plowed 3.7 hectares of land, in 1943 plowing was 6.5 hectares of land. If we take into account the increase in transport work, the load per horse has almost tripled compared to the pre-war period. As a result, the number of horses working at the same time decreased by 30 thousand [21].

The increase in the volume of cargo transportation by horses, the significant deterioration of horse nutrition, i.e., the reduction of areas planted with alfalfa, had a negative impact not only on the yearling, but also on the development of the entire livestock sector. In the districts of Namangan region, plowing of old alfalfa land areas in 1943, new alfalfa planting plan and the

general condition of alfalfa can be seen in the table below [22].

Districts	1942 Fields of alfalfa cultivation	Field clearing in the fall of 1942 and spring of 1943	Old alfalfa remnants for 1943	1942 1942 1942 Fall 1942 and Spring 1943 Alfalfa Planting Plan
Chust	2604	320	2284	400
Pop	2811	100	2711	676
To'raqo'rg'on	3117	300	2817	1000
Kosonsoy	1828	-	1826	250
Namangan	3725	526	3200	1319
Uychi	2717	416	2301	967
Yangiqo'rg'on	3678	299	3577	1376
Norin	3188	649	2539	1419
Uchqo'rg'on	3343	500	2843	700
Total:	27009	3409	23900	8400

As can be seen from the data presented in this table, in 1942, Namangan district was the leader in terms of the area of land devoted to alfalfa cultivation, and by 1943, Yangikurgan district was the leader. A small part of the land allocated for alfalfa fell to Kosonsoy district.

The decrease in the number of livestock during the war years was caused by the supply of large quantities of

meat products for the front, the continuous use of livestock labor behind the front, as well as the spread of various infectious diseases such as yashur, emkar, scabies among them. Information about farm animals infected in the Uzbek SSR in 1944 can be seen in the following table [23].

Туман	Касалланган ҳайвонлар					
	Horses	Cattle	Small horned cattle	Pigs	Donkeys	Camels
Tashkent	2744	20058	20135	371	25	78
Ferghana	991	5164	3332	8	6	61
Namangan	2663	7033	11415	10	53	2
Andijan	1462	8226	3628	-	68	4
Samarkand	2271	16467	29489	114	62	139
Bukhara	174	4219	16212	-	47	308

Kashkadarya	2170	2927	30049	8	12	126
Surkhandarya	1228	10953	13780	-	-	-
Khorezm	197	889	2807	-	-	225
KK ASSR	2844	7059	15783	-	10	784
Total 1944g.	16744	82995	146630	511	283	1727
1943r.	30677	55137	158865	724	553	1673

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, the following conclusions were reached:

Firstly, in the years of the Second World War, there were several types of livestock in Uzbekistan, particularly in the Namangan region, the most common of which were goats, sheep, cattle and sheep. Livestock numbers fluctuated during the war and were influenced by several factors.

Secondly, in the early years of the war, many experts and experienced cattlemen were drafted into the army. Mostly old people, women and children came to engage in animal husbandry. That is, experts have been replaced by advanced practitioners. All these were new young personnel, which required a lot of attention and care to systematically train and improve their skills. At the same time, the important branch of training livestock personnel, which operated in the pre-war period, almost stopped.

Thirdly, as a result of the decrease in the area of livestock crops, a number of difficulties have arisen in feeding and caring for livestock. Also, the spread of infectious diseases such as yashur, emkar, scabies among livestock had a negative impact on the development of livestock breeding. In particular, in 1944, the total number of animal diseases in the republic was 248,890, of which 21,176 were in Namangan region.

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