

The Role of Animal Husbandry in the Supply of the Population in the Uzbek SSR During the Second World War Provision of the Population in the Uzbek SSR

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Abstract: This article covers the situation of livestock farming, which was considered the leading branch of Agriculture in the Uzbek SSR during 1941-1945, the work on the development of livestock during the war, orders and decisions issued by the Soviet government, control of their implementation, difficulties of livestock, reasons for a sharp decrease in the production of livestock and products, and the use of punitive measures against.

Materials and methods: The research covered with an analytical approach from the Uzbekistan National Archival sources, official reports from the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture (1941-1945), wartime decrees from the Soviet government, historical scientific literature and information provided in scientific research work. The methodological basis of the research is the principle of historicism. Secondary sources include historical analyses, agricultural records, and statistical data.

Results: Impact of War on livestock results, challenges identified, government interventions, economic and Social impact.

Conclusion: Despite the responsibility and selfless labor of the peasants in the difficult war time, it was regrettable that the distrust of the Soviet authorities towards them still persisted. During this period, criminal liability was introduced for any shortcomings and abuses in the agricultural sector. Of the economic sectors most affected by the war, agriculture suffered the most, and the impact of military operations led to a reduction of millions of hectares of fertile land, while the mobilization of agricultural machinery and horses for the war, the mass slaughter of livestock and other negative phenomena had a negative impact on agriculture.

Keywords: Uzbek SSR, World War II, livestock farming, agricultural history, orders, decisions, products, wartime economy.

Introduction: The Second World War, an important period in the history of Uzbek statehood, is still vivid in the memory of our people. During this period, animal husbandry, one of the important branches of agriculture, which was of great importance for defense and national economy. Also, the evacuation of more than a hundred enterprises to Uzbekistan during the war, the commissioning of new industrial capacities and large-scale construction further complicated the problem of personnel. Women and young people were involved in providing Uzbekistan's economy with additional personnel. In order to improve their skills, the educational and practical system was put into operation. The Great Patriotic War is characterized with an increase in the role of women in the social and

economic life of Uzbekistan. However, this sector had not yet recovered from the serious mistakes made by the Soviet state in the early years, and since the beginning of the war, it has experienced great difficulties again. As a result, the number of livestock in the country has decreased dramatically. In particular, as of January 1, 1941, there were 8403.1 thousand heads of livestock in the public sector, and by January 1, 1944, this figure dropped to 7798.9 thousand heads.

Methods and materials. Between 1941 and 1945, almost 2 million military men from the population of Uzbekistan were mobilized to the front. At the same time, the republic's agriculture was faced with a responsible task to ensure the stable supply of agricultural products to the front and the population

within the country, and to provide raw materials to the industry. In order to fulfill this task, it was necessary to put the entire national economy, like the entire national economy, on a military track in a short time. For this reason, serious tasks were also facing the livestock breeders of the republic, who had to increase the production of meat and milk products for both the army and the population. However, there were also specific difficulties in carrying out such weighty tasks.

Ju. V. Arutunyan covering various economic topics, including the history of the working class and the Soviet peasant (collective farms) during the war years were published. These works continued the traditions of Soviet historiography, tried to show in the first place the labor of workers and support of the Communist Party to them. But at the same time, more archive materials were used in them than in the previous period. This was the opening of some funds in the Central Archives of the USSR in connection with the death of Stalin beginning from the mid-fifties.

The increasing number of information on the subject led to the specialization of the theme dealing with supply with personnel during the war years. For example, V. S. Murmanseva widely covered the participation of Soviet women behind the front, including their work. After the monograph written by V. S. Murmanseva, both in the historiography of Uzbekistan, the participation of women in the frontline during the war years was reflected mainly in one monographs published in the 1980s. The author of the second monograph N. Tashhadjayeva considers the activities of women of Uzbekistan at work separately. While many of these monographs contain information about Uzbekistan, they represent variants of V. S. Murmanseva's monograph adapted to the conditions of Uzbekistan. Almost all scientific historical works of the Soviet period are related to the party, and the selfless labor of Uzbekistan population in 1941-1945 is explained with devotion to the ideas of communism.

As a result of the collapse of the USSR and the policy of "reconstruction" (perestroyka), researchers have expanded the possibility of using new archival sources, as well as expressing opinions that are different from the Communist Party line. The new studies dealing with the Great Patriotic War and the participation of the USSR in it started. But in the 1990s, the economic history of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War remained "in the Shadow" of Stalin, the themes of identifying the victims of the war, totalitarianism. After the collapse of the USSR, in Uzbekistan the themes related to the history of the Great patriotic War became irrelevant and only those who were involved in the corresponding studies conducted their research in the area. In 1995, in connection with 50th anniversary of the end of the

Great Patriotic War, an international conference was held in Uzbekistan. At present, there is no generalizing scientific history related research that fully reveals the history of providing Uzbekistan's economy with human resources.

Also, in his work, Kh. B. Babadjanov provides information about the economic, political, social processes in Uzbekistan during the war years, especially the situation of Agriculture in Uzbekistan, transformative changes in the economy, their impact on the standard of living of the population.

Results. The problems in animal husbandry during the war years were complicated by a number of factors. These problems are as follows:

First, the republic was adapted only to the production of cotton raw materials, and the policy of "self-sufficiency" in grain and livestock production had to be implemented without reducing cotton delivery;

Secondly, with the beginning of the war, the material and technical storage of agricultural production was also weakened, there was a shortage of equipment, and it was mainly necessary to use manual labor;

Thirdly, the provision of the national economy with specialized personnel was also intensified, and a significant part of the qualified and able-bodied population, more precisely, more than 155 thousand able-bodied Uzbeks were mobilized to labor battalions. As a result, already in 1941-1942, the number of able-bodied collective farmers in the republic decreased by 20 percent, and by 1945 it decreased by almost 40 percent. Moreover, a number of shortcomings were also committed in the field of "Strengthening labor discipline". Therefore, a number of decrees and orders of the government were issued to urgently develop animal husbandry. The Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR, Usman Yusupov, received a telegram on December 2, 1942, regarding the implementation of the resolution "On the implementation of the state plan for the development of animal husbandry until December 20, 1942" No. 1002. According to him, it is determined to hold meetings of activists in the regions and districts and send regional employees to the relevant territories by December 20, 1942 to assist the livestock purchase body of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR and take control of it. Or, after 1943, even more favorable conditions were created for the implementation of the animal husbandry program defined in the resolution "On measures to increase the number of livestock and increase their productivity in collective farms and state farms" adopted by the USSR International Council and the Central Committee of the VKP in April 1943. In order to implement this decision,

a number of works are being carried out in Uzbekistan to reduce the loss of livestock, reduce their illness, improve the food storage, etc. In addition, the government will allocate 13,700,000 rubles of long-term production loans to the agriculture of Uzbekistan in 1944 in order to slightly improve the conditions in agriculture.

From this amount, 4,500,000 rubles will be allocated to animal husbandry, 300,000 rubles to restore arable land, 1,000,000 rubles to purchase mineral fertilizers, 700,000 rubles to household farms, and the funds remaining from these will be directed to social purposes.

The main source of livestock development in difficult economic conditions was, of course, the food supply. Livestock breeders collected natural grasses and used poorly developed pastures to prepare feed for livestock. They knew how to get meat, fat and milk from every extra ton of hay and silage. For example, in the Yangiyul district of the Tashkent region, the plan for the preparation of natural grasses was fully implemented on July 1, 1944. In the Namangan region, much attention was also paid to the preparation of fodder, where all opportunities, including mountain and forest pastures, were used to increase fodder production. The prepared fodder and their consumption were strictly accounted for in every way.

A number of measures have also been taken to ensure the equal and fair distribution of meat products in the country. For example, on September 19, 1942, the Fergana Regional Executive Committee and the Regional Committee of the CP (b) of Uzbekistan issued Resolution No. 786 "On the sale of 15,000 sheep by the collective farms of the Bukhara region to the collective farms of the Fergana region". The use of this decision is envisaged for the following purposes:

1. Unconditional compliance with the decision;
2. Approval of the plan for the distribution and sale of 15,000 slaughtered sheep by the collective farms and collective farmers of the Bukhara region to the collective farms of the Fergana region, submitted by the regional land department, in accordance with the annex;
3. Requesting the International Council of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Uzbekistan to reduce the state plan and placing 15,000 sheep in the collective farms of the Bukhara region on January 1, 1943;
4. Immediate communication of the plan for the sale of sheep to the districts by the regional responsible leader Shamukova and providing them with practical assistance in carrying out this event;

5. Obligation to determine the plan for the sale of slaughtered sheep to village councils and collective farms by the district executive committees and district committees of the party within one day, to ensure the organized sale of sheep by the district collective farms and collective farmers, along with their delivery;

The implementation of these decisions in the field is, of course, under control.

Animal husbandry in Uzbekistan suffered considerable damage in the 1930s due to collectivization and dispossession, and the situation worsened further due to the outbreak of war. Despite the difficult conditions, in 1941, the plan for the delivery of meat to the state in Uzbekistan was fulfilled by 108.3 percent. However, in the absence of sufficient feed and fodder, livestock continued to lag behind in weight.

In 1942, 45 percent of the livestock handed over for meat throughout the republic did not have sufficient weight. This situation, in turn, led to two more problems. Firstly, if the meat of livestock that does not have sufficient weight is of poor quality, and secondly, in order to fulfill the state meat plan (in tons), it was necessary to additionally hand over 80 thousand heads of livestock. Due to the severity of the situation, even cows with calves were handed over for meat.

Such severe methods resulted in Uzbekistan being the only republic within the former USSR to witness an increase in meat production from 81,000 tons in 1940 to 97,000 tons in 1942. However, the number of livestock in the country decreased dramatically during the war years. The main reason for this was the mass slaughter of livestock. For example, in 1941-1943, the number of sheep and goats in the Fergana region decreased by 18.5%, and the number of cattle decreased by 10.8%. In 1944, as a result of the republic exhausting all opportunities and reserves to fulfill the plan for the delivery of meat to the state, animal husbandry fell into a state of complete crisis. In the first quarter of 1944, the plan for compulsory meat delivery to the state was fulfilled by 9.5% in the Tashkent region, 12.7% in the Surkhandarya region, 16.1% in the Namangan region, and 18.6% in the Fergana region. The delivery of meat to the Red Army fund was completely ruined in the Namangan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Kashkadarya regions and the Karakalpak ASSR.

At the same time, the government issued a number of relevant orders and resolutions to prevent illegal actions against livestock. For example, on September 3, 1942, the Bukhara Regional Committee of the CP (b) of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution "On measures to implement the state plan for the development of animal husbandry in the residential areas of the

Bukhara region and to eliminate serious errors and shortcomings in the residential areas" in order to implement the state plan for the development of animal husbandry in the Bukhara region and to monitor the progress of hiding, wasting and slaughtering livestock in collective farms in Konyemekh, Romitan and other districts. According to this resolution, cases of mass waste, theft and predatory slaughter of livestock were investigated in the livestock farms of collective farms in a number of districts. In the collective farm of the Koson district, 20 horses, 7 donkeys, 28 camels, 343 sheep registered under the name of Voroshilov, 24th farm, Katagon village council, 7 horses, 1 cattle, 34 sheep in the Y.Okhunbabaev farm; 13 horses, 8 donkeys, 93 cattle were hidden from the treasury of the Namuna Chim agricultural council. In addition, there were cases of sale of production livestock in the collective farms of the Konyemekh district, in the markets of Kirov, Yaroslavsky, Gizhduvan. Or, in the "Kuvat" collective farm of the Romitan district, 108 heads, in the Kaganovich collective farm 108 heads, 117 heads of Karakul sheep were plundered in the Okhunbabaev fortress of the Romitan village, as a result of inspections.

Due to the lack of sufficient measures of struggle and agreement in the organization of district, party, land bodies and overseers, mass cases of slaughter of cattle and sheep at home were observed in the districts and villages of the region.

It was also revealed that there were cases of a decrease in the number of horses in the collective farms of the Koson and Beshkent districts due to irresponsibility in keeping horses. All this led to the fact that instead of the completeness of the state plan for increasing the number of livestock and developing animal husbandry in collective farms, according to the data of October 1, 1942, compared to the data of the national economy of November 1, 1942, the number of livestock decreased. For example, 342 heads of cattle were identified in the Kamashi district, 1908 heads of sheep as of October 1, 1942 in the Kogon district, 1600 heads of sheep in the Konyemekh district, 163 heads of cattle, 28 horses, 73 donkeys, 97 sheep and 27 pigs in the Kitob district, 283 heads of large horned livestock, 30 pigs in the Shakhrisabz district. This is a completely unsatisfactory situation.

An order is given to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice in connection with the above information. This order states the following:

1. To force the chairmen of district executive committees and secretaries of the Central Committee of the CP to wage a decisive struggle against anti-state harmful practices, illegal slaughter, sale of public

livestock, to bring the perpetrators to court for deliberately failing to perform their official duties;

2. To oblige the chairmen and secretaries of the district executive committees of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR to implement the resolution No. 16/34 of the Bukhara Regional Executive Committee and the regional committee of the CP(b) of September 3-14, 1942 "On measures to implement the state plan for the development of public animal husbandry in the collective farms of the Bukhara region and to eliminate serious errors and shortcomings in this regard";

3. Until December 15, 1942, the chairmen of the district executive committees and the secretaries of the district committees of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR to draw up a plan for the purchase of all types of livestock to complete collective farm farms, in this regard, to establish a daily schedule for the purchase of livestock for each collective farm and to determine measures that ensure the preservation of cash reserves of livestock and better organization of wintering;

4. To oblige the chairmen of the district executive committees and secretaries of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR to take into account the availability of livestock in each collective farm, if livestock that is not taken into account and not included in the report of the statistical department is found, to conduct an inventory of the previously guilty animals in bringing to criminal responsibility;

5. To point out to the chairmen of the district executive committees and secretaries of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR that there is no serious control over the development of public animal husbandry in the district collective farms by the Konyemekh, Romitan and Kamashi districts. If they do not correct the situation related to the purchase of livestock within ten days, explain to the latter that the regional executive committee and the regional committee of the CP(b) will return for re-discussion;

6. To instruct all chairmen of district executive committees and secretaries of the district committees of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR to consider the information on the waste of livestock in collective farms, as well as to establish strict control over the immediate court-established deadlines in case of identifying the above-mentioned perpetrators.

Or, archival sources provide information on the plan for the supply of pork to the districts by the regional executive committee and the regional committee of the CP(b) of the Uzbek SSR, and the following is stipulated in the resolution:

1. To approve the plan for the provision of pork in the region in accordance with the annex to the letter No.

4280 of the Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR of November 28, 1942;

2. The chairman of the regional executive department, Sotnikov, to ensure the delivery of pork to each collective farm when assigning obligations to collective farms;

3. To request the approval of this decision from the International Council of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Uzbekistan;

To issue a resolution in December 1942 on the organization of an advance and early delivery of meat in December at the expense of the fulfillment of the meat delivery plan for 1943;

1. To approve the plan for the first quarter in the amount of 20,134 centners, including 2034 centners of meat in December 1942, submitted by the regional executive department, and to distribute it by districts in accordance with the annex;

2. The chairman of the regional executive department, Sotnikov, to communicate the meat delivery plan to the districts by telegraph;

3. To instruct the chairmen of district executive committees, secretaries of the CP(b) of the Uzbek district committees to communicate the meat delivery plan to each collective farm and village council within three days, to immediately force the chairmen of collective farms and village councils to fulfill the first quarter plan, and that not a single farm should remain that has not started the government's December plan for meat delivery by agricultural farms and individual livestock breeders, the plan for the preliminary delivery of meat to the state;

4. To convene a meeting at the end of December by groups of districts on the organization of meat delivery points, at which to listen to the reports of the heads of district executive committees, the chairmen of the district executive committees of the lagging districts. (December 4, 1942).

We can see that during the war years, much attention was paid to the distribution of pork to the population throughout the republic, as well as to providing the front with pork.

Section 1: Livestock Losses and Successes

Due to the problems plaguing the country's livestock sector, we see that tens of thousands of livestock perished each year. For instance, in 1942 alone, an emergency situation arose in Uzbekistan's Karakul sheep breeding. A severe shortage of fodder in the livestock state farms of Bukhara, Surkhandarya, and Samarkand regions led to the death of numerous sheep. Moreover, the mortality rate of sheep in the Karakul sheep breeding state farms of the Bukhara

region exceeded an average of 10-15 percent. In the "Tomdi" and "Jangeld" state farms of the Bukhara region, over 500 animals perished in each, and in the "Chorvador" and "Muborak" state farms, the death toll surpassed 2,000 in each.

However, some farms achieved remarkable success in raising young livestock. For example, A. Kurbanaliev, a livestock specialist at the "Kyzyl Mekhnat" collective farm in the Akhangaran district, successfully raised 70 calves from the 70 cows entrusted to him. Similarly, F. Manatov, a shepherd from the "Galaba" collective farm in the Kalin district of the Tashkent region, obtained 570 lambs from 450 sheep. In 1944, the plan for livestock development in the republic was not implemented in several regions, particularly in the Fergana Valley, resulting in the overall failure of the annual plan. This was undoubtedly due to the persistence of unresolved shortcomings and problems in agriculture.

Section 2: Growth of Collective Farms and Heroic Labor

The number of livestock farms in the republic's collective farms steadily increased, rising from 6,000 in 1939 to 19,000 in 1943. On average, each collective farm in the country had 2.7 livestock farms.

Driven by a burning hatred of fascism, Uzbek farmers and collective farm workers toiled selflessly on the labor front, striving to support the war effort by exceeding their daily work quotas. For example, Murad Toirov, manager Abdullaev, Salim Boboev, Sayfullo Kuldoshev, and Khikmat Boymurodov from the "Maorif" collective farm in the Bukhara district fulfilled their work plans at two to three times the required rate. Members of the Stalin agricultural artel in the Vobkent district, the "Bolshevik," "Leninism," and Voroshilov collective farms in the Gizhduvan district, and the Lenin, Stalin, and Krupskaya collective farms in the Sverdlov district exceeded their meat delivery quotas from the very first days of the war.

To meet the needs of the front, workers in the Bukhara district contributed 52 million rubles, 555 tons of grain, and 1,935 kg of meat. In the autumn of 1941, 10 tons of meat were dispatched, and on a single day, April 11, 1942, 530 kg of meat were sent from the Karmana district and 650 kg from the Kyzyltepa district.

Section 3: Problems with Pastures and Resolutions

On October 8, 1942, the Bukhara Regional Executive Committee convened to discuss the progress of well construction and preparations for wintering in Kyzylkum. It was reported that the development of pastures in Kyzylkum by the region's collective farms would resolve the issue of providing year-round grazing

for Karakul sheep in most districts of Bukhara. However, inspections conducted by a special committee revealed that the relocation of sheep to Kyzylkum had stalled due to the slow pace of well construction and the inadequate provision of food for the construction workers. The Karmana, Kyzyltepa, and Vobkent districts had not yet commenced the transportation of livestock to Kyzylkum.

The CP(b) regional district committee and the district executive committees of the Karmana and Kyzyltepa districts had failed to organize well digging due to their underestimation of the importance of the Kyzylkum pastures.

The CP(b) Konyemekh district committee and the district executive committee were providing unsatisfactory leadership in the development of the Kyzylkum pastures, resulting in the incomplete relocation of livestock in many collective farms. For instance, livestock in the Kirov and Stalin collective farms were not prepared for unforeseen circumstances. Furthermore, the Kaganovich well farm in the Konyemekh district was in a state of disrepair, the artificial insemination center had not been repaired, and the farm manager was frequently absent from his post. The majority of regional collective farms, despite being aware of the harsh winter conditions in Kyzylkum, had not yet begun preparing fodder for the winter. To expedite the construction of wells in Kyzylkum and ensure the preparedness of livestock for wintering, the CP(b) regional executive committee and the regional committee resolved:

1. The districts are instructed to construct 60 wells in Kyzylkum during October and November 1942, broken down as follows:

Gizhduvan - 20

Kyzyltepa - 20

Karmana - 20

2. The Tomdi district will provide temporary service in Kyzylkum to oversee and coordinate the well construction efforts.

3. The chairmen of the Karmana, Kyzyltepa, and Gizhduvan district executive committees are obligated to designate responsible individuals within three days for the construction of wells and the relocation of Karakul livestock in Kyzylkum, ensuring the full completion of all tasks by November 1, 1942.

4. The regional trade department and the regional consumer union are tasked with allocating funds from the regional warehouse each month to provide the entire Chaban contingent with industrial goods.

5. The head of the regional trade department, T. Kayumov, and the chairman of the regional consumer

union, T. Spivak, will allocate resources from the regional fund of silk and blankets (300 meters) within one day, in a similar fashion as the silkworm providers fund, to the disposal of regional governors for sale to the best well construction craftsmen in Kyzylkum, until the regional fund acquires it.

6. T. Pulatov, the head of the Karmana district, is dismissed for failing to comply with the decision of the Bukhara regional executive committee and the regional committee of the CP(b) regarding the development of Kyzylkum, the construction of wells, and the preparation of fodder.

7. The case of T. Pulatov, the chairman of the Karmana district executive committee, regarding his failure to oversee the transfer of sheep to Kyzylkum and the preparation of winter fodder, will be discussed and addressed at the next meeting of the Bukhara CP(b) regional committee bureau.

8. T. Suslov, the deputy chairman of the regional executive committee, will organize the production of ropes in production artels for the needs of Karakul breeding farms.

As evident from the resolution, the Soviet authorities managed even agriculture for their own benefit. They also placed the livestock breeders, who were working in a difficult situation, under strict control.

Section 4: Resolutions and Further Actions

One of the great successes during the war was the increase in the number of horses. If there were 364,700 horses in the collective farms of the Uzbek SSR in 1940, then in 1941 the number of horses reached 386,200. The role of horses in providing agricultural and transport traction was invaluable, and at that time they were used to meet the needs of the front. From July 1941 to January 1942 alone, the collective farms and state farms of the republic handed over 59,000 horses for the front.

Since 1943, the western territories of the former USSR began to be liberated from the enemy. Production and agriculture were destroyed in the liberated territories. Uzbekistan provided selfless assistance in restoring the economic infrastructure, production and agriculture in these territories. In particular, in 1943, 150 heads of breeding Karakul sheep were sent from Uzbekistan to restore Karakul sheep breeding in the Krasnodar Territory of Russia, and from September 17 to October 17, 1943, 3,636.7 centners of grain, 1,075 heads of cattle, 7,989 heads of sheep and goats, 34.5 centners of meat and fat were sent from Uzbekistan to the liberated territories of Ukraine, and a total of 200,000 heads of livestock were sent from Uzbekistan to Ukraine.

Despite the difficult conditions of the time, Uzbekistan supplied meat, milk, and other livestock products in large volumes based on state plans. Despite the decrease in the number of cattle, sheep, and goats, the livestock breeders excellently fulfilled their obligations to deliver products.

In 1944, an inspection of the readiness of livestock in collective farms for wintering was organized. Meetings of livestock breeders were held in regions and districts, where they discussed.

In 1944-1945, along with the development of public animal husbandry, much attention was paid in Uzbekistan to reducing the number of livestock-free farms of collective farmers. Since 1944, the plan for the purchase of livestock from collective farmers has not been envisaged, they have been provided with assistance in the form of 20,000 heifers. It was recommended that collective farmers in collective farms, first of all, families of war veterans and disabled people, be given calves and lambs for labor days for personal use. This created favorable conditions for increasing the number of large and small horned livestock in the republic.

Conclusion

Since wool and leather products were important for the production of clothing, footwear and other necessary products for the front, the volume of wool production in the country was increased, and these products were sent to military enterprises. Wool was mainly used for the manufacture of military clothing and blankets. Karakul skin was used to provide soldiers with clothing in cold climates, that is, for the manufacture of military headwear, coats and gloves.

In the harsh years of World War II, animal husbandry in the Uzbek SSR, despite difficult conditions, played an important role in providing the front and the population with food and household needs.

In Uzbekistan, due to the fact that about 76 percent of men went to the front, in animal husbandry, as in all other spheres, all duties were performed by women, old people and underage children. Despite this, farmers worked selflessly and fulfilled the state plan.

The fact that agriculture was considered a secondary sector, and very little funds were allocated to it, led to its lagging behind in development. Despite this, at the initiative of the local population, food production and livestock breeding were intensified. Despite all the difficulties, animal husbandry was preserved.

The excessive withdrawal of resources from agriculture and the lack of attention to their restoration led to a deep crisis of the republic's agriculture at the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945.

During the war years, livestock breeders of the republic handed over to the state a total of 159,300 tons of meat and 22,300 tons of wool and other products.

Despite the responsibility and selfless labor of the peasants in the difficult war time, it was regrettable that the distrust of the Soviet authorities towards them still persisted. During this period, criminal liability was introduced for any shortcomings and abuses in the agricultural sector.

Of the economic sectors most affected by the war, agriculture suffered the most, and the impact of military operations led to a reduction of millions of hectares of fertile land, while the mobilization of agricultural machinery and horses for the war, the mass slaughter of livestock and other negative phenomena had a negative impact on agriculture.

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