

The Activity of the Kogon Food Special Supply Department during the Years of the War against Fascism

Sirojov Ochil Sirojovich

Professor of the Department “Social Sciences” in Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: This article analyzes the development of industry in the Bukhara region during the Second World War, efforts to support the front, as well as opinions about plants and factories transferred to the territory of Bukhara during the war.

Keywords: Fascism, Nazi, defense, territory, food station, post office, soldiers and officers, fruits and vegetables, oil.

Introduction

In 1941-1945, in addition to a number of organizational and military activities, special military food centers were established behind the front.

Under the leadership of the State Defense Committee, the whole country went to fight against the enemy. In a short time, the national economy of the country was transferred to the military path. In order to defeat the enemy, the State Defense Committee took many measures, one of which was the establishment of food supply centers for people involved in the front.

Discussion

On July 5, 1941, by the decision of the State Defense Committee, food supply points were established in the eastern regions of the country. One such point is the Kogon special food center in Bukhara region. Like other centers, it was assigned the task of providing hot food to soldiers sent to the front and food products until they reach the next point. In carrying out this task, the Kogon food center was very active during the war against the German-Nazi invaders [1.p.3].

On July 5, 1941, by the decision of the State Defense Committee, the Kogon food supply center was established in the Bukhara region.

During the war, the Kogon food station provided food to more than 391,000 soldiers and officers with 27 people and 7 trucks. It is commendable that 87% of these food products were delivered by workers of Bukhara region [2.p.73].

V. Y. Popov, the first head of the Kogon food special supply center, was born in 1900 and was a major of the Red Army. He began his career on July 7, 1941, working with his deputy A.F. Grachov and examining doctor Sofya Alekseyevna Puzdrakovalar.

This supply center provided food, mainly hot food, to those going to the front from the Central Asian republics in the north and south direction. Most of these food products were to be collected by the workers of Bukhara region, and a certain part of the products had to be taken from Tashkent by the instructions of the government of the republic.

The Kogon special food supply center provided hot food and food to fighters going south to Ashgabat and to Toshket to fighters going north.

From mid-July 1941, the Kogon Food Center received Red Army fighters and began supplying them with food [3.p.10].

Based on the order of the government of the republic, local industrial enterprises of Bukhara delivered 1,500 plates, 1,735 spoons, 105 teapots, 1,300 cups and bowls and other items to the Kogon food station.

By December 1941, the Kogon food station provided breakfast to 1,410 people, lunch to 23,010 people, and food products to 27,410 people.

For example, in December 1941, breakfast was provided to 1256 people, lunch to 21067 people, dinner to 10710 people, food products were given to 21494 people [4.p.14].

Until December 2, 1941, the Kogon food center received 16,031 kilograms of potatoes, 5,630 kilograms of cabbage, 1,900 kilograms of onions, 1,630 kilograms of carrots, 10,360 kilograms of beets, 1,550 kilograms of tomatoes, 10,350 kilograms of meat, and 10,870 kilograms of fruits from the workers of Bukhara region. These products were delivered to the soldiers of the Red Army. In January 1942, 2,765 people who went to the front were provided with breakfast, 42,021 people with lunch, and 27,894 people with food products [5.p.6].

The special commission of the State Defense Committee has taken all measures to periodically inspect the activities of all food centers, to identify deficiencies in supply and to eliminate them.

For example, on July 3, 1942, an inspection was conducted at the Kogon food center, and a number of deficiencies in the supply were revealed.

According to the special decision of the State Defense Committee on July 5, 1942, the leaders of the region began to fulfill the task of collecting fruits and vegetables and taking measures to preserve them. By order of the executive committee of the Bukhara region, special places were established in all districts and products were stored [6.p.17].

Kogon food station fully fulfilled the tasks set by the government and received 83% of its products from Bukhara region and 17% from the center of the republic.

During the war against the German-Nazi invaders, the workers of Bukhara faced many difficulties. Nevertheless, the Kogon Food Center was provided with everything necessary and provided practical assistance to the Red Army soldiers to reach the front without difficulty and to fight against the enemy.

Results

During the years of the struggle against the German-Nazi invaders, the Kogon food center managed to provide food to more than 391 thousand soldiers and officers [7.p.55].

On May 9, 1945, the Nazi invaders were completely defeated. After the war, the Kogon food center, like all special centers, took on the task of providing food to the soldiers returning home from the front, and it did it very well. After the end of the war, more than 200,000 returning soldiers were provided with food [8.p.15].

Among all Uzbeks, fighters from Bukhara also took part in partisan battles behind enemy lines for various reasons. No one can deny that they also had a big share in the victory over fascism. There is information about 41 such brave fighting partisans from Bukhara region. We came to this conclusion based on the information kept in the archives of the former USSR Ministry of Defense in Podolsk, Moscow region. One of them is Akhmad Muhammadjanov from Gijduvan. For objective reasons, he conducted combat operations against Nazi Italy in the Italian territories and performed major tasks [9.p.21].

Conclusion

In our opinion, the activities of Bukhara partisans, including Uzbekistan, and their bravery need historical research. We think that no matter how far the victory over fascism is from us, we will refer to the topics mentioned above, and we hope that the next generation will study these issues in depth and refer them to the verdict of our people.

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