



THE SECOND WORLD WAR TURNED INTO AN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AREA

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ABSTRACT: - This article describes the researches about the transformation of Uzbekistan into an industrial construction site during the Second World War.

KEYWORDS: War, military, front, Hitler, Stalin, Bolshevik, World War II, Great Patriotic War, Red Army.

INTRODUCTION

The occupation of many large industrial and agricultural regions in the west of the Soviet Union by the Nazis put the national economy of the country in a difficult situation. Because 40% of the population of the USSR lived in these regions, 68% of iron, 58% of steel, 60% of aluminum, 63% of coal, and 38% of wheat were produced here. Most of the heavy

industrial enterprises of defense importance were located in the western regions. To compensate for such a huge loss at the beginning of the war and to establish industrial production that would ensure victory over the enemy became an urgent task of that time. We mentioned at the beginning of our lecture about the measures taken at the beginning of

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the war to fulfill this task. By the summer of 1941, the reconstruction of the national economy and its transfer to the military path had been largely completed in Uzbekistan. In 1942, the production of gross industrial product doubled, and in 1943, the share of industry in the national economy of the republic increased to 75%. The need to increase the military production capacity demanded an increase in industrial construction. Industrial development in Uzbekistan demanded a sharp increase in electricity production. Although 1 billion soums were allocated for the construction of power stations in 1941, due to the lack of funds, the construction works were carried out in a hurry. In total, seven large electric power plants were built, including Salor and Farhod hydroelectric power stations. The main directions of the development of Uzbekistan's heavy industry during these years were energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy in addition to machine building, the creation of a coal base, and the development of the chemical industry. The republic has become a platform for industrial construction. A metallurgical plant was built in Bekobod, a molybdenum factory was built in Lyangar, and the second phase of the Chirchik electrochemical plant was put into operation. A total of 280 new industrial enterprises were established in the republic during the war years. Tashkent has become one of the largest industrial centers of the country. During this period, the capacity of the republic's industry increased by 2 times, oil production by 4 times, coal production by 30 times, chemical industry by 7.5 times, machine building by 13.4 times, and metal processing by 4.5 times. All activities in the field of industrial development in the republic were carried out using the administrative-command method. It was a simple fact that the physical and mental condition of people was not taken into account. People were forced to work until they

were full. But not everyone could endure the overwork, and some died of exhaustion. There was no transport for long-distance commuters. There was a shortage of clothes, shoes, and food. Industrial facilities were forced into operation, machines in workshops were installed at the same time as walls were restored, products were produced even in buildings without roofs, the weather was extremely cold, skilled workers were replaced by teenagers and women who had just graduated from school, the quality of production was at the required level. it wouldn't happen. Despite suffering from hunger and extreme exhaustion, industrial workers did their best to supply the front with weapons, military equipment, and material resources.

METHODS

The selfless work of the country's workers, including the Uzbeks, became decisive when the USSR won the arms race over Germany. During the war, Uzbek industry sent 2,100 aircraft, 17,342 aircraft engines, 2,318,000 air bombs, 17,100 mortars, 4,500 mine-disposal weapons, about 60,000 military chemical equipment, 22 million mines and 500,000 shells, 3 million radio lamps to the front. , 300 thousand parachutes, 5 armored trains, 18 sanitary trains, 2200 mobile kitchens, 7518.8 thousand gymnasts, 2636.7 thousand cotton underwear, 2861.5 thousand army boots were delivered.

The agricultural workers of Uzbekistan also made a great contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany. Agriculture had a very difficult task of providing enough food for the front and behind the front, and for industry with raw materials. For this, it was necessary to transfer agricultural production to the military track in a very short period of time, as well as the entire national economy, to mobilize all the material resources in the village, to increase

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the planting of technical crops, grain, potatoes and vegetables, to increase the productivity of livestock, and the efficiency of agricultural production. Solving these tasks was complicated by a number of factors. First of all, as a result of the policy of the center by this time, the decision of a single cotton administration made the development of other areas of agriculture somewhat difficult. Because the experience accumulated by the ancestors had begun to be forgotten. On top of that, the Center set Uzbekistan the task of providing food and demanded not to reduce the cotton fields. Because cotton was considered an extremely important raw material for the defense industry.

Second, the supply of tractors, seeders, trucks, and other equipment to agriculture was cut off as industry shifted to the military. Import of fuel and spare parts has been drastically reduced. As a result, the material and technical base of the agrarian sector weakened, the share of manual labor increased, and the volume of work performed by horse-drawn carts increased. Thirdly, qualified personnel and the main part of rural population fit for work were mobilized to the front. In addition, more than 155,000 Uzbeks were recruited into labor battalions. As a result, by 1945, the number of hardworking peasants in the village decreased by 40%. In particular, the number of mechanics has decreased sharply. Their number was 27,888 at the beginning of the war, and by 1942 it had decreased to 2,775. Women, the elderly, and teenagers were involved in the production. Extreme measures aimed at strengthening labor discipline were taken. Those who did not fulfill the scheduled work day were brought to court. However, the nature of rural workers did not require such drastic measures. They joined the movement to show public support to the front with the call of their hearts and honor. In 1941, the cotton preparation plan was completed 45

days earlier than in 1940, and 1.6 million tons of cotton were delivered to the state. The need to expand the cultivation of grain and other food crops required the development of new land areas. Already in the spring of 1941, 220,500 hectares of new fertile lands were developed.

Republican irrigation construction continued at a high pace. North Fergana, North Tashkent, Ukureni Chirchik, Sokh-Shahimardon, Uchkurgan canals, Rudasoi, Kosonsoi reservoirs were built. As a result, 546,000 hectares of land were appropriated only in 1942-1943. In the republic, attention has been paid to planting crops such as sugar beet, flax, hemp, corn, and sesame. The republic began to produce 25% of the sugar beet grown in the USSR. The structure of agricultural land has also changed somewhat. Before the war, 90% of the arable land was planted with cotton, but during the war, this figure decreased significantly. For example, the cotton area in Fergana region was reduced to 51%.

263,005 people were killed, 132,670 were missing, and 60,452 of our compatriots were disabled. These numbers indicate that 27.6% of Uzbeks who fought against the invaders were killed or went missing. The loss of such a large part of those mobilized for the war was largely due to the criminal mistakes and shortcomings of the communist leadership, first of all, Stalin. First, mass repressions in the army dealt a fatal blow to the combat capabilities of the Soviet armed forces. Only from May to September 1937, about 40,000 officers commanding regiments, divisions, corps, brigades, military districts, and leading staffs were repressed. As a result, the level of professional training of the command structure was extremely low, and as a result, large casualties were given at the beginning of the war. Repression continued in the following years. Even after the start of the war in 1941, a group of experienced division, corps, army

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and front commanders were imprisoned and shot.

During 1942-1943, Uzbek fighters took part in battles along the Don River, on the outskirts of Stalingrad, and near Kursk. For example, during the battles for Stalingrad, mortar company commander M. Rustamov killed 150 soldiers and officers and destroyed 20 trucks in two weeks in August. In July 1943, in the battle for the village of Zolotaryovka near Oryol, Akhmadjon Shukurov from Fergana killed 110 fascists and captured 15 of them. For this bravery, he was awarded the title of Hero. 26 Uzbek men were awarded the title of Hero for their heroism in the battles for the Dnieper.

Representatives of Uzbekistan selflessly participated in the partisan movement. The name of Mamadali Topboldiyev, who was awarded the title of Hero, is very popular in Belarus. He destroyed 67 enemy soldiers and officers and captured 180 of them.

According to experts, 6,100 Soviet citizens participated in military and partisan formations in Yugoslavia. 260 of them were Uzbeks. Uzbeks showed great courage in the battles to save Europe from Nazi tyranny. In April 1945, 5,140 Uzbek soldiers were awarded combat orders and medals for their participation in the capture of Königsberg. Sabir Rahimov, the first Uzbek general, died heroically in the battles for the city of Gdańsk. 110,000 Uzbek fighters were awarded orders and medals for their courage and bravery during the Second World War, 338 were awarded the title of Hero, and 82 were awarded the three-level Order of Fame. Unfortunately, the Stalinist leadership did not treat all defenders of the Motherland equally. Tens of thousands of brave warriors were humiliated and humiliated without any sin. A large number of Red Army soldiers were captured during the initial period of the war.

According to some information, the total number of prisoners was 6.2 million people. Of them, 4 million people died in German concentration camps, 1 million people joined various "national" military units, and 1 million people who survived were forced to replace German camps with Soviet camps. Among the "national" units created by the Nazis was the "Legion of Turkestan", which consisted of Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak prisoners of war. But among them, those who consciously went to the side of the enemy and decided to actively help the Nazis, did not eat much weight. Basically, they were written with the hope that if the legionnaires were sent to the front, we would be able to go to our side.

Socio-political assessment of legionnaires also remains complicated. Deep study of this issue and drawing an objective conclusion is one of the important tasks facing historians.

In 1945, the war against Hitler's Germany ended with victory. The blood shed by Uzbeks on the battlefields and hundreds of thousands of victims were not in vain. The world was saved from the plague of fascism.

During the war, thousands of representatives of the Uzbek intelligentsia were mobilized to the front, and those who remained inside the country made a worthy contribution to the victory over the Nazis with their selfless work.

From the first days of the war, Uzbek scientists, professors of higher and secondary special educational institutions began to solve the problems related to subordinating the economy to the needs of the front by transferring the economy to military service. Coordination and management of scientific and organizational work in this regard was entrusted to the Uzbek branch of the FA of the former USSR, and later, on November 4, 1943, the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was established on its basis. TN Kori-Niyazi was

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elected as the first president of this academy. One of the main directions in the activities of the republican scientists was the study and development of local crops of defense importance, the search for and use of new resources, and the provision of practical scientific and technical assistance to enterprises and farms. For example, employees of the Central Asian Industrial Institute and SAGU conducted research on the active use of Angren coal, rubber plants and alinuts. Scientists of institutes of agrarian economy have developed methods of increasing productivity and introduction of new agricultural crops, increase of livestock products. Chemists have found substitutes for rare materials and ways to produce valuable products from various waste products. Geologists organized 35 expeditions in 1943 alone in order to expand production and search for sources of raw materials. The scientific research of mathematics, physics, mechanics, and energy scientists ensured the development of metal processing, mechanical engineering, and other branches of the defense industry. Scientists of social and humanitarian sciences of Uzbekistan created a number of scientific and public works aimed at fighting against the ideology of fascism, exposing the occupation activities of the Hitlerites, and educating the high patriotism of our people, even within the framework of the communist ideology.

Summary. It is no exaggeration to say that Uzbekistan showed great courage in the Second World War, not only the soldiers at the front, but also the people behind the fronts, with their honest work, greatly helped the soldiers at the front. Literally _ they are war are heroes and we from them grateful we will be need _

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