

The Courage of the People of Kashkadarya Behind the Front During the Second World War

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Annotation: The Second World War with its complexity and richness of complexities and contradictions left an indelible mark on the history of each state. During the war years, Uzbekistan received industrial enterprises and population imported from the West. The evacuated plants and factories were delivered in a short time, exceeding the state plan. Workers of small artels and similar enterprises also set an example of true patriotism by increasing the shipment of products to the front. Personnel shortage was a serious problem in the activity of industrial enterprises during this period. Nevertheless, the Uzbeks, especially the Kashkadarya, showed great courage in the war, worked hard in the rear, fulfilled their sacred duty and made a significant contribution to the victory over the enemy.

Keywords: Uzbek people, people of Kashkadarya, World War II, "Guzar", "Nishan", "Kokdala", "Maqsad" collective farm, "Gulistan" artel, "Kyzyl Sharq" artel, Stalin artel, "Kyzyl Oktyabr" artel.

World War II went down in history as the most horrific massacre that killed millions of innocent people, causing unprecedented loss and loss. The fact that 62 of the 73 countries in the world at that time and 80 percent of the world's population took part in this bloody war that lasted for six years also confirms this fact.

The fact that 110 million people were mobilized for the war, which directly affected 40 countries on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and that a total of 70 million people died in this massacre, shocks anyone. The greatest number of casualties was due to the contribution of the former Soviet republics, which numbered about 27 million people, and is still remembered today with great grief and anguish.

The people of Uzbekistan, along with all progressive humanity, have been fighting against fascism since the first days of the war. It is known that in 1941 the population of the republic was more than 6 million 800 thousand people. With the beginning of the war, about 2 million of our compatriots went to the front. More than 500,000 of these saints, each of whom was a true hero, perished in brutal battles¹.

¹ <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-xotira-va-qadrlash-kuniga-bagishlangan-tantanali-marosimdagi-nutqi>

During the Second World War, special attention was paid to military art, the Second Front, the German military structure, the Soviet-German front, military camps, the position of the United States and Britain, the war-torn peoples, the achievements of the military industry, science and culture. being carried out. In particular, Kashkadarya region, one of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, has an indelible history of the war years, and the study of this topic is one of the most pressing issues.

From the first days of the war, all the governing bodies and farms were reorganized. Because those who went to the army in action had to be replaced. Measures have been taken to provide practical assistance to newcomers. During the first period of the war, about 70 workers were trained in two weeks at the Uchkun artel in Karshi. Also, 76 out of 107 young women in the artel studied in an organized manner². By October 1941, 228 women had been trained at the Karshi railway junction to assist in car repair, locksmith, lathe operator, and machinist. In a few months, 528 cadres were trained at the Karshi DEPO, 104 of whom were young men and women who had gone to the front to take up the profession of men³.

Due to the intensification of political propaganda and agitation, the activity of the population has increased. The enterprise, the organization, the farms fulfilled their production plans with a surplus. For example, on November 1, 1941, the Stalin artel in Shakhrisabz district fulfilled the state plan by 103.3 percent, the Uchkun artel in Karshi by 114 percent, and local industrial enterprises in Karshi by 102.1 percent⁴.

Workers of the Karshi "Attack" artel made a worthy contribution to the defeat of the enemy with their selfless work under the motto "We will strengthen the defense of the country." A. Yuldasheva, H. Khusainova, L. Nasirova, leading workers of Artel, expressed their readiness to defend the country and undertook to fulfill the production plans for June by 200%. During this period, a rally of many thousands of people was held at the Tashkent textile factory. Speaking at the rally, worker M. Nosirova said, "We Uzbek women know very well where our place will be in the war, the role of every patriot should be in production. We are always ready to fulfill the plan for the benefit of the front, for the victory. " This call has led to the mass production of women, adolescents, the elderly, and men to take their place. The industry was militarized and adapted to war⁵.

Funds, manpower, construction materials, electricity, transport have been allocated for the full operation of industrial enterprises. Measures were taken to properly organize the work in the enterprises and shops, shifts, it was necessary to immediately restructure the work. The implementation of the plans, the production of

² The Red Uzbekistan, 1941, October 10.

³ The Red Uzbekistan, 1942, February 29.

⁴ Qashqadaryo haqiqati, 1941, December 28, 1942. January 2.

⁵ Turdiev S. Chronicle of Courage. Kashkadarya in 1941-1945. P. 131.

more industrial products than ever before by the army and the population in action, gave a political character to the labor of the workers.

The Karshi city artel "Hujum" fulfilled the plan of May 1943 by 141%, the plan of production of consumer goods by 120%, the 7-month production plan by June 10 for all constructions by 100%. The company's annual production plan for footwear and knitwear shops has reached 121% in 5 months. The company produced 10,200 different tops, 4,280 pairs of socks and gloves, 5,667 pairs of shoes and other products. The plan for the production of valenka was fulfilled by 235.5 percent, the plan for the production of various clothes was fulfilled by 127.68 percent.

The Dehkanabad district industrial enterprise has set a special example in the production of local industrial products. The industrial enterprise has mastered salt production and extracted several tons of salt. Positive work has been done in other districts as well. The gross domestic product of the local industry of Kasan district amounted to 738,400 soums in 1940, and by 1943 it amounted to 1,980,445 soums. These figures show that the domestic industrial production plan has grown almost 2.5 times during this period⁶.

On April 12, 1943, the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution in 1943 "On the production of consumer goods and food products from local raw materials in local industry and industrial cooperation." In order to ensure the implementation of the decision, experienced specialists were sent to industrial enterprises. Measures have been taken to staff enterprises in need of manpower. Particular attention was paid to the work of attracting students to production by drop.

In short, in the process of military transformation of the economy, the involvement of workers in various sectors of the economy has varied. Prior to the war, large labor resources were attracted to industries that did not require much labor (for example, artillery and aircraft construction) and to related heavy industries. Additional huge labor resources were also needed to quickly rebuild and put the plants and factories into a new location. In addition, the construction of new irrigation facilities, industrial enterprises, hydroelectric power plants, mines and factories has further exacerbated the demand for labor. Thousands of people were involved in the construction work carried out in Uzbekistan during the Second World War.

List of sources and publications used:

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⁶ Turdiev S. Chronicle of Courage. Kashkadarya in 1941-1945. P. 132.

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