



THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF WAR AGAINST FASCISM

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st May 2022 Accepted: 1 st June 2022 Published: 6 th July 2022	The Second World War was a war of unprecedented magnitude and horror in the history of the world, which caused severe suffering on the head of all mankind.
Keywords: World War, resources, industrial, fascism, production.	

The people of multinational Uzbekistan took an active part in the Second World War in 1941-1945 and made a worthy contribution to ensuring the great victory over fascism. The courage and heroism shown by in the years of war is a great School of courage, a source of pride for us, and as time passes, the importance of these immortal values is increasing. Therefore, every year 9 may is widely celebrated in our country as a day of memory and honor. Paying deep respect to the memory of our ancestors who died in the Second World War, it has become a noble tradition in our country to show special trust and respect to our veterans who showed bravery in the battles against fascism, on the Labor front.

The Second World War was a war of unprecedented magnitude and horror in the history of the world, which caused severe suffering on the head of all mankind.

Economic and labor resources of Uzbekistan were mobilized to the front. During this period, a new labor regime was introduced in Uzbekistan, that is, a working day, rest days and labor holidays were canceled. By the end of 1941, the Uzbek industrialists reconstructed about 300 enterprises, adapting them to the production of combat equipment, weapons, drugs. In these enterprises, the place of men mobilized to the front was occupied by the elderly, women.

In the early days of the war, about 20 thousand women from Tashkent went to work in industrial enterprises and construction, about 1700 women from the Republic went to work in coal mines. Measures were taken to provide production with workers and specialists. The activities of the higher and secondary special educational institutions of the Republic, master-technical educational institutions, factory-factory education schools were directed to the training of personnel in accordance with the requirements of the war period. Work was carried out to train craftsmen individually and as a brigade. Residents of the villages of our republic stood on their feet to provide food, industrial raw materials for the front and the rear of the front.

Each worker worked selflessly to fulfill the norms of two to three jobs. The work on the immediate resettlement and resettlement of important industrial enterprises to Uzbekistan from the war-torn and hostile areas has begun. About 100 industrial enterprises, including 48 machine-building, metal processing, chemical and other military equipment and equipment of large factories producing products were transplanted. In the cities of Uzbekistan, the equipment, which was urgently evacuated or transported to newly constructed buildings, was immediately placed and installed. They were provided with labor force, raw materials, instruments and the production of products for the front was launched. Industrial enterprises began to develop spare parts and other military weapons for minigames and pistols, aircraft and tanklar in a short period of time. The production of military weapons began at the Tashkent agricultural machine-building plant.

The industrialists of Uzbekistan added the enterprises with more difficult jobs, such as military search, as well as the placement and commissioning of the transferred enterprises. Immediately settled in Tashkent, the Rostselmash plant began to supply military communications products from Katyusha and mini-aircraft, fighter aircraft from the aviation plant, cable factory from Kolchuginsk.

By the end of 1941, 300 industrial enterprises of the Republic began to develop only military products.

At the plenum of the Central Office of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the task was put forward to end the work in the field of military exploration of the Republic's industry, the placement of transplanted equipment, and to broaden the production of weapons at enterprises. For this purpose, the organization of production of sufficient metal shavings and precision measuring instruments, mining of rare metals, as well as the creation of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry, the expansion of the electrical energy base, the increase of oil production by 2-3 times, the reduction of coal production, the restoration of large construction materials production enterprises, in the short term, The transplanted enterprises began to provide military products for the front, with unprecedented short periods of history being completed in 4-5 months, and some even for 1-2 months.

In the years of war, oil production in the Republic increased by 4 times and in 1945 it increased by 478 thousand tons. The growth of the energy and fuel industry has created a favorable base for the development of the machine-building industry. On the basis of the plants transplanted from the West, 16 machine-building, textile and machine-building enterprises were established. Before the war, many factories in our Republic were also reconstructed, adapted to the production of various equipment, machines, combat equipment. Since the main raw material of these enterprises was metal, the demand for it began to increase.

During the war years, activities were carried out for the development of the building materials industry, textile and footwear industry, food industry, local industries. Only in 1943, 12 oil refineries, 3 cotton refineries, 4 sugar and 4 concerva plants were built and put into operation. During the war years 280 new industrial enterprises were built and launched in Uzbekistan. New branches of the industry – aviation, machine-building, heavy machinery, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries-have emerged. Tashkent has become one of the largest industrial centers of the USSR.

Victory in the war was associated with the work of transport. In 1943, a special decision “on the work of the Tashkent railway” was adopted in Yanvar. The railway was transferred to a military position, in which workers were considered mobilized, forced to adhere to strict discipline, such as military personnel. A military graphic has been introduced, which provides for the movement of trains to transfer troops and military cargo in the first place. Tashkent railway workers carried out the task of transferring the equipment of the transplanted enterprises and millions of people from the West to the East, combat equipment and weapons from the East to the West in a timely manner.

In short, in the years of the war, the Uzbek people made an unprecedented contribution to the victory with their hard work and dedication.

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