



THE INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the transfer of Uzbekistan's industry to the military track during the Second World War, the achievements of the industrial development during the war years, especially in the field of heavy industry, the contribution of our industries to the great victory won in the war, are highlighted on the basis of new factual data.

KEYWORDS

World War II, heavy industry, light industry, fascism, militarism, military enterprises, factories, factories, metallurgy, coal industry, machinery, industrial cities.

INTRODUCTION

During the war years, the industrialists of Uzbekistan and workers showed examples of high consciousness and organization and did everything necessary for victory. One of these tasks was to put the republic's economy on a military track, to build a powerful military economy capable of ensuring the army's victory over the enemy.

Almost all sections of the population took part in the patriotic movement of helping the front during the

war. Religious scholars and religious associations have a big share in this. Soviet historiography does not provide any information about the support of religious associations to the front. Believers of different religions and religious sects forget the oppression and persecution of the representatives of the Soviet authorities against the believers and religion tried to add and follow the principles of compassion to provide humanitarian aid and do their due share in the field of strengthening the country's defense capabilities.

Officials of religious authorities handed over valuable religious items and rare items to the state defense fund.

In the years of the Second World War, the movement to raise funds for the construction of military equipment, mainly tank convoys and fighter aircraft squadrons, was in full swing in Uzbekistan. For example, for the construction of the "Uzbekistan farmer" tank column, the collective farm workers of the republic collected 260 million rubles from their personal savings in 1942 [1.233-234].

The collection and preparation of hot items by the population was a bright display of care for the defenders of the homeland. Cotton jackets, short coats, felt boots, scarves, gloves, socks, ear caps, sweaters and other clothes were sent to the front. The fact that the delegation led by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, Yoldosh Okhunboboev, took the goods and food products collected by the representatives of the population to the front lines of the front is a clear proof of our opinion. During the first six months of the war, the population of Uzbekistan sent 421,500 different warm clothes and necessary items to the soldiers of the Soviet Army on the fronts of the Second World War. Individually and collectively sent parcels, various food products are not included in it[2.13].

Because the products sent by the representatives of the population on their own initiative were not counted, it was impossible.

Powerful patriotism, which was clearly manifested during the Second World War, was a sign of the spiritual health of the Uzbek people. Despite the psychological influence of the Bolshevik authorities in the 1920s and 1930s, especially during the period of the "great massacre" in 1937-1938, and the authoritarian

policy of the authoritarian system, the Uzbek people still maintained their deep national -saved its spiritual foundations. . These were proofs of its many thousand years of history and humanitarian traditions, universal and national values.

After the start of the Soviet-German war, the war effort moved to the territory of the USSR, and one of the most complex and responsible issues of the initial period of the war was the difficult task of moving the economy to a full military track. It should be noted that the reconstruction of the country's national economy and the transfer to the military path took place in extremely difficult conditions. Redistribution of material, financial and labor resources in accordance with the needs of the front, a sharp increase in the production of military products and a reduction in the production of ordinary consumer goods, the transfer of production facilities from the Western regions to the Eastern regions, moving them to the internal regions of the country and the task of starting them as soon as possible, albeit by force, was one of the main tasks facing the entire Soviet government and people. Implementation of such measures should be carried out in very few cases. Because these measures were taken by Germany and its allies in the area where almost 40% of the population of the enemy Soviet Union lives, 63% of coal is mined, 50% of steel is produced, 38% of grain is produced, and a powerful machine-building base, including many defense enterprises, is located. it had to be carried out under the conditions of occupation[3.439]. The task was to quickly compensate for this huge loss and to establish industrial production that would ensure victory over the enemy, and to dramatically increase the number of military enterprises. In this regard, the role and importance of the Uzbek SSR was certainly great.

Placement, installation and commissioning of industrial enterprises transferred from the western regions of the Soviet Union to the republic in a very short time required great efforts from Uzbeks. The commission headed by Usman Yusupov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, was responsible for the organizational organization of these cases.

In 1941, 667 large enterprises were evacuated to the innermost regions of the country - the Urals, 244 to Western Siberia, 78 to Eastern Siberia, 308 to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and 226 to the Volga River. As we mentioned above, in the first year of the war, 308 factories and enterprises from the central regions of the Union were brought to the Central Asian republics. Such as, a total of 104 plants and factories were evacuated to Uzbekistan[4.6]. Among them are the Leningrad Textile Machinery Plant, “Rosselmash”, “Krasny Aksay”, Sumsk Compressor and Dnepropetrovsk carborundum plants, “Elektrokabel and Podyomnik” plants in Moscow, Machine-Building Plant of the People's Commissariat of Railways, Chkalov Aviation Plant, “Krasniy put” plant, “Transsignal” plant in Kiev, Stalingrad chemical plant and others were relocated[5.166]. An artificial silk (viscose) factory relocated from Mitishi was launched in Namangan. In December 1942, the 2nd workshop began to produce the first product [6.1]. Till the end of 1941 50 of the evacuated enterprises were put into operation, and the rest began to produce products for the needs of the front from the beginning of 1942. Students, pupils, housewives, workers of science and culture, servants and collective farmers took shovels, hoes and crowbars and worked without knowing what it was like to be tired in restoring the evacuated factories and factories. Things that took years before the battle were now done in days and months. For example, the "Rosselmash" plant started producing

products in 25 days, and the "Kizil Aksoy" plant 29 days after arriving here[7.50,61]. By the middle of 1942, the republic's industry became a component of the military industrial base in the east of the country. In addition to the growth and development of the production of military products in the republic, the task of expanding the base of raw materials and fuel and energy remained urgent.

Despite various difficulties, first of all, thanks to the work of Uzbek workers and displaced specialists, enterprises were quickly settled and began to produce products. In January 1942, the Chkalov aviation factory, which was moved from Moscow, also started production. The corborund plant was put into operation 5-6 times faster than the plan[7.61]. In the corborund plant evacuated to Tashkent from the Zaporozhye region of Ukraine, not only the production capacity was restored, but 2 additional workshops were established. The factory built in Zaporozhye in 30 months was put into operation in Tashkent in 5 months[8.42].

Great attention was also paid to technical innovations in the production of weapons, and to the compaction of production processes. Invention and the use of new methods that benefit production were fully supported. As a result, production efficiency increased, cost and production time decreased. For example, during the Second World War, the cost of the LI-2 aircraft produced at plant For example, № 84 in Tashkent was 650,000 rubles in 1941, 510,000 rubles in 1942, and 424,000 rubles in 1943[9.350]. The use of conveyors, stamping and other technical methods in military production increased production efficiency. Most importantly, money, time and raw materials were saved. For the two LI-2s produced in 1941, it was possible to create three such aircraft in 1943.

The war made it necessary to rapidly increase the production of non-ferrous metals. Therefore, in 1942, the work in the field of putting the Langar molybdenum mine into operation began at a rapid pace. A molybdenum factory was built here in an unprecedentedly short period of time. At the same time, the production capacity of the Koytosh mine and the capacity of the Karatepa non-ferrous metal mine were increased dramatically. Construction work was carried out in Almalik, where rich deposits of copper and other non-ferrous metals were found. Angren coal mine became the first coal center of the republic.

280 new industrial enterprises were established in Uzbekistan during the war years. The total volume of the republic's industrial output in 1945 was 7 times compared to 1940, including heavy industry production 4 times, oil extraction more than 4 times, metalworking industry products 4.8 times, machinery industry 13.4 times, coal mining has increased more than 30 times, steel and rolling mills have increased by 2 times, and electricity generation has increased by 2.42 times[3.445]. During the Second World War, new industrial centers appeared on the map of Uzbekistan: Chirchik, Ohangaron, Bekobad, Yangiyol and other industrial cities. The city of Tashkent has become one of the major industrial centers. So, during the war years, the main production funds of the republic's industry doubled during this time. In 1940, the capital expenditure on Uzbekistan's industry was 45.5% of the total capital expenditure, and in 1945 it was 87.1%. The largest part of capital funds was spent on heavy industry, which led to a further increase in the amount of weapons and ammunition supplied by our industrialists to the war fronts.

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