



TRANSFORMATION OF UZBEKISTAN INTO A FRONT ARSENAL DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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Abstract

The article describes the transformation of Uzbekistan into a front arsenal of the former USSR during the Second World War, the worthy contribution of industrial workers to the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism in the war.

Keywords: World War II, industry, fascism, militarism, arsenal, five-year plans, heavy industry, light industry, victory.

Introduction

After Uzbekistan gained the status of an independent state, it became necessary to study our history, especially the history of the Soviet era, in particular, the history of the Second World War, which was interpreted in a very falsified way, without ideological views. The people of Uzbekistan made a significant contribution to the concealment of Germany, the surrender of militaristic Japan, the glorious victory in World War II, the courage of Uzbek soldiers on the front, the blood and losses shed on the way to victory, the history of our people's unparalleled heroism. a special study based on the idea of national independence is needed.

Commenting on the war and the participation of Uzbeks in it, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Undoubtedly, this terrible war has brought untold suffering and losses to our people, as well as to all mankind. In the Second World War, thousands of our compatriots were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, thousands of our fathers and grandfathers were awarded military orders and medals. Our people worked selflessly behind the front lines and delivered a large amount of military equipment, weapons, medicines, clothing and foodstuffs to the battlefields ... The victory clearly shows how much it has cost us, how much our people have contributed to rescuing the world from the scourge of fascism. It is worthwhile to pay tribute to our people, who have passed through such cruel and tragic trials of history, with a light face, worthy of all respects" [1.396-397]. The contribution and participation of the Uzbek people in the war is invaluable.





One of the most difficult and responsible tasks of the early period of World War II was the military reorganization of the economy, the complete subjugation of industry and agriculture to the interests of war. A sharp increase in military production in the country was a major urgent task in the early days of the war. The first practical attempt to organize work in this direction was reflected in the "Plan for the general mobilization of the national economy in the 3rd quarter of 1941" adopted on June 30, 1941. According to the plan, arms production increased by 26% compared to peacetime [2.29]. Rail freight, coal, fuel, metals and other goods other than grain have been reduced.

Much attention was paid to the revival of the military industry in the eastern regions of the USSR, including Uzbekistan. In a short period of time, industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan had to be reconstructed in accordance with the military and transferred to the production of defense products. Carrying out such a large-scale work in a limited time required a great deal of effort and initiative.

As a result of the selfless work of the Uzbek people, all this work was done in a short time. Because during this period, before the war, the German invaders occupied the western part of the Soviet Union, where about 40% of the population lived, 63% of coal was mined, 50% of steel, 38% of grain, 30% of industry, a powerful machine base, including many defense enterprises. was occupied [233-34]. Most of the heavy industrial enterprises of defense importance were also located in the western regions. The task before the Defense Committee was to make up for this great loss as soon as possible and to establish militarized industrial production, which would ensure victory over the enemy. The role of the Central Asian republics in the east, including the Uzbek SSR, was great in carrying out this work. In the early years of the war, 308 factories and enterprises from the central regions of the Union were evacuated to the Central Asian republics. Of these, 104 enterprises are located in Uzbekistan. These enterprises were immediately relocated to our republic, half of them by the end of 1941, and the rest in the spring of 1942 began to produce products for the needs of the front [3.6].

The relocated plants include the Leningrad Textile Machinery Plant, "Rosselmash", "Kyzyl Aksay", Sumy Compressor and Dnepropetrovsk Carborundum Plants, the "Elektrokabel" and "Podiyomnik" plants in Moscow, the Machine-Building Plant of the People's Commissariat of Railways, the Chkalov Aviation Plant, and the "Red Path" Plant. "Transsignal" plant in Kiev, Stalingrad Chemical Plant and others.

Students, pupils, housewives, scientists and cultural workers, servants and kolkhoz workers worked tirelessly to rebuild the evacuation plants and factories, not knowing what it was like to carry shovels, hoes and shovels.





The work that had been done for years before the war was done in those days and months. For example, the “Rosselmash” plant started production in 25 days, and the “Kyzyl Aksay” plant 29 days after its arrival. By December 1941, about 50 of the evacuated enterprises had been commissioned [4.136]. By mid-1942, the republic's industry had become part of the military-industrial base in the east of the country. Along with the growth and development of military production in the country, the task of expanding the raw material and fuel and energy base was also acute.

On the basis of a special resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan dated August 25, 1941, the Republican Government Commission was established to manage the work of industrial enterprises. This commission dealt with the issues of military regulation of the republic's industry. As a result, industrial enterprises operating for peaceful purposes before the war were quickly transformed into enterprises producing military equipment and weapons. By the end of 1941, 300 factories and plants in Uzbekistan began to produce weapons and ammunition for the Red Army [5.2]. The priority was to provide the defense industry with the fuel, electricity and metal it needed. The V Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held on December 5-7, 1941, summed up the work in the field of military regulation of the republic's industry. Issues related to the speedy commissioning of industrial enterprises relocated to Uzbekistan, the supply of products needed for the front were discussed and measures for its implementation were developed.

The war necessitated a rapid increase in the production of non-ferrous metals. Therefore, in 1942, work on the commissioning of the Langar molybdenum deposit began at a rapid pace. A molybdenum factory was built here in an unprecedented short period of time. At the same time, the production capacity of the Koytash deposit has been sharply increased. Large-scale construction works were intensified in Almalyk, where rich deposits of copper and other non-ferrous metals were found. The Angren coal mine became the first coal center of the republic.

All segments of the population took an active part in industrial construction. Rural workers, who formed the largest base of labor resources, made a particularly significant contribution to this work. In the second half of 1941 alone, about 500,000 collective farmers were involved in the construction of military facilities [6,441-442]. During the Great War, the task of providing labor for the developing industry was particularly acute. The enormous shortfall caused by the departure of thousands of experienced workers to the front was filled in a very short period of time by the training and education of newcomers to industrial enterprises and those without experience and unskilled labor in various manufacturing occupations.





Also, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 13, 1942, the ranks of workers expanded due to the mobilization of the able-bodied population during the war - women, adolescents, retirees.

Women were especially actively involved in industrial production. If in 1940 the proportion of women in industry was 34.0 per cent, by 1942 this figure had risen to 63.5 per cent. In general, before the war, the share of industry in the national economy of the Republic was 34.6%, and the share of agriculture was 63.6%. By 1942, the volume of industrial production in the Republic had reached 75% [7.89].

Much attention was paid to the development of electricity, fuel and raw materials. By November 1942, measures had been taken to increase the winter capacity of the Chirchik and Tashkent power systems to 160,000 to 170,000 kilowatts, to build a thermal power plant near Tashkent that could produce 60,000 to 70,000 kilowatts of electricity in four or five months, and to use these stations on local coal. Measures have been taken to increase metal, coal and oil production in the country. One billion soums have been allocated for these needs.

During the Second World War, Tavaksay, Oktepa, Akkavak, Kibray, Salor, Kuyi Bozsuv and HPPs were built and put into operation in Uzbekistan, as a result of which electricity generation in Uzbekistan increased from 482 million kWh in 1940 to 1.187 million kWh in 1945 [8.373].

During the war, 280 new enterprises were established in Uzbekistan. By 1945, the country's industrial potential had almost doubled compared to 1940, oil production had more than quadrupled, metallurgical output had increased 4.8 times, coal production had increased more than 30 times, steel and rolling had doubled, and electricity production had doubled. Increased 42-fold [2.41-42].

During the war, Uzbek industrialists brought to the front 2,100 planes, 17,342 aircraft engines, 2,318 air bombs, 17,100 mortars, 4,500 mine-destroying weapons, about 60,000 military-chemical equipment, 22 million mines and 560,000 shells, 1 million grenades, 3 million radio lamps for field radio stations, about 300,000 parachutes, 5 armored trains, 18 military ambulance trains, 2,200 portable kitchens and many other military equipment. Only the enterprises of the People's Commissariat of Light Industry of the Republic from 1941 to 1945 produced 7518.8 thousand gymnasts, 2636.7 thousand cotton belts, 2861.5 thousand army boots [7.91-92].

So, during the Second World War, Uzbekistan became an arsenal of arms suppliers of the former USSR, and our industrialists, like Uzbek fighters and representatives of other sectors of the economy, made a worthy contribution to the suppression of German Nazis and Japanese militarists.





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