

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE
SECOND WORLD WAR**

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Abstract. The Second World War has gone down in history as the largest and most terrible war in the history of the world. This war, which began on September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by the troops of Nazi Germany, involved 61 countries, 80 percent of the world's population, i.e. 1.7 billion people. was to conquer, appropriate their wealth, exterminate millions and enslave the rest. This article highlights the selfless activity of the Uzbek people behind the front during the Second World War.

Key words: World War II, Nazis, Soviet power, industry, economy, management, supply system, large industry, enterprise, educational institution.

INTRODUCTION

It was impossible to defeat Nazi Germany without a solid front. It is clear that a strong, organized front line was necessary to wage war. It is natural that the best army and the bravest men will be destroyed by the enemy immediately if they are not adequately armed, provided with food and trained. During the war, the activities of all political, administrative and economic organizations were focused on the military reorganization of work behind the front. Special attention was paid to directing the industry to meet the needs of the army.

Industry has become the technical and material base of the front. Every plant, every factory had to work to meet military needs. Front orders were required to be fulfilled as quickly as possible.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first practical action aimed at organizing work in this direction was manifested in the "Plan for general mobilization of the national economy in the 3rd quarter of 1941" adopted on June 30, 1941. According to the plan, the production of weapons was increased by 26 percent compared to peacetime. The volume of transportation of military cargo, coal, fuel, metals, and cargo other than grain was reduced on railways [1].

On August 16, 1941, a military-economic plan was adopted for the Volga, Ural, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia regions, and it defined the main directions of industrial reconstruction and development of the military economy.

It was determined that the creation of the main arsenal of the country in the East at the necessary pace is connected with the successful transfer of the industrial enterprises of the people's commissariats in the fields of ammunition, weapons, aircraft construction and other fields to the front, which is far away from the battlefield.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The military industry was strengthened at the expense of enterprises in other sectors of the economy. Snow factories that used to produce consumer products in peacetime were specialized in the production of various military products. Therefore, although the production of consumer goods has decreased, the decrease in the production of military products in general has not been sharp. All raw materials and material resources were redistributed in favor of the military industry [2].

The relocation of industrial enterprises from the occupied territories to the east of the country was a necessary measure required by the current military situation. The difficulties in its implementation were not only the relocation of industrial enterprises, but also the organization of their successful operation in new conditions as soon as possible.

From July to November 1941, 1,523 industrial enterprises were moved to the East. More than 1360 of them were considered large enterprises [3], 151 of them [4] were transferred to Uzbekistan. Among them: Leningrad Textile Machinery Plant, Rostselmash, Kizil Aksoy, Sumsk Kompressor and Dnepropetrovsk Carborundum Plants, Moscow Pod'yomnik and Elektrokabel, Kharkiv Elektrostanok Plants, Stalingrad Chemical Plant, Chkalov Aviation plant, "Transsignal Plant" in Kiev and others.

Evacuated enterprises were located mainly in Tashkent city, Tashkent region, Samarkand region, Bukhara region and Fergana region [5].

A special government commission was created for their reception, accommodation and installation. Territorial commissions were also established in places.

Installation and operation of evacuated industrial enterprises was carried out in the shortest possible time. 400,000 square meters for the accommodation of enterprises. production areas were presented. In addition, in a short period of time, 200,000 sq.m. new production areas were built[6]. In peacetime, each of them would take 2-3 years to build, but now they can be launched in months or even weeks.

Thus, separate workshops of the Rostselmash plant were set up within three weeks, and after 25 days they started producing products. The whole plant was put into operation after 2 months. The Chkalov aviation factory evacuated from Moscow presented its first product in January 1942. The carborundum plant was installed 5-6 times faster than planned. "Kyzil Aksoy" (later "Uzbekselmash") plant started production within 29 days after delivery.

The "Kolkhoznik" ("Kolkhozchi") plant located in Samarkand had to repair machines for the army, produce grenades, shell casings, and soldiers' koteloks (racks). The leather factory named after Okhunboboev switched to processing leather raw materials for the needs of the army. "Kuyosh" was supposed to produce industrial ammunition and process stabilizers. The "Hujum" factory was directed to the production of gunpowder cartridges (powder bags) for large-caliber cannons[5].

Other enterprises of the republic, including sewing and shoe artels, produced uniforms for the front, shoes.

The food industry of the republic was also directed to fulfill the orders of the army. Textile, food and footwear enterprises moved to Uzbekistan were in most cases merged with local enterprises. Because there were similar enterprises in Uzbekistan to receive them. Machine tools of transferred enterprises served to increase the capacity of local enterprises. The resettlement of displaced light industry enterprises was difficult. Funds were allocated mainly for the restoration of heavy industrial enterprises, and light industrial enterprises were not included in the collection tables. In the current situation, it was necessary for the light industry to quickly supply the front with clothing. Light industry, like other industries, was re-oriented to the military due to war interests. Consumer goods and peacetime products in general have been reduced. Sewing enterprises switched to sewing clothes, overcoats, telogrey, and leather-fur and footwear enterprises to the production of caps, boots, military boots, short coats, gloves and similar products. Enterprises producing leather goods began to supply aviation, automobile-tractor, tank and other military sectors with products [6]

CONCLUSION

From the first days of the war, thanks to the selfless work of the working population of the republic, the economy was rebuilt on a military basis, strong military troops were sent to the front, and all public defense work among the population was reorganized.

The high level of organization of the workers of the republic, their clear understanding of their tasks made it possible to successfully start the construction of a new industry, start the evacuated enterprises and increase the volume of production for the needs of the front and

behind the front.

The enterprises evacuated to Uzbekistan contributed to the development of the republic's economy, led to important changes in quality and became a strong factor in accelerating the industrial growth of Uzbekistan and increasing the cultural and technical level of workers.

Fundamental changes have taken place in the direction of the development of Uzbekistan's industry. New production areas were created here - aircraft manufacturing and machine tool manufacturing, weapons and ammunition, electrical equipment and other products necessary for the needs of the front.

The development of the republic's industry and transport in the last stage of the war was accompanied by great production achievements of the workers, who did all the work necessary to increase labor productivity, use equipment effectively, and adhere to a strict regime of saving fuel and materials.

The issue of training industrial workers was successfully implemented. The state labor resources system remained the main link in the training of qualified workers.

During the turning point of the war, all the efforts of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan were focused on further increasing the production of agricultural products and providing assistance to the frontline and territories of the country freed from invaders.

In the last stage of the war, Uzbekistan's agriculture, despite the difficulties, showed great internal strength, and it began to recover during the war.

Thus, by the end of the war, Uzbekistan became one of the largest industrial and agricultural centers of the country.

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