



**THE COURAGE OF UZBEKISTAN WORKERS IN THE
SECOND WORLD WAR**

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Annotation: The Second World War went down in history as a terrible war that killed millions of people. Its negative consequences have remained in the hearts of countries and peoples. In order to win the war, along with the fighters at the front, the workers behind the front used their best. This article talks about the workers who worked behind the front.

Keywords: Ukraine, Belarus, RSFSR, provision of work, housing for the population, Kattakurgan, Rudalisoy, Kosonsoy, water reservoirs, southern Tashkent, Dushanbek, Chust, Sokh, Shohimardon, Kirov.

From the beginning of the hostilities, the people embarked on a great battle, fought until they achieved complete victory, and worked selflessly within the country. Those who remained behind the front made a worthy contribution to the great victory with their selfless work. In those difficult times, along with all nations, the Uzbek people showed true selflessness in the fight against the Nazi invaders.

From the first day of the war, reconstruction of the national economy, relocation of industry to the military, operation of enterprises transferred from Ukraine, Belarus, RSFSR, provision of work and housing for the population became an important task that could not be postponed. Despite the difficulties of the war, great attention was paid to the construction and commissioning of new industrial enterprises, especially metallurgical, chemical plants, a number of hydroelectric power stations, coal mines, and railway stations. Fergana, Andijan, Surkhandarya, fuel enterprises, Almalyk, copper smelting plant. A number of textile and spinning factories were built and they continued to supply products for the front.

The amount spent for the purpose of developing the war was 2262 million soums.

In the city of Tashkent alone, industrial production has increased 16 times. Uzbekistan delivered a lot of military equipment to the front.

During the war years, a total of 280 new industrial enterprises were built in Uzbekistan. 2 At the end of the war, the industrial capacity of the republic increased by two times compared to 1940, oil extraction by 4 times, metal processing industries by 6 times, mechanical engineering by 13.5 times, coal





mining by 30 times, steel smelting by 30 times. 2, electricity production - increased by 2.5 times.

The war years of 1941-1945 were trying years for the working class. The war had a great negative effect on the number and quality of workers. There are more and more young people and women in the ranks of the workers, the structure of workers has changed, and the shortage of personnel has increased in the production sectors, especially as a result of the relocation of many industrial enterprises to the East. Indeed, after the beginning of the life-and-death war against fascism, in the second half of 1941, the industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan lacked more than 30,000 workers. The problem of personnel training in our republic was solved in educational institutions and schools of State labor reserves (vocational and technical educational institutions, factory-factory educational schools - FZO, FZU), in various short-term courses, in higher and secondary special educational institutions. At the same time, vocational training and acquisition of the second specialty were introduced in the republic through individual apprenticeships and as part of a brigade. As a result, in 1941-42, only in the courses under mechanization schools, MTS. It provided an opportunity to train 41,435 workers.

Agricultural workers of Uzbekistan also worked heroically during the war years. In addition to providing industry with raw materials and food products for the population, they provided the front and the active army with the necessary things. In particular, great attention was paid to the construction of irrigation in order to expand the areas of grain crops, plant sugar beets, and increase the yield of cotton. Kattakurgan, Ro'dalisoy, Kosonsoy, water reservoirs, southern Tashkent, Dushanbek, Chust, Sokh, Shohimardon canals named after Kirov were built, from February 1943, construction of the Farhod hydroelectric power station began in Syrdarya, Sheramat Otaboev, a 58-year-old member of the "Tractor" farm in Karasuv district, plowed 17 kg. . Kazoqboev and Kholboev set a record by completing 1321 percent of their daily work plans.

Dushanbe - 68-year-old grandfather Yoldoshev from the agronomist farm in Denov district, who participated in the construction of the Karatog canal, dug 63 m³ of soil and fulfilled the daily work plan 20-25 times. Such labor heroes can be named as many times as you like. Thanks to the selfless work of farmers in Uzbekistan, in 1942, a new crop - sugar beet - was planted on 62 m hectares of land, and in 1943, it was 70 m. was a hectare. The area of grain and cereal crops has increased dramatically. During the war years, 148 thousand tons of cotton, 54 thousand tons of wet fruits, 86 thousand tons of dried fruits, 1581 thousand



tons of meat, 213 thousand tons of rice and other things were delivered to the state.

The role of women in providing the necessary products to the front and back of the front has become extremely large. From the first days of the war, there were rallies and gatherings of many thousands of women in the cities and villages of Uzbekistan, where women expressed their future support for their fathers, husbands, brothers and sisters with hard work. In response to this, 1,28,000 women who came to work during the war stood by the machine, drove cars, went to construction sites, and showed examples of heroism in labor without sparing their strength.

It is impossible to forget the sufferings of hundreds of thousands of compatriot farmers who worked inside the country during the war years, sent to the front, to the liberated districts, without eating or wearing what they earned, regardless of heat or cold. In those days when bread was scarce, he gave shelter, food, and love to hundreds of thousands of families and children who became homeless due to the war, patted the heads of orphans. slanders and speeches can never make the Uzbek people believe in the truth. In the years of the war against fascism in 1941-1945, the future of the nation will never forget those who died on the battlefields for the sake of victory.

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