

FRONTLINE NEWSPAPERS COVER THE CONTRIBUTION OF UZBEK INDUSTRY TO VICTORY DURING WORLD WAR II

Atabaeva Nigora Mahmudjanovna*

*Lecturer,

Department of Methods of Teaching Social Sciences,

Andijan State University, Institute of Pedagogy

UZBEKISTAN

Email id: atabaevanigora@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02682.3

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the state of industry and agriculture in Uzbekistan during the Second World War, the history of the coverage of the contribution of industry to the victory over fascist and militaristic Japan.

KEYWORDS: *World War II, Front-Line Newspapers, "Suvorovchi", "Vatan Uchun", "Soviet Warrior", "Bong", Collective Farm, State Farm, Factory.*

INTRODUCTION

The complex and contradictory historical path of the peoples of Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet rule cannot be overestimated. It is necessary to study the Soviet era as it really is: all the positive and negative aspects, all the ups and downs, all aspects of the historical process. In particular, the participation of the peoples of Uzbekistan during the Second World War is one of the most pressing issues. Although the war did not take place on the Uzbek border, the people of Uzbekistan fought from the earliest days of the war when it moved to the former Soviet Union (June 22, 1941) to stop the enemy and throw it away. The full socio-economic potential of Uzbekistan has been mobilized in the fight against fascism. The hard work of our people on the way to victory, the high humanity of the Uzbek people, One of the most pressing issues today is the coverage of the history of Uzbeks' bravery on the battlefield on the basis of primary sources. From this point of view, Professor R.T. Shamsutdinov's first, second, and third books, World War II and Front Newspapers, published by Akademnashr in 2017, have not yet fully revealed the history of Uzbekistan's participation in World War II. There is no doubt that

In this article, we will focus on the militaryization of Uzbek industry and agriculture in the newspapers published on the fronts of World War II, and the extent to which the contribution of these workers to the victory was covered in the newspapers.

In fact, the front-line newspapers published during the Second World War also published a number of articles on the militaryization of Uzbek industry. In particular, an article in the Vatan Uchun newspaper on December 31, 1942, entitled "The Power of the Soviet People", elaborated on this: the Uzbek people, together with other peoples of our great country, defeated Nazi bandits. Uzbekistan has rebuilt its economy and economy in response to the war. At present, all industries of the republic produce mainly for the front [1.53-54].

All the factories relocated from the western regions of the Union to Uzbekistan have already been relocated and are operating at full speed, and many of them are producing more than before. The first metallurgical plant under construction in Uzbekistan will soon begin production. Our republic has become one of the largest bases in the Union for the supply of rare metals such as tungsten, molybdenum and others. The Tashkent-Stalinugol deposits, which were put into operation in early 1942, provide the largest industrial area in the country, Tashkent, with coal. In 1943, another series of coal mines, including a coking coal mine in Baysun, will be put into operation. This coal is very important for our metallurgy, which is under construction. The Uzbek oil industry significantly increased production in 1942, with many new oil wells being put into operation; In 1943, oil production increased again. The tremendous growth of Uzbek industry has necessitated the expansion of its energy base. In 1943, the construction of three hydropower plants will be completed, and the construction of several more will begin.”[1.54]

On March 19, 1944, issue 18 (101) of the front-line newspaper Suvorovchi published an article entitled "The Pride of the Uzbek People - a Metallurgical Plant Launched." About the Metallurgical Plant operating in Uzbekistan: “The Uzbek people are having a good time. Steel began to melt in the open-hearth furnace of the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant. The foundation has been laid for the development of ferrous metallurgy in Uzbekistan. Ceremonial demonstrations were held throughout Uzbekistan on this occasion. This fact is considered to be a new step in the development of Central Asian industry. On the day the steel began to melt, a large rally was held at the plant. Leaders of the Uzbek party and government, representatives of collective farms, factories, as well as representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia and military units arrived here. The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan, Comrade Abdurahmanov, delivered a speech. Emphasizing the importance of the construction of a metallurgical plant in Uzbekistan, he thanked the metallurgists of the Urals and Donbass, who took an active part in this work, on behalf of the Uzbek people. Comrade Smolyarenko, the chairman of the government commission that came to accept and launch the metallurgical plant, praised the work of the people who built and installed the plant ... ”[1.149].

It should be noted that even during the Second World War, agriculture was mainly based on manual labor, and field work was carried out under extremely difficult conditions. For example, in 1944, when 13,396 horses were cultivated in agriculture, the number of tractors was only 648 [1,149].

During the war and in the post-war period, special attention was paid to expanding the area under cotton and increasing the number of collective farms specializing in cotton growing. If in 1944, the total number of collective farms in Namangan region alone was 513, then the number of cotton suppliers was 478 [2.48].

In 1943, after the terrible wars, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus were completely destroyed. The Soviet state issued a special resolution on the restoration of the national economy of these lands and instructed the republics to provide assistance. In this regard, Uzbekistan was finally forced to fulfill the task, despite the difficult situation. In September 1943, 13 tons of grain, 8,100 kg of raw fruits, 90 head of cattle, 2,500 kg were delivered to Kharkov, Tashkent region. potatoes, 4246 clothes, shoes, cotton pants 78,000 soums in cash.

89 tons of grain, 1330 heads of sheep and cattle, 11 tons of fresh fruits, 4 tons of dried fruits and 68,000 clothes were sent from Namangan region to Kharkov. Apparently, about 1,500 large and

small cattle were sent from Tashkent and Namangan. These were of great importance to the peasants in the liberated lands. This is because there was no sign of black cattle in the settlements [3,46].

On October 24, 1944, issue 68 (151) of the newspaper "Suvorovchi" was published an article entitled "The ranks of progressives are expanding." The article says that Darvish Ubaidullayev, an experienced cotton grower on the Stalin collective farm in the Degrezlik district of Namangan region, has achieved great success in his brigade. At the Kirov collective farm in the Gavazan village council of the Yangikurgan district, Kulmatov's unit has fulfilled its annual cotton production plan by 235 percent. Zainabkhon Yuldasheva handed over 37 centners of cotton per hectare at the Yangiobod collective farm in the Kattaydak village council of the Naryn region. In Namangan oblast, 4 kolkhozes, 20 brigades and 150 units exceeded their annual cotton production plans. The movement of five thousand people in the region is expanding day by day. Boltabaeva, a member of the Telman collective farm in Namangan district, has so far harvested 3,500 kilograms of cotton, Inoyatkhon Kadyrova, a picker at the Bolshevik collective farm in Turakurgan district, 4,200 kilograms, and Umragul Holboeva, a member of the Komsomol collective farm in the same district. A well-known cotton grower working on the Stalin collective farm in the Namangan region, Tojikhon Askarova, a member of the Supreme Soviet, has already picked 7,127 kilograms of cotton. "[1,260]

"Workers of Uzbekistan are celebrating the 20th anniversary of their republics with new victories." On the contribution of Namangan workers to the cotton harvest: "The leading districts and collective farms of Namangan oblast, which fulfilled their cotton production plan ahead of schedule, are celebrating the 20th anniversary of Uzbekistan's cotton harvest. They are fulfilling their obligations to the socialist race before the anniversary. Collective farmers of Kosonsoy district promised to deliver 700 tons of cotton in excess of the plan, and by November 27 they had delivered 249 tons of cotton. Currently, 16 collective farms, more than 100 brigades and 450 units in the district are fulfilling the annual plan and handing over additional cotton to the state. The Lenin Yuli collective farm (co-chaired by Turakhuja Nizomov) provided an additional 8 centners of cotton per hectare. Kayum Khalilov, a member of the Pravda collective farm in the Tergachi village council, handed over 36 centners of cotton instead of 14 centners per hectare on 30 hectares of land. The head of the collective farm, Giljon Azimov, harvested 60 centners per hectare, which is 600 percent of the annual plan. Collective farmers of Yangikurgan district have so far delivered 585 tons of cotton in excess of the plan. The Lenin collective farm of the same district (chairman Ortikov) delivered more than 5 tons of cotton in a short period of time. Collective farms in the Naryn region have fulfilled half of their obligations by delivering an additional 823 tons of cotton. Uchkurgan district delivered 130 tons of cotton, Pop district - more than 100 tons. The advanced districts and collective farms of the region have so far provided the state with 1891 tons of cotton in excess of the plan. Additionally, cotton continues to be delivered, "[4,280].

In the July 29, 1945, issue 60 (256) of the newspaper Sovet Jangchisi, Ahmad aka Samatov, head of the Ijtimoiyat collective farm in the Toshbulak village council of the Namangan district, said that last year the yield was 60 centners per hectare. It is reported that it is struggling to get 100 centners per hectare this year [5,383]. There is no doubt that such reports have served to raise the morale of the fighters on the fronts.

From January 4 to May 14, 1944, the Uzbek-language newspaper on the Far Eastern Front was called BONG, with 32 issues published. The newspaper publishes news and articles reflecting the heroic activities of the people of Uzbekistan on the front and behind the front. The editor-in-chief of the newspaper was SS Ustinov, his deputy was N. Jabborov. The staff of Namangan Meat Processing Plant is working well. This year, the plant has been significantly expanded, and the oil smelting and farm shops have recently been put into operation. A number of measures have been successfully implemented that have made it possible to make extensive use of production waste. The plant will save a lot of money in 10 months. Production has increased significantly. The quality of work has also improved. The plant has exceeded its annual production program ahead of schedule ”[5.361]

In short, the information published in the front pages of the newspapers covered the history of Uzbekistan in the Soviet period, in particular, the years of World War II, in particular, the history of the war in 1941-1945. Not only is it an important source in identifying the names of our compatriots, but it is also important in revealing the history of the glorious labor of the workers of our republic behind the front in the fields of industry and agriculture.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE.

1. Shamsutdinov R. World War II and front-line newspapers. Book 1 Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2017.
2. Haydarov Z. Namangan region past and present. (1917 - 2013) Namangan, 2017.
3. Ziyaev H. Uzbekistan during the First and Second World Wars. Tashkent: Editor, 2011.
4. Shamsutdinov R. World War II and front-line newspapers. Book 2 Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2017.
5. Shamsutdinov R. World War II and front-line newspapers. Book 3 Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2017.