

«SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE SURKHANDARYA OASIS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR»

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Annotation: *World War II, which caused enormous damage to all countries of the world, also damaged areas far from the battlefields. For example, the Surkhandarya oasis, which is part of the Uzbek SSR, was no exception. From the first days of the war, all industrial enterprises began to be adapted to produce products for the war, and in these enterprises the elderly women and children also worked.*

Keywords: *"Progress", "I will work instead of our comrade who went to war", "Homeland", "Zolotoprammat".*

The industrialists of the Surkhandarya oasis also made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism in World War II. On the eve of the war, there were only a few small handicraft enterprises, industrial cooperatives, and a cotton gin in Termez, built during Tsarist Russia. These industries provided the region's population with daily necessities such as soap, salt, and other similar products. The war that broke out also shook the hearts of the region's industrialists, ruining their lives. From the day the cold news of the war spread, demonstrations began in industrial enterprises condemning the treacherous attack of fascism and at the same time calling for new labor achievements. Similar demonstrations took place at the Voroshilov Oil Trust, the Termez meat processing plant, the Termez ginnery and other small industrial enterprises. In particular, at a demonstration organized by workers of the Progress artel in Termez, V. Moisenko said: "I strongly condemn the attack of fascism on our country.

I urge you to respond and produce more products. "[1] The war that had begun required the reorganization of industry, as in all spheres of life, in connection with which on June 26, 1941 a meeting of the Surkhandarya regional party committee was held. At the meeting, the issue of "Reconstruction of industry and transport in accordance with the war" was discussed. tasks such as further capacity building have been identified. The outbreak of the war also posed a number of problems for the region's industrialists, first of all, the lack of skilled workers, the objective and subjective difficulties in the transition to military methods. But even so, the industrialists of the region worked 16-18 hours in front of the machines, taking into account the requirements of the war period. Although they were half-starved and half-naked, they did not abandon their machines and did

not slow down the production process. Because in their hearts there was a thirst for freedom, aria and honor, and these qualities would add strength and zeal to the strength of every worker. As noted in former Soviet historiography, it was not the gypsy organization of the "Soviet people" under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, but the people's unwavering hatred of fascism, their will to fight the enemy, that served as the basis for overcoming any difficulty. . [2] Of course, the mobilization of many workers on the front line made it difficult to provide the industry with specialists. For example, in 1941, 3,766 people were employed in the industrial enterprises of the region, and by 1942, the number of workers had dropped to 3,316. In this connection, the calls in industrial enterprises that "I will work instead of our comrade who went to war" have intensified. Many women and children expressed a desire to work in industrial enterprises and began to find employment in industrial enterprises. Short-term courses were organized to improve the skills of newcomers and train new workers. In particular, 595 women who were previously engaged in household chores were employed in various industrial enterprises in the region due to the outbreak of the war, or 322 of these women began to work in the positions of shop, shift and brigade leaders. Before the war, Mayorova from Termez, who was busy with household chores, got a job at the Termez ginnery at the beginning of the war, earning two specialties at once. was honored. [3]

At the same time, periodic courses were organized in each district and regional center or at industrial enterprises, which were aimed at training new workers and improving the technical skills of new employees. The industrialists of the region, along with all the workers of the industry, worked tirelessly in accordance with the requirements of the war, and the number of "glassware" and inventive proposals in production increased. From the beginning of the war to the end of 1942, the Voroshilov Oil Trust alone implemented more than sixty inventions. Employees of the Termez railway depot have been particularly diligent in relocating their businesses and delivering food and clothing to the fighters. Here railwaymen such as S.Rupsov, A.Smenikhin, G.Vodovin worked effectively, and the blacksmith of Denau F.Karnin fulfilled the monthly plan by 470%. However, the number of industrial workers who grew up from indigenous peoples at that time was extremely low. This was because the dictatorship's policy was to keep the local population employed in agriculture and to place more Europeans in industrial work. This would prevent industrial workers from leaving the local ethnic group. It is a proof of the above opinion that during the war years, the majority of workers in the industrial enterprises of the region were of European descent. During this period, the movements of "two

hundred", "three hundred" and "four hundred" in all industrial enterprises were extremely active. Voroshilov Oil Trust workers Ruzhin, Husaynov and Aganov fulfilled the plan by 250 percent in June and 280 percent in July. Workers of the Zolotoprommat artel in Termez also managed to meet their daily norms by 200-250%. The production process of the region's industrialists was soon adapted to the requirements of the war period, and the production process was launched using its internal capabilities. [4] In 1941, the main industrial production funds amounted to 10.9 million. In 1943, this figure was only 0.2 million soums. soums. The industrialists of the region worked very hard in 1942, and the movement of "stakhanovism" in the region was extremely strong. The industrialists took the lives of the warriors in the battles against fascism, feeling the courage of the dying warriors in their hearts, and intensified the work of supplying them with many industrial products. As a result of the enemy's attack, industrial enterprises in the vicinity of the war and in the vicinity of the war were forced to suspend their activities. To win the war with the enemy, an enormous amount of industrial goods were needed: clothing, ammunition, various tools. In those difficult years, sewing companies such as Progress, Rodina, and Zolotoprammat sewed a lot of clothes and fulfilled their monthly and annual plans by 150-160 percent. ” [5]

In the ensuing war, one of the main tasks of the people behind the front line was to provide food for the fighters and to take care of their health. In this regard, the team of Termez Oil Refinery addressed an open letter to all male and female employees of the region. In an open letter "Dear comrades !!! Let us do our best to protect the health of our defenders who are destroying the Nazi cauldrons in defense of our homeland. May the supply of oil, milk and brinza to the oil mills in Termez and Denau, and the products you will be able to make from your own needs, strengthen the health of the warriors. Let them bring their winning hours closer. " Encouraged by the call of Termez oil refinery workers, community and state farm herders began delivering dairy and livestock products to oil refineries in Denau and Termez under the slogan "We will give more milk and butter for the front". Workers of the Termez meat-packing plant also set a special example in delivering food to the fighters and sent a lot of meat and dairy products to the front. During the event, Avazov and Abdienko, workers of the slaughterhouse, fulfilled the daily plan 2-2.5 times, and Prikina, a glassblower of the sausage production workshop, fulfilled the annual plan 2.5-3 times, showing a special example of patriotism. As a result, the plant was able to meet its January 1943 plan by 122 percent four days ahead of schedule. [6]

In the victory over the enemy, the oilmen of the region also showed special courage. During those war years, the production of oil and oil products in the central regions of the country was severely reduced due to the closure of many oil fields and refineries, some of which fell into the hands of the enemy. Therefore, all hopes were focused on eastern oil, and during this period, Uzbekistan, including the Surkhandarya oil industry, has made great strides. New oil fields have been launched and oil production has increased significantly.

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