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## INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OF NAMANGAN REGION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Khasanov Bunyod

Namangan State University Foundation Doctoral Student, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** The article covered the fact that during the years of World War II, residents of the Namangan region worked behind the front, sent weapons, ammunition, food and other things, collected money and various valuable items for the Defense Fund and handed over to the front-line Assistance Fund, collected funds from the population for the construction of tanks and aircraft, as well as materially supported families.

**KEYWORDS:** Namangan region, Defense Fund, front, front rear, front support, Savings Bank, bonds, warm clothes, money-item lottery, mobilization, agitation.

### INTRODUCTION

With the beginning of the war, in the process of transferring the national economy to the military footprint on the scale of the Union, it was necessary to adapt the entire economy, in particular industry, to the existing conditions, to the needs of the front. The Central Committee of the VKP (B) "is the technical and material base of the industrial – front. It is no longer possible for him to have "peaceful enterprises". Every factory, every factory must work for the needs of the front" – on the basis of the order in its content, all industrial enterprises began to produce military products[1]. In a short period of time, the local and sewing light industry of Uzbekistan was also transferred to the Military Trail, and the production of goods of folk consumption was sharply reduced.

In October 1941, all light industrial enterprises in the Republic switched to the production of military products. For example, all factories, except for a sewing enterprise located in Urgench, Republic, began to sew military clothing. Due to the circumstances of the war, a number of changes were also made to the structure of state organizations, the tasks and powers assigned to them.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Before the start of the war, there were about 20 industrial enterprises and more than two thousand small enterprises in Namangan region, which had a total of 10.5 thousand working works. Of the total industrial output produced, 53% was contributed by the food industry and 31% by textile enterprises. This indicator was increased in the first months of the war by 12 artels 3 industrial enterprises working in the districts of the region at the expense of local raw materials, the number of workers increased by 14 thousand people. Mass labor competition in industrial

enterprises in the region was escalated, and front brigades were formed in factories and factories[2].

Including "20th anniversary of October" in Namangan, "sample", "1 may Artel", "Koopintrud", "III-International", "5th anniversary", "East", "unification" in Uchkurgan District, "1 may" in Kosonsoy district and other large-small industrial enterprise producing products in different directions, and artels were also revived to suit the front defenses[3].

According to statistics, the industry of Uzbekistan developed very quickly during the war years. Uzbekistan produced industrial products worth Rs 1,936,689,000 in 1940, Rs 2,381,000 in 1941, Rs 2,805,000 in 1942, Rs 3,185,000 in 1943 (1926-1927 fixed ). In heavy industry, the figures recorded even higher figures, in particular, heavy industry accounted for 14.3 percent of Uzbekistan's industry in 1940 – heavy industry, 38.6 percent – textile industry, 14.7 percent – light industry, 32.4 percent – food industry, while in 1943, 48.6 percent of total industrial production was heavy industry. In 1940-1943, electricity production increased from 480 million kW to 1067 million kW, oil production increased from 145 thousand tons to 292 thousand tons, gasoline production increased from 14.2 thousand tons to 35.3 thousand tons. In 1940-1943, the production of domestic industrial goods also increased 2 times, reaching from 55 million rubles to 116 million rubles[4].

It should be noted that in the rapid development of the industry of Uzbekistan, transplanted enterprises also played an important role. According to the decision of the Central Committee of the VKP(B) of June 29, 1941, the issue of military tracing of industry was discussed at plenums, party asset meetings and bureau meetings of Uzbek party organizations, as well as at general meetings of Soviet trade unions, comsomol and workers, broad and important measures were established on the issues of rebuilding industry on a military basis, Indeed, it was an important task in the early times of the war to preserve the means of material and production in the areas of occupation. The preserved workshop and machinery were of great importance in the construction of production facilities in the eastern regions. On the second hand, Nazi Germany should not take advantage of the industrial-economic opportunities of the former Union in the occupation areas, as in the occupied European countries[6].

In this regard, on June 24, 1941, the Central Committee of the CPC (B) of the USSR and the Council of people's commissars (CPC) adopted a joint decision to create a council for relocation works. The council was responsible for leading the relocation of the population, bringing military institutions, businesses and other valuables to safe areas. Three days later, a secret decision on procedures for the removal and settlement of people and valuable property" was adopted, in which the following list of objects required to be moved to the East was approved:

The relocation of industrial enterprises was carried out in two stages:

- 1) June 1941 to February 1942;
- 2) in the spring-autumn of 1942.

One of the first enterprises to be moved to the Uzbek SSR was the enterprise "serp and Molot". Although the problems with increasing and unloading the cargo and equipment of the enterprise in the process of moving were quickly solved, the conditions created for people were not at the level of demand. Because social problems in the Republic were still in a complicated state. Data

from recent years shows that a total of 308 enterprises were brought to the Central Asian and Kazakh SSR. By 2020, research had listed 104 businesses in the Uzbek SSR as having been relocated. However, as a result of the removal of confidentiality restrictions from archival documents, it was revealed that this figure was 151. In the first year of the war, 66 (71 percent) of the 93 enterprises transported to the Republic were placed in Tashkent City and Tashkent Region, 14 in Fergana Region, 4 in Andijan, 1 in Namangan, 5 in Samarkand, 2 in Bukhara, 1 in Surkhandarya. This took into account the availability of appropriate raw materials in these regions and the specialization of the industry, of course. If heavy industry, energy and mechanical engineering enterprises were placed in Tashkent, light and chemical industries, light and small-food industries in Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions settled in the Fergana region.

Referring to the light and food industry transplanted enterprises, by 1942 there were about 50 of them. They were mainly settled in Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions. For example, in November 1941, the sewing enterprise named after Volodarsk, evacuated from Dnepropetrovsk, was commissioned in Andijan. The enterprise was sending 240,000 military and underwear for the needs of the front every three months[7].

It should also be noted that in some cases, there have also been cases of decline in industries that are not related to heavy industry. In particular, the gross industrial volume in the textile industry of the Uzbek SSR was 686.6 million in 1941. from Rs 441.9 crore in 1942. fell in rubles. Also, the gross industrial volume in the specified period was 148 million in the light industry of the Uzbek SSR. from 102.1 million rubles. for rubles, 319.7 million in the food industry of the Uzbek SSR. from 222.9 million rubles. reduced to rubles[8]. One of the reasons for this decrease can be explained by the fact that industrial enterprises are fully subordinated to the needs of the front and problems in agriculture, which provide raw materials.

In 1942, the Namangantola factory (viscose production) was founded in Namangan on the basis of atsetat tsexi, part of spinning-weaving factory and gauze processing factory, which was transplanted from Mitishi in the cotton cleaning plant No. 1. Construction began in February 1942, with the last techniques arriving in April. Part of the Vishvolosk factory techniques for linter, the main raw material for fabric production at the factory, was moved to Namangan[9]. But during this period, electricity production in Namangan was at a low level, and there was a lack of electricity to operate industrial enterprises. Therefore, in 1943-1946, two hydroelectric power plants were built earlier than the deadline and put into operation[10].

At this time, the Namangan diesel power plant, which was also operating with a large load, could not provide the plant with electricity. Therefore, in 1945, the plant was launched using energotrain. Thus, the plant No. 518 began to produce artificial viscose for the first time in Uzbekistan[11].

The need for electricity was also very great on a Republican scale. In this regard, in the short term, a large hydroelectric power plant Farhad GES was built by the hashar road. The shortage of electricity for the production of Military Industries was partially ended, although the factories began to work at full capacity as before. For this, it was necessary to attract workers and all the material resources available in the Republic. For the construction of Farhad GES alone, more than

8 thousand cubic meters of wood, 800 tons of metal, more than 100 thousand sinks, shovels, hoe, lom and other things were taken from the population of Uzbekistan. At the same time, 300 wagons of various equipment, construction mechanisms and vehicles were shipped here by the workers of the Republic. As a result, electricity production in the Republic as early as 1943 increased by 3.5 times than in 1940[12].

In conclusion, as a result of the general military mobilization that began in the early days of the war, a large part of the workable population in the Namangan region left for the front. This, in turn, affected the reconstruction of industrial enterprises in the process of transferring the national economy to the military footprint, and all sectors of the industry faced great difficulties. Because at a time when there was a need to provide industrial enterprises with qualified personnel, workers had gone to service in the ranks of the moving army.

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