
THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE OF GALLAOROL DISTRICT BEHIND THE FRONT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Pardaev jaloliddin akhrorkul ugli.

Doctoral student, Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: In this article, during the Second World War, the selfless work of the people of Gallaorol district, which was part of the Samarkand region, behind the front was analyzed based on archival materials and written scientific sources. The article highlights the humanitarian and tolerant qualities of the people of Gallaorol in receiving the food, clothing, and material funds sent to the front, as well as the population evacuated from the war zones.

KEYWORDS: Gallaorol district, World War II, food products, material resources, livestock products, tolerance, Polish citizens, Koytash mine.

INTRODUCTION

In the Second World War, which brought the greatest disaster and casualties to humanity, the brave children of the Uzbek people stood shoulder to shoulder with other nations and fought valiantly against the scourge of fascism. In recent years, the scientific study of the contribution of Uzbeks to the victory in the Second World War, their heroism and hard work at the front and behind the front is becoming one of the urgent tasks for historians and scientists. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mr. Sh.M. Mirziyoev in his speech dedicated to the “Day of Remembrance and Appreciation” on May 9, 2018 deserves attention and practical significance: I would like to make a proposal to artists and our general public. The time has come to create new works about the heroism of our ancestors who participated in this terrible war, including preparing and publishing a perfect book-album based on accurate historical documents” [1].

MAIN PART

During the Second World War, Uzbeks sent food products, clothing and other material resources to the front, as well as the population of Gallaorol district of Samarkand region made a worthy contribution.

On June 22, 1941, when the news of Nazi Germany’s invasion of the Soviet Union reached Gallaorol district, mass rallies were held in all organizations, communities, state farms, industrial enterprises and schools in the district [6; 54].

On June 22, 1941, in the rally held in the center of Gallaorol district, in the appeal to the residents of the district, people were urged to work more productively than ever before, to increase the production of grain and livestock products necessary for the front, and to go to the front. It was urged that women take the place of men. As in other districts of the region, measures aimed at the protection of the Motherland were immediately implemented in the Gallaorol district. From the beginning of the war, everything was subordinated to the interests of the war. Young

collective farmers changed the hoe and scythe to rifles and started a fierce battle with the oppressor. Old men, women, and young people took the place of the young men who went to the front, and they started delivering grain, eggs, meat, wool, and clothes to the front.

The workers of the district took all measures to implement the government's decision to put the national economy on the military track.

At the beginning of the war, there were 12 local councils in the district, under which there were 13 collective farms and the state farm "Gallaorol-1". Despite the hardships of the war, the district exceeded the agricultural production plans of 1941. Taking into account the need for cotton for the front, as well as ammunition, cotton cultivation was started at the expense of irrigation with spring water on conditionally irrigated lands in the pre-mountain dry lands of the district. Cotton was planted on 500 hectares of 25 community farms, and 11.4 quintals of cotton per hectare were harvested and donated to the state. The collective farms belonging to the Gallaorol village council managed to get a rich harvest of cotton planted on 254 hectares, the collective farms belonging to the Qoraqishloq village council 20 hectares, and the collective farms of the Karatash village council on 99 hectares of land. In 1941, agricultural crops were planted on 110,765 hectares of land in the district. Autumn grain was planted on 50,061 hectares and spring grain on 31,788 hectares, and about 100,546 centners of grain was harvested. The grain growers managed to fulfill the plan of growing grain to the front ahead of schedule [6; 56].

Attention was paid to increasing productivity without reducing the number of livestock in collective farms and households. The population owned 9,325 cattle, 35,536 sheep, and 5,735 goats, while collective farms had 9,072 cattle, 36,797 sheep, and 4,217 goats. They worked selflessly over the years. In 11 collective farms, sheep and goat milk was processed and sent to the front as cheese. In 1941, 4482 centners of meat products were sent from the district to the front. The workers and employees of "Gallaorol-1" state farm achieved great achievements in the production of grain and other agricultural products.

Effective work was carried out to increase livestock in the district. "Stalin" collective farm shepherds increased 1934 head of sheep instead of 1838 indicated in the plan. 542 heads were raised in the "Sotsializm" collective farm, and 547 heads in the "New Peasant" collective farm [6]. In the telegram sent to the regional party committee and the regional executive committee of Samarkand in December 1941 in the district state archive, the people of Gallaral gave 46 tons of wheat, 20 tons of barley, 1 ton of grapes, 2.2 tons of melted fat are reported to have been shipped. According to the urgent telegram of September 1942 of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Usman Yusupov and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Abdujabbar Abdurakhmanov, on September 10, a wagonload of wool, leather, boots, and other goods for the soldiers was sent from Gallaorol district to the Stalingrad front many warm clothes have been sent.

The hard work of strengthening the rear of the front, collecting and sending food and clothing for the fighters was done by old men, women and teenagers. 7,400 tons of grain, 24,000 soums in money, 1,000 different clothes were sent to the Southern Front by the people of Gallaaro, 1,600 tons of grain and 22,000 soums in money were sent to the besieged city of Leningrad.

As a result of the intensification of efforts to collect funds in the region for tanks and airplanes in Samarkand region, workers of Komsomol district (now Tayloq) 4431000 soums, Gallaorol district 3519000 soums, Kattakorgan district 2757000 soums, 2,544,000 soums were collected in Payariktuman, and 4,010,4000 soums were transferred to branches of state banks in the region until December 21, 1942 [5].

In 1941-1945, the population living in Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic republics temporarily occupied by the Nazis was relocated to the interior of the country. In 1943, Polish citizens were moved to the district. Residents of the district provided Poles with housing, employed them at the 1st and 2nd machine-tractor stations, the Central Grain Preparation Center of the Milyutin State Experimental Station, collective and state farms, and provided them with food products. In 1942, the Kharkov Agricultural Scientific Research Institute moved to the Qattakurgan base, and the selection station moved to the Milyutin State Experimental Station in Gallaorol district. Immigrant scientists and their family members were immediately provided with housing and jobs in their specialties, and plots of land were allocated for farming [6; 59-60].

During the war, a number of organizations, enterprises, and hospitals were moved to the city of Jizzakh and Gallaorol district. In particular, in 1941, a military hospital for treating the wounded was moved to the city of Jizzakh and the center of Gallaorol district. On December 8, 1941, the 25th school in the center of the district, the buildings of the cultural goods warehouse and the administrative building of the water industry were allocated for the military hospital that moved. A military hospital was also moved to the village of Kuropatkino (now Lalmikor). The chief doctor of the military hospital, the 2nd rank military doctor Konovalov, Major I. Bichenko started the treatment of wounded soldiers and worked tirelessly to ensure their speedy recovery and return to the ranks.

With the beginning of the war, more than one million people and more than 200 thousand orphans were moved to Uzbekistan from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldavia and the Baltic republics. Of these, 165,000 people were resettled in Samarkand region. Along with the working people of the province, the residents of Gallaaro accepted the resettled population with tolerance [5; 235].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

“From October 1, 1941, according to the instructions of the People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR, it was planned to settle 100,000 Polish citizens on the territory of Uzbekistan. Of these, 25,000 people were supposed to come to the territory of Samarkand region.

On October 3, 1941, the executive committee of the Samarkand region adopted the decision No. 30 "On the resettlement of 25,000 displaced Polish citizens in the districts of the region" with the seal “absolutely secret”. According to the first paragraph of this decision, the following order of settlement of Polish citizens in regional districts was established:

3,000 people to Pas Dargom district, 2,500 to Jizzakh, 2,000 people to each of Karadarya, Pakhtakor, Payarik, Jomboy, and Bulung'ur districts, 1,500 people to each of Narpay, Okdarya, Zomin, Gallaorol, and Mitan districts, Kattaqo It is planned to settle 1000 people in Rgan and Khatirchi districts.

According to SamSU professor Sh. Pirmkulov, at the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945, the number of Polish citizens in the region was 13,500-13,700 people, and they were located in the regional districts as follows, that is, in the Kattakorgan district - 1,475 people, Narpay - 920 people, Pas Dargom - 845, Jizzakh - 685, Bulungur - 560, Pakhtakor - 55, Gallaorol - 430, Khatirchi - 370, Zamin - 280, Payarik - 250, Zomboy - 164, Karadaryo - 130, in Okdarya - 120, in Komsomol (now Tailog) - 75, in Urgut - 75, in Forish - 14, in Nurota district - 12 people, in Siyob district - 3658 people, in Temiryul district - 786, and in Bogishamol district - 537 people were organized.

In the Samarkand region, Polish children's institutions were started to be organized since the beginning of 1942 by the employees of the Polish embassy in Uzbekistan. By the middle of this year, children's homes will start operating in Kattakorgan, Jizzakh, Past Dargom, Narpay, Gallaorol, Payariq, Pakhtakor districts and Samarkandshahr. 265 children were sheltered in these orphanages [4].

According to the archive materials, a total of 14 Polish schools were established in Samarkand region, one of them was established in Gallaorol district, and another one was established in Jizzakh city. The school in Gallaorol district was established in Milyutin station of the district in January 1943, and 35 students studied there [2].

Some of the Polish citizens in the region have been provided with employment in their field of specialization. 40 Polish citizens were mobilized to work on the construction of the Koytash mine in Gallaorol district, 50 people on the construction of the Langar mine, and 40 people on the Ingichka mine [3; 19-20].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, during the difficult and difficult years of the war, the people of Gallaorol showed the qualities of humanity and tolerance typical of the Uzbek people. The people of Gallaaro gave shelter to representatives of various nationalities who were evacuated from the war-torn western regions and shared a loaf of bread with them. Old people, women and young people from Gallaorol worked hard day and night behind the front and made their significant contribution to the great victory.

REFERENCE

1. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to May 9 - Day of Remembrance and Appreciation. May 9, 2018. website www.lex.uz.
2. The first graduation of the Polish school // "Leninsky put". July 13, 1944. № 134 (1660).
3. Pirmkulov Sh. Polish citizens in Samarkand (1941-1946). Samarkand "Zarafshan". 1999. (19-20)
4. State archive of Samarkand region, fund 78, List 12, Volume 68, Sheet 88
5. History of Samarkand. Two-story, 2nd floor. Responsible editor I.M. Muminov, T.: "Science", 1970.
6. Khaydarov H., M. Pardaev and. b. Grains. Editor-in-chief of dictionaries. Tashkent.1996. 54 p.

7. Let cattle breeding develop// “Lenin's way”. July 7, 1942. №. 157(3181).