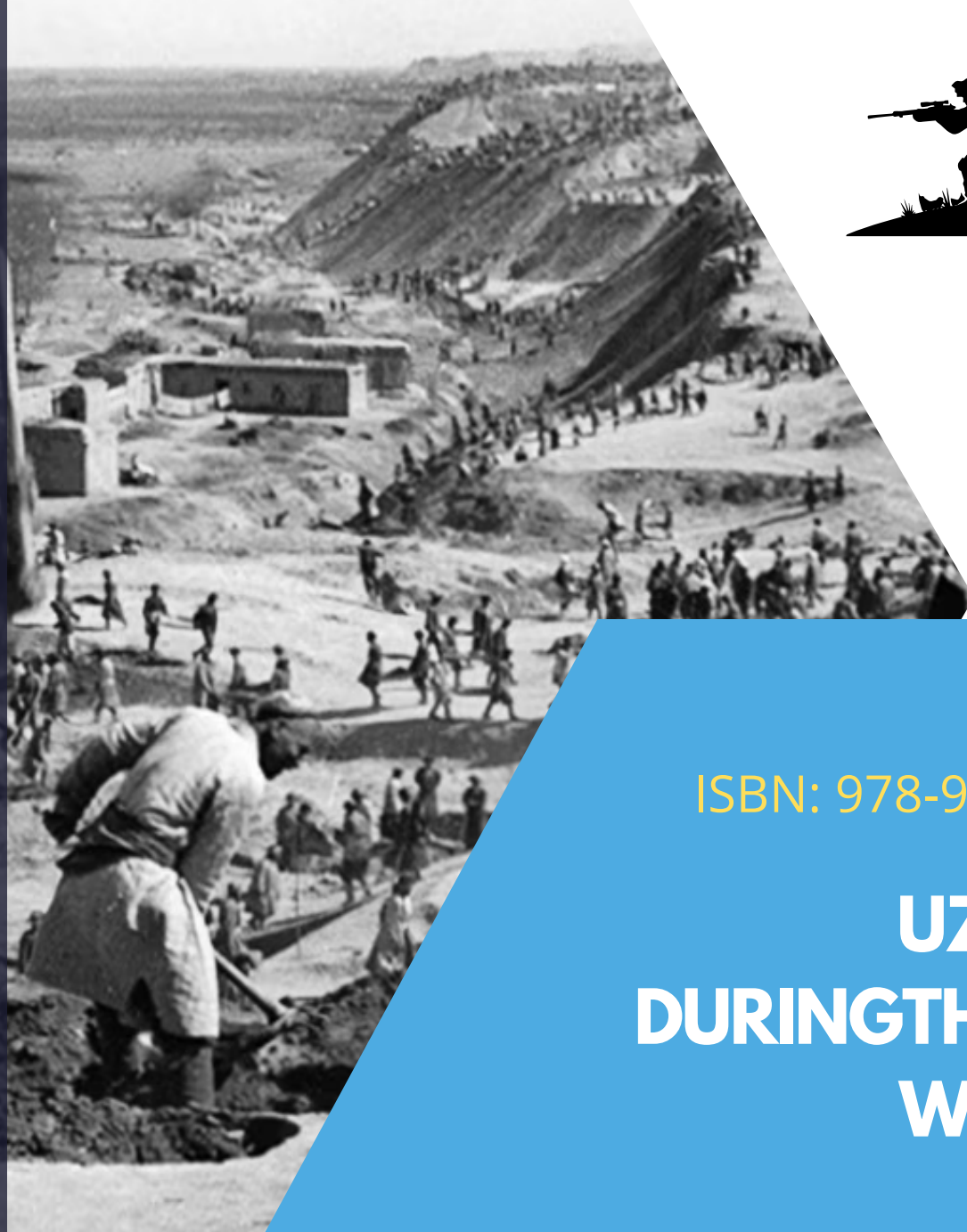




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UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR



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INTRODUCTION

In the process of reforms implemented in all aspects of socio-political, cultural and spiritual life of independent Uzbekistan, the role of the science of history is seriously increasing in fulfilling the tasks of educating members of the society who have free thinking and are instilled in the mind and heart of the national idea. History "... is becoming a true teacher of the nation. The deeds and bravery of our great ancestors are reviving our historical memory and forming a new civic consciousness." Today, the role of our history with rich cultural heritage is incomparable in perfecting the education of young people, in forming them as high-potential individuals with the necessary knowledge in the future. In the "Appeal" sent by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020, "It is the duty of all of us to preserve the rich culture of our cultural heritage, history and to be their worthy heirs" called to study all pages of our history objectively and truthfully.

Also, in the fourth direction of the "Strategy of Actions on the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", the definition of the tasks of developing the field of education and science and improving the state policy regarding youth is a clear example of our opinion. It is aimed at educating mentally, spiritually and physically mature individuals.

The role of history in the education of a spiritually mature person is certainly incomparable. It is known that during the years of the rule of the Soviet government and the Communist Party, historians had no opportunity to reveal the truth due to the spiritual-political and ideological dictatorship. During the years of national independence, special attention was paid to the history of the world along with the study of the history of our country on a true, scientific basis. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted "A society that does not know its history cannot find a way to the future. A nation without history has no future. During its many centuries of history Uzbekistan has not seen many invasions, the Central Asian region has not been caught in any storms and no one

has sought to subjugate and depend on us. If we don't learn a lesson from this history, it is out of the question that yesterday's experiences will come back to us tomorrow. In other words, a society that has made the right conclusions from yesterday will step into the future with confidence".

As mentioned above, during the years of independence, various periods of Uzbekistan's history, in particular, the history of the Soviet regime were being objectively studied again. In particular, during the Soviet regime, the culture, education system, socio-economic life and other areas of Uzbekistan were being researched by historians, economists, and jurists of our country. Also, during the Soviet regime, the participation of the Uzbekistan with the Soviet republics in the Second World War, the valiant struggle of Uzbek fighters in the war and the many heroic deeds, in addition, the efforts of the Uzbek people behind the front and their desire for victory studying the worthy contribution and open and objective research of history is important due to the relevance of this period.

CHAPTER I

PARTICIPATION OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

1.1 The beginning of the Second World War

The Second World War was the greatest tragedy of the 20th century. This world war brought great hardships and worries to mankind. World War II was the largest military conflict in human history. It lasted from September 1, 1939 to September 2, 1945. The war involved 61 countries of the world. A total of 110 million to the ranks of the army. people were mobilized. This war left a mark in history as the most terrible, the most casualties and the most destructive war. For example, according to special literature, 65-67 million people died in this war. Half of them were civilians. According to other sources, 72 countries of the world joined the war, and 110 million people were mobilized into their armies.

The damage caused by the destruction and the cost of the war together amounted to 4 trillion dollars. This war was also a war in which the most terrible weapons were used. At the end of the war, even rocket weapons and atomic bombs were created and used against humanity. Fascism's desire to dominate the world and the calamity it could bring to humanity united the anti-fascist forces. Independent peoples fought together against fascism and won. However, this victory was not easily achieved.

The Second World War was the result of deep political and economic tension that covered the main regions of the world in the 20s and 30s of the last century. However, the geopolitical claims of the ruling circles of European, Asian and US countries also played an important role in the increase and wide spread of military actions. In addition to Germany and militaristic Japan, Britain and France are also to blame for the outbreak of the Second World War. The policy of "conciliation" of Hitler's Germany by the ruling circles of Western European countries paved the way for the annexation of Austria to Germany in March 1938 and the Munich Agreement in September 1939. These events served as the basis for the beginning of World War II.

The Second World War is one of the greatest tragedies in human history. At this point, the question arises: what are the reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War? Could it have been prevented or was it inevitable to begin? It is possible to answer this question based on the analysis of the social, political and economic situation in the world in the 30s of the 20th century.

The roots of the war go back to the political, social and economic tension that covered the whole world in the 20s and 30s. As a result of the tension, the conflicts between the leading countries of the world will intensify and eventually lead to the beginning of the second world war. This is the first.

Secondly, the fire of the war was fueled by the efforts of Germany and militaristic Japan to dominate the world.

Thirdly, it should not be forgotten that the political leaders of Western countries in the 1920s and 1930s considered the "scourge of Bolshevism" to be the most evil force threatening humanity and in the fight against it, they did some historically unjustified actions. In particular, they supported the war-seeking forces in Germany and supported the policy of allocating funds to increase the military-economic power of this country. They pursued a policy of conciliation in relation to the territorial claims of the Nazism led by Hitler, who established rule in Germany. As a result, Austria and the Sudeten region of the Czech Republic were annexed to Germany. Encouraged by this, Hitler and his comrades intensified their efforts to dominate the whole world.

Fourthly, when talking about the reasons for the start of the Second World War, it should not be forgotten that this war was largely the result of the foreign policy of the Soviet state aimed at implementing "socialist revolution in the whole world". From the first moments of the establishment of Soviet power, the Bolshevik leadership began its efforts to establish the rule of the communist system throughout the world. One of these directions of action was to masterfully use the conflicts between different countries and confuse them with each other. It was the result of this policy that the USSR moved away from England and France and became closer to Germany. At that time, Stalin believed that he had succeeded

in destroying the united front of the imperialists. But the further development of events showed that the non-aggression document concluded between the USSR and Germany for a period of 10 years on August 23, 1939 gave Hitler the opportunity not to fight on two fronts and to direct all his forces against the Western countries. The "August Agreement" hastened the start of the world war. Eight days after the conclusion of the agreement on September 1, 1939, Germany launched an attack on Poland. This acceleration of events was unexpected for England and France. Therefore, they could not provide real military support to the Polish army, which fought heroically even though they declared war on Germany on September 3. According to the secret clauses of the August Pact, the USSR had to attack Poland at the same time as Germany. But Stalin defeated Hitler in this matter. On September 17, he was able to get the red troops to enter the eastern regions of Poland, which was defeated by Germany, under the pretext of not being ready for war, not as an "aggressor" but as a liberator. In addition, as a result of this game of Stalin, the USSR achieved neutrality and in the eyes of the world community, Germany was portrayed as the main culprit of the world war.

On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland. In response, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany, and so the war began. The Polish army was small and poorly armed. Nevertheless, he bravely resisted. But because the forces were not equal the Polish army was crushed within two weeks. On September 17, the Polish government headed by President Ridz Smigly left the country and went abroad.

On the same day, according to the agreement with Germany more than 200,000 Soviet soldiers and officers invaded Poland and on September 28, the Treaty of "Friendship and Border" was signed between the Soviet state and Germany in Moscow. According to it, the independent state of Poland was dissolved and divided. Meanwhile, Western Ukraine and Western Belarus were given to the Soviet state.

The lands of Poland bordering Germany were transferred to Germany. The German Governor General was established there. According to the Soviet-German

agreement signed on September 28, 1939, the Soviet government required the Baltic republics to sign an agreement on the stationing of the Soviet army in these republics and mutual assistance. The Baltic republics had no choice but to obey this demand. On November 30, the Soviet army attacked Finland. For this act, the Soviet state was expelled from the League of Nations.

Germany further strengthened ties with its allies regarding an attack on the Soviet state. For this purpose, on September 27, 1940, the Treaty of "Triple Alliance" (Germany - Japan - Italy) was concluded. This treaty was effectively a treaty to redistribute the world. Soon, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria joined this treaty and the German army was deployed on their territory.

During 1939-1940, the main war effort continued in Europe. During this period, Germany occupied Poland, Norway, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg. During this period, the Soviet state expanded its territory by seizing the lands between Leningrad and Murmansk from Finland, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina from Romania, Western Ukraine and Western Belarus from Poland. In addition, the Baltic republics were occupied by the Red Army by the summer of 1940.

The non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany was concluded for ten years. But both Stalin and Hitler did not intend to comply with the agreement during the specified period. Each of them wanted to withdraw from the deal at a convenient time. In the early period of the Second World War, the situation was favorable for Germany, the level of training of the Nazi army was higher than that of the Red Army and because of the fact that Germany surpassed the USSR in terms of military and economic potential at the expense of European countries, Hitler took steps to cancel the agreement before Stalin.

On June 22, 1941, he started war against the USSR. 191 Nazi divisions attacked the borders of the USSR from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. In the first days of the war, the Nazis occupied Latvia, Lithuania and part of Belarus. Minsk was occupied on the seventh day of the war. This development of events confused Stalin. According to the memoirs of Artillery Chief Marshal Voronov, Stalin lived

alone in his residence for several days without receiving anyone after experiencing deep mental stress.

Germany threw almost 80 percent of its armed forces against the Soviets. This front practically became the main front of the Second World War. At first, Germany was able to deal a crushing blow to the Soviet army. This was caused by the repression of about 40,000 leaders of the army, I. Stalin's belief that Germany could not wage a war on the second front without completing the war against Great Britain. That is why he did not order the army to be in a state of full military readiness. I. Stalin even considered the precise information of the Soviet intelligence to be a provocation. The Soviet army resisted bravely and was forced to retreat step by step, but suffered huge losses.

Although the Communist Party declared the war as a Great Patriotic War, it was not such a war for the Uzbeks. Because at that time we were a colony of Russia. The bloodshed of the independence movement, persecution for faith, violence during collectivization and mass repressions of the 20s and 30s were not erased from the memory of our people and therefore our people thought little about protecting the Soviet authoritarian system. But at the same time, the Uzbek people realized that fascism poses a greater threat to humanity than the scourge of Bolshevism, that it is just to fight against it and started to fight against the enemy. In this regard, I.A. Karimov's call to speak less of ideology in "analyzing and describing the events of the war period and the bravery of our fighters" is extremely relevant. The president rightly stated that: "No matter how you look at the Second World War, no matter under what idea and by whose hand this war was waged, the bright future of the country the people. We will always remember those who died on the battlefields for the sake of heaven and those who lost their lives prematurely. It is bitter, but no one has the right to forget the supreme truth and we will not allow it." From the first days of the war, on the initiative of the party and state organizations, rallies and meetings were held in all regions of Uzbekistan. The speakers emphasized that the war is a just war for all of us and expressed their readiness to defend the Motherland and work selflessly behind the

front for victory. The idea of "lightning speed war" was the basis of the "Barbarossa" plan which embodied the military interests of the Hitlerites in the East. It was intended to defeat the Soviet country in one short campaign and end the war in the fall of 1941.

This started war demanded changes in all aspects of the state's life, efforts for fierce defense.

1.2 Heroes of Uzbekistan fighters.

On the fronts of the Second World War Uzbek fighters demonstrated their bravery, fearlessness and showed examples of heroism. The belief of the Soviet political leaders that Germany would not attack the USSR in 1941 despite having enough intelligence and that they did not build defensive structures on the border with the purpose of attacking the exhausted capitalists on the western front in 1937. As a result of the mass repressions in the army, the impact on the fighting ability of the Soviet armed forces was not compensated for and due to the low level of professional training of the commanders, the enemy troops that invaded violently in the first days of the war were not stopped and many people died. The leaders of the Soviet government led by Stalin were responsible for this. Uzbeks made up the majority of the Soviet soldiers serving in the border troops. They set an example of heroism in defense of their homeland and fought against the enemy until their last breath.

The brave boys of Uzbeks showed heroism against the enemy in various regions of the USSR and European countries. Lieutenant Usov near Grodno, political leader Sharipov, Ahmad Aliyev, Daniyor Abdullayev, Bobokomil Kashanov, Uzok Otayev, Nurum Siddikov, Madamin Hajiyeu, Rahimboy Arslonboyev, Sayidahmad Boytemirov in the defense of the Brest fortress, etc. The fierce attack of the enemy, the organization of a united front, the lack of general communication, chaos did not allow us to use heroism in defensive battles. The German-Nazis attacked at a speed of 30 km per day and reached the central regions of the country in a short time. 2 million in the armed forces of the USSR, lost more than 43,300 people, 43,300 guns, 8,300 tanks, and 8,200 aircraft. It was a great

loss. Stalin took measures to intimidate the army with administrative and repressive means. In the decision of August 16, 1941, instructions were given such as "Imprisonment of those who left the military service and their families as families of those who sold the country". Obstruction detachments and fine battalions were formed, and there were more than 1.5 million fighters in their ranks. But these methods did not justify themselves. It is not wrong to say that the defenses of Smolensk, Odessa, Leningrad and Moscow in the Second World War were true heroic miracles of Soviet soldiers. These battles made it possible to stop the enemy.

Hitler's plan to wage war at lightning speed failed. The 316th Rifle Division, commanded by Panfilov and consisting of more than 180 commanders who graduated from military and military political schools, fought heroically in the battles near Volokolamsk, Dubosekovo and Novo-Petrovsk. The bravery of nine fighters led by Abdulla Togayev, Mamadali Madaminov and Lieutenant Pilyugin from Uzbekistan can be noted separately. Zebo Ganiyeva who set an example of bravery of the heroic daughters of the Uzbek people in the battles for Moscow was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. 1753 Uzbek fighters were awarded the "For the Defense of Moscow" medal for their bravery in defeating the fascist troops on the outskirts of Moscow. S. Kasimkhojayev was awarded the title of Hero. The victory near Moscow gave Soviet leaders the idea of ending the war and liberating the country in 1942 and the order was given to attack along the entire front. In May 1942, Kochkor Turdiyev was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The bravery of our fighters was not enough to completely destroy the enemy's forces while preserving the main part of their military strength and to compensate for the mistakes of the Soviet leaders. For this, stronger military-technical weapons and tactics than the enemy's were needed. The enemy, who stopped the offensive operations of the Soviet troops in May-June 1942, attacked on June 25 in the direction of the Volga and the North Caucasus. A precarious situation has arisen in the country. At such a time, the Uzbek people addressed the Uzbek soldiers with an open letter, calling on their children not to know what it

means to be loyal to the country and fear in battle. 1974 of our soldiers who responded to this challenge with their heroism were awarded the medal "For the Defense of the Caucasus". Breaking through the defenses of Stalingrad on the Volga and winning a great victory over the enemy became the basis for a fundamental turning point in the course of the war. For their bravery in these battles, 2,733 Uzbek fighters were awarded the "For the Defense of Stalingrad" medal. In the battles for the Caucasus, the division under the command of Sabir Rahimov, formed in Tashkent, achieved significant success and killed more than 8 thousand enemy fighters. This division under the command of our compatriot traveled the battle route to East Prussia.

Later, the 37th Guards Rechitsk Rifle Division under the leadership of Sabir Umarovich Rahimov stood out in the liberation of Polish lands. He was one of the first to enter the city of Danzig. The seriously wounded S.U. Rahimov died on March 25, 1945. Only on May 6, 1965, the historical truth was restored and the brave son of the Uzbek people S.U. Rahimov was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Akhmadjon Shukurov, V. Shalandin, M. Abdullin, A. Salihov were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their bravery in the fierce battles fought on the Oryol-Kursk route in 1943. About 100 Uzbeks were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their heroism in crossing the Dnieper. Among them, the bravery of J. Usmanov, V. Nabiyeu, K. Aminov can be mentioned separately. In 1944-1945 the activities of Uzbek fighters who operated in Belarus, Ukraine, Moldavia, the Baltic republics and the western regions of the Russian Federation were recorded in the history of the Second World War and their names are a source of fear in the hearts of the enemy. Among them, examples of bravery of Mamadali Topiboldiyev, J. Otaboyev, I. Musayev, A. Hakimov, I. Kasimov and others can be noted.

By the fall of 1944 the borders of the USSR were completely restored and Soviet troops entered European countries as liberators. After liberating Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and occupying Berlin Uzbek fighters as part of the Soviet troops also showed their international

feelings and contributed to the liberation of European nations from the Nazis. For their bravery in liberating these countries B. Boboyev, P. Nurpeksov, T. Nazarov, A. Rahimov, M. Fayozov and others were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union 2,430 of our compatriots were awarded the medal "For the Liberation of Budapest", 1,706 people were awarded the "For the Capture of Berlin" medal, 109,208 people were awarded the medal "For victory over Germany".

Uzbek fighters took an active part in resistance movements in Europe and contributed to the victory over the German-Nazis and the liberation of the peoples of Europe. Among the more than 40,000 Soviet citizens who participated in the ranks of the liberation armies and partisans formed in Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Norway, Austria and Germany Uzbeks were the majority. For example, there were more than 260 Uzbeks in the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. L. Kolantarov, U. Kholmaboyev, A. Mamajonov, O. Berbiyev, R. Rahimov, H. Jabbarov, H. Ismailov are our compatriots who actively participated in the resistance movement.

Currently, there are different opinions about the "Legion of Turkestan" and this issue requires a detailed study. It is known that the Soviet government headed by Stalin used the members of the Communist International foreign communists in general, as an opposition force to the existing political government in Europe. Hitler also tried to use the "white" immigrants as a force against the Soviets and in December 1941, he proposed to the captured Soviet general Lukin to form an opposition government to the Russians which would organize the struggle against Stalinism. Such an offer was also made to the exiled national intellectuals of Turkestan who sought to establish a national representative office on the threshold of 1941-1942. As a result, in November 1942, the "National Committee of Turkistan" was established under the leadership of Vali Qayum Khan. In December 1942, the High Command of the Wehrmacht officially announced the order to establish the Turkestan Legion from prisoners of war at the base of the Turkestan Battalion which was formed in the fall of 1941. Also, during this period, the "Armenian" and "Georgian" legionnaires were formed. He was

included in the Russian Liberation Army under the leadership of Vlasov. But by the end of the war 1 mln. Although about 100,000 people were written, they did not become the striking force that the Hitlerites expected. Because the prisoners of war who were forced to be sent to these formations often looked to the front with the hope that they would go over to our own side. In fact, the secret groups formed in the "Legion of Turkestan" made contact with the resistance fighters and partisans and foiled several plans of the German-Nazis.

In 1943, a fully armed Turkestan battalion consisting of 370 people under the leadership of Abdulla Otakhanov went to the side of the 74th division, which was fighting in the area of the village of Kupchikha near the Desna river. Later, due to the distrust of the Soviet command, they were removed from the front. In 1944, the units of the "Legion of Turkestan" sent to Montenegro killed the fascist commanders and went to the partisans in the mountains. Uzbeks took an active part in partisan detachments and resistance movements and made their due contribution to defeating the enemy. In the early days of the war, the Hitlerites hoping for an escalation in the Soviet state, tried to create various national structures and prepare the basis for this by conducting false propaganda among the Soviet peoples, while Stalin, the Soviet political leaders, also forced the peoples who would cause national differences to arise, those who carried out measures such as relocation, labeling entire peoples as "traitors". In 1944, 2,230,500 people were forcibly relocated across the country under this label. Of these, 151,604 Crimean Tatars from Crimea, 110,000 Meskhetian Turks from Georgia, more than 20,000 Ingush, 4.5,000 Armenians and Greeks from the North Caucasus were moved to the territory of Uzbekistan. They were condemned to live under the control of the organization, strictly following the repressive regime and were deprived of national state structures and constitutional rights. They were also deprived of their rights, such as communication with the local population in the resettled areas. But the Uzbeks accepted the displaced people into their homes, shared their last bread and showed their high spirituality and great humanity. Due to the selfless efforts of the peoples of the former union, the heroic courage of the fighters, the war against the

German-fascist invaders, which lasted for 43 days and less than 4 years (June 22, 1941-May 9, 1945) ended with victory. But the Second World War continued.

On the night of August 9, 1945, the Soviet government started a war against Japan due to the agreement with the allied countries and the danger in the East. 6,770 Uzbek fighters participated in this battle, which lasted until September 2, and contributed to the defeat of the Kwantung Army and the surrender of Japan. Many compatriots, such as N. Latipov, A. Karimov, U. Doniyorov demonstrated their high military skills and combat activity. The bravery of Uzbeks at the front and behind the front made a great contribution to the victorious end of the Second World War. More than 120,000 Uzbeks received orders and medals of the USSR. 75 of the more than 300 fighters who received the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" were Uzbek boys. 82 fighters from Uzbekistan were awarded with three degrees of the Order of "Shuhrat". Our compatriots who have been awarded the orders of countries such as Italy, England, France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary number several thousand.

Uzbekistan came out of the war with a big loss. Out of 1,433,230 people mobilized to the fronts of the Second World War in 1939-1945, 263,005 people died, 132,670 people returned disabled. 6.2 million were captured during the war. They were forced to replace German camps with Soviet camps. Among them there are compatriots who were unjustly punished, including S. Abdullayev, L. Popov, K. Abramovich, P. Rustamov and others. By 1945, the people, who were waiting for decisive changes in the country for the better, were once again in the grip of an authoritarian regime. Conflicts in social life created stability in disguise which indicated the inevitable collapse of this system. Even at the cost of great sacrifices, Uzbeks made a worthy contribution to saving humanity from the scourge of fascism.

In order to restore and cherish the memory of those who died in the war, books of "Memory" were compiled, the Memorial Square and the memorial complex of the mourning woman were restored in the center of our capital. May 9 was declared "Day of Remembrance and Appreciation" by the decree of the head

of state who led these activities. The young generation is always grateful for the labor and war veterans that are life nowadays. With the initiative and idea of Shavkat Mirziyoyev the magnificent "Victory Park" memorial complex was built in our capital in order to convey and immortalize the heroism and selfless work and historical services of the people of Uzbekistan on the battlefields, behind the war, to the public of our country and the world. It has been 77 years since the end of the Second World War. However, decades or even centuries later 110 million people were mobilized for military operations in 40 countries and 70 million people lost their lives.

CHAPTER II

COURAGE BEHIND THE FRONT AND CULTURE IN THE WAR YEARS

2.1 The contribution of the Uzbek people to the victory behind the front

In the Second World War of 1941-1945, the multi-ethnic people of Uzbekistan showed great courage and fortitude on the battlefields and behind the front making a worthy contribution to ensuring the victory over fascism. More than half a million of the more than 1.5 million Uzbeks who took part in the war, about 133 thousand went missing and more than 60 thousand returned disabled. During that extremely difficult and turbulent period our country became a strong supply base for the front the industrial enterprises here were adapted to the military sector and their activities were directed to the needs of the front. Our citizens mobilized all their strength and capabilities to restore more than a hundred factories and factories that were evacuated to Uzbekistan. More than 1 million people were relocated to our country from the regions caught in the flames of war. 200 thousand of them were children. Our people gave them shelter, shared their last bread, brought up the children who were separated from their parents as their own children, and demonstrated their true humanitarian qualities to the whole world. Unfortunately, a comprehensive scientific-historical book or collection of documents that comprehensively reflects the difficult and difficult life of the people of Uzbekistan at the front and behind the front during this bloody war and their great contribution to the victory over fascism not yet created. Such sources are extremely important in terms of conveying the great deeds done by our people during the war years, their strong will and heroism, the reality of that time to future generations based on concrete examples and educating them in the spirit of patriotism and courage.

All the industrial enterprises in our republic were rebuilt from the beginning of the war and transferred to the production of necessary products for defense. Plans for the production of weapons and ammunition, measures to mobilize Uzbekistan's raw and material resources for the needs of the front and first of all,

to create a heavy industry in the republic were taken. In order to improve the efficiency of the enterprises, the leadership of the republic expanded their rights, they were not afraid to quickly solve complex tasks without consulting the center. From the first days of the war, measures were taken to mobilize the material resources of the population of Uzbekistan and put them in combat mode. Reserves and commanders were prepared for the front. The military academies and educational institutions that were transferred to Uzbekistan at the beginning of the war took a special place in the implementation of this work.

109 military units were formed within 1.5 years after the start of the war in the Central Asian Military District. Among them were the national military units formed in Uzbekistan. From November 1941 to March 1942, 9 separate rifle brigades and 5 (cavalry) divisions were formed in Uzbekistan. In addition, fundraising for defense funds was organized in Uzbekistan. In the first days of the war 30 million soums of the people of the republic went to these funds. Thus, at the very beginning of the war the national economy in Uzbekistan was put on a military track, more than a million people were called up for military service. The entire nation, all material and spiritual resources were mobilized to fight against fascism.

The occupation of many large industrial and agricultural regions in the west of the Soviet Union by the Nazis put the national economy of the country in a difficult situation. Because 40% of the population of the USSR lived in these regions, 68% of iron, 58% of steel, 60% of aluminum, 63% of coal, and 38% of wheat were produced here. Most of the heavy industrial enterprises of defense importance were located in the western regions. Compensating for such a huge loss at the beginning of the war and establishing industrial production that would ensure victory over the enemy became an urgent task at that time. We mentioned at the beginning of our lecture about the measures taken at the beginning of the war to fulfill this task.

By the summer of 1941, the reconstruction of the national economy and its transfer to the military path was largely completed in Uzbekistan. In 1942, the

production of the gross industrial product doubled and in 1943, the share of industry in the national economy of the republic increased to 75%. The need to increase the military production capacity required an increase in industrial construction. Industrial development in Uzbekistan demanded a sharp increase in electricity production. Although 1 billion soums were allocated for the construction of power stations in 1941, due to the lack of funds, the construction works were carried out in hashar. In total, seven large power plants, including Salor and Farhod hydroelectric power plants were built.

The main directions of the development of Uzbekistan's heavy industry during these years were energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy in addition to machine building, the creation of a coal base and the development of the chemical industry. The republic has become a platform for industrial construction. A metallurgical plant was built in Bekobod a molybdenum factory was built in Langar and the second phase of the Chirchik Electrochemical Combine was put into operation. A total of 280 new industrial enterprises were established in the republic during the war years. Tashkent has become one of the largest industrial centers of the country. During this period, the capacity of the republic's industry increased by 2 times, oil production by 4 times, coal production by 30 times, chemical industry by 7.5 times, machine building by 13.4 times and metal processing by 4.5 times. All activities in the field of industrial development in the republic were carried out using the administrative-command method. It was a simple fact that the physical and mental condition of people was not taken into account. People were forced to work until they were full. But not everyone could bear the overwork, some died from exhaustion. There was no transport for long-distance commuters. There was a shortage of clothes, shoes and food. Industrial facilities were forced into operation, machines in the workshops were installed at the same time as the walls were restored, products were produced even in buildings without roofs and the weather was extremely cold, instead of skilled workers, teenagers who had just graduated and women worked the quality of production would not be at the required level.

Despite the fact that they were suffering from hunger and extreme fatigue, the industrial workers used their best means to supply the front with weapons, military equipment and material resources. The selfless work of the country's workers, including the Uzbeks became decisive when the USSR won the arms race over Germany. During the war Uzbek industry sent 2,100 aircraft, 17,342 aircraft engines, 2,318,000 aerial bombs, 17,100 mortars, 4,500 mine-disposal weapons, about 60,000 military chemical equipment, 22 million mines and 500,000 shells to the front, they delivered 3 million radio lamps, 300 thousand parachutes, 5 armored trains, 18 sanitary trains, 2200 mobile kitchens, 7518.8 thousand gymnasts, 2636.7 thousand cotton underwear, 2861.5 thousand army boots. The agricultural workers of Uzbekistan also made a great contribution to the victory over Nazis Germany. Agriculture faced the extremely difficult task of adequately supplying the front and behind the front with food products and the industry with raw materials. For this purpose, in a very short period of time, agricultural production, like the entire national economy should be transferred to the military mobilize all the material resources in the village, increase the planting of technical crops, grain, potatoes and vegetables, increase the productivity of livestock, agriculture. It was necessary to increase the efficiency of production. Solving these tasks was complicated by a number of factors. First of all, as a result of the policy carried out by the center by this time the decision of the sole administration of cotton made it somewhat difficult for the development of other areas of agriculture. Because the experience accumulated by the ancestors had begun to be forgotten. On top of that, the Center set the task of providing food to Uzbekistan and demanded not to reduce cotton fields.

Because cotton was considered an extremely important raw material for the defense industry. Second, the supply of agriculture with tractors, seeders, trucks and other equipment was cut off due to the countrywide shift of industry to the military. Import of fuel and spare parts has been drastically reduced. As a result, the material and technical base of the agricultural sector has weakened, the share of manual labor has increased and the amount of work performed by horse-drawn

carts has increased. Thirdly, qualified personnel and the main part of rural population fit for work were mobilized to the front. In addition, more than 155,000 Uzbeks were recruited into labor battalions. As a result, by 1945, the number of hardworking peasants in the village decreased by 40%. In particular, the number of mechanics has decreased sharply. Their number was 27,888 at the beginning of the war, but by 1942 it had decreased to 2,775. Women, the elderly, and teenagers were involved in the production. Extreme measures aimed at strengthening labor discipline were taken. Those who did not fulfill the scheduled work day were brought to court. However, the nature of rural workers did not require such drastic measures. They joined the movement to show public support to the front with the call of their hearts and honor. In 1941, the cotton preparation plan was completed 45 days earlier than in 1940, and 1.6 million tons of cotton were handed over to the state. The need to expand the planting of grain and other food crops required the development of new land areas. Already in the spring of 1941, 220.5 thousand hectares of new fertile land were developed. Republican irrigation construction continued at a high pace. North Fergana, North Tashkent, Upper Chirchik, Sokh-Shahimardon, Uchkurgan canals, Rudasoy, Kosonsoy reservoirs were built. As a result, 546,000 hectares of land were appropriated only in 1942-1943. In the republic, attention has been paid to planting crops such as sugar beet, flax, hemp, corn and sesame. The republic began to produce 25% of the sugar beet grown in the USSR. The structure of agricultural fields has also changed somewhat. Before the war, cotton was planted on 90% of the arable land, but during the war, this figure decreased significantly. For example, the area of cotton in Fergana region was reduced to 51%.

Uzbeks made a great contribution to the national movement to create a defense fund, despite the fact that they themselves were in need. During 1941-1945, workers of the republic donated more than 650 million soums in the form of money and state bonds to the defense fund. They handed over 22 million soums worth of valuables about 55 kg of precious metals. With these funds 3 armored trains, an air squadron, tank convoys and other equipment were built and sent to

the front. The humanity characteristic of the Uzbek people was expressed by the help they gave in the reconstruction of the national economy in the territories liberated from the Nazis. In 1943, collective farms and state farms of Uzbekistan sent 1152 tractors, 25 combine harvesters, 1138 plows, 379 seeders and other equipment to the liberated districts.

Uzbeks provided money and material resources, textbooks and study guides, books, food, clothing, shoes, etc. for schools and other areas in the districts. The war strengthened friendship between peoples and international unity. But the leadership led by Stalin carried out unforgivable violence in national politics during the war years. In 1941-1945, Volga Germans, Kalmyks, Chechens, Ingush, Crimean Tatars, Karachays, Balkars, Meskhetian Turks, partially Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Poles, and Greeks were forced to leave their homelands. Their total number was more than 3 million 226 thousand people. The relocation became a real tragedy for them. Almost 200,000 Chechens and Ingush, 120,000 Kalmyks (half of the population), 40,000 Karachays (a third of the nation), and 20,000 Balkars (half of the nation) died during the relocation in special settlements and camps.

Stalin and his entourage justified their actions as a punishment for the treachery of certain individuals and groups during the Nazis occupation and to protect the security of the Soviet country. In fact, the purpose of this violence was to demoralize the population of all national republics to strengthen the system by increasing their sense of fear. More than 150 thousand Crimean Tatars, 175 thousand Chechens, more than 20 thousand Ingush, 4.5 thousand Bulgarians, Armenians and Greeks were brought to Uzbekistan. Later, Turks were also moved to the mosque. Despite the fact that they were declared "enemy accomplices" by Stalin's administration, the Uzbek people showed kindness to them despite the fact that there were mandatory and prohibitive barriers. Conditions were created for the arrivals, loans were allocated for the purchase of houses, land, construction and food was provided.

2.2 Science and culture in the Uzbekistan during the war

In the years of World War II the main theme in literature and art was the strengthening of humanitarian ideas. Because fascism was considered a disaster that destroys all humanity and all cultural heritage created by it. Because of this, all the cultural wealth created during the war years was transformed into the ideals of humanity. One of the main themes of this period was the promotion of patriotism and its manifestation in all works of art. All things and actions, all artistic creations were devoted to the powerful feeling of forming a great sense of the Motherland, risking one's life for the Motherland. As a result, in all works of art created during this period, the internal spiritual feeling - the feeling of the Motherland which became the only powerful force of people of different nationalities, languages and beliefs, found its expression.

Along with the workers and laborers of Uzbekistan, science, education and culture workers also contributed to the victory over the German-fascist invaders. Everything for the front, everything for victory! Slogan lips! many scientists who answered, went to the front in the first days of the war. Among them were famous scientists of Uzbekistan - U.A. Arifov, Ya. Kh. Torakulov, I. Ismailov, Kh. Usmanov and others. T.N. Scientists such as Kori Niyozzi, V.I. Romanovsky, T.Z. Zohidov, L.A. Raykova, O.S. Sodikov worked with great effort to solve the problems, the results of which served for the national economy and the necessity of the front. Uzbek mathematicians, mechanics and astronomers have solved a number of important scientific problems related to the improvement of the quality of evacuation, ammunition and military equipment. In this T.A. Sarimsakov, V.I. Ramonovsky, M. Kamolov, N.N. Nazarov and other scientists made a great contribution. Their creative research in the field of probability theory and mathematical statistics made it possible to increase the accuracy of artillery fire and bomb throwing, the carrying capacity of combat aircraft and to improve the quality indicators of military equipment produced in the republic. Geologists paid great attention to finding mineral resources and providing industry with the necessary raw materials. 35 geological expeditions worked in the mountains and

deserts of Uzbekistan in 1943 alone. Uzbek chemists proposed the use of cotton waste in the national economy, developed new methods of obtaining coal briquettes as a result of dry processing of ethyl alcohol, acetic acid and cane. Academician O.S. Chief Sadikov attached special importance to the work of the group.

At the Faculty of Chemistry of the Central Asian State University (UzNU), the production of narcosis ether, calcium chloride, caffeine, streptocide, sulfidin, nicotinic acid, which was important during the war was launched. A Tashkent pharmaceutical plant was established on the faculty base. Uzbek pharmacists discovered methods of production of 15 new drugs from local raw materials.

To develop the country's scientific potential, humanity and patriotism with the unique creative works of Uzbekistan's scientists of social and humanitarian sciences - historians, orientalists, literary critics, linguists, economists and philosophers made a valuable contribution to inculcating the ideas of tyranny. Scientific research was led and coordinated by the Uzbekistan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences established in 1940, and then by the UzSA which was opened in November 1943. T. N. Kori Niyazi was elected as the first president of UzSA. This was an important event in the life of the Uzbek people. With the successes achieved in 1943-1945, UzSA became a well-known scientific center in the Union. At this time, 818 scientific workers in 22 scientific institutions within the academy conducted research in various aspects of the world of science. The transferred scientific staff also made a unique contribution to the activity of UzSA. Despite the difficulties of the war years, the activities of higher and secondary special schools and educational institutions did not stop in Uzbekistan. There were 29 family and 52 special secondary educational institutions in Uzbekistan, their number increased due to 31 higher educational institutions and 7 military academies transferred from the center. 11,750 highly qualified specialists and 6,673 personnel were trained in these educational institutions during the war years. In the field of public education the departure of teachers to the front the transfer of many schools to hospitals, orphanages and military training centers, the lack of

textbooks and training manuals and the lack of specialist personnel caused many difficulties. Even so, during the war, training was carried out regularly. Along with studying at school, students helped the wounded, family members of those who went to the front and families of war invalids.

Uzbek literature has also made its worthy contribution during the years of our nation's struggle against the evil enemy. Poets and writers such as Hamid Olimjon, Shaikhzada, Gafur Ghulam, Uygun, Sabir Abdullah, Zulfiya, Temur Fattah inspired the people to victory with their poems and articles that mobilized them to the battlefields. Oybek's - Death to Nazis!, Navoi's novel, G. Ghulam's poem - You are not an orphan, Hamid Olimjon's - Sending the boys to the front, Soldier Tursun, Roksana's tears and other works are bright examples of Uzbek literature during the war years. . Writers and journalists such as M. Ismaili, Ilyos Muslim, Nazarmat, Adham Rahmat, N. Safarov, Ibrahim Rahim, Z. Fatchullin, Adham Hamdam took part in the front and wrote about the Red Army. For the honor of the Motherland served in front newspapers such as In this process, Hamid Olimjon, Oybek, A.Umariy, Gafur Ghulam, Rana Uzokova and other poets and writers went to the front lines of the front as part of the government delegations and got to know their heroes and praised the courage of their compatriots. A. Akhmatova, I. Virta, S. Gorodetsky, A. Deich, K. Zelinsky, writers-poets such as Kolas, N. Pogodin, A. Tolstoy, V. Yan also lived in Uzbekistan and created wonderful works in cooperation with Uzbek writers. The service of H. Olimjon who headed the Republican Union of Writers was great in this.

During the war of 1941-1945, theater and art which were considered an effective tool in Uzbekistan, developed a lot. Theater and art figures were at the front line. During this period 35 local and 16 transplanted theater groups worked in Uzbekistan, prepared 203 new productions throughout the war and gave 13,568 performances and concerts to 6,667,303 spectators.

In the years of the Second World War more than 30 concert brigades were organized in our republic, they gave more than 35,000 concerts in active army units, 26,000 concerts in Turkestan military district units and hospitals for the

disabled, encouraging the fighters and encouraging them to win over fascism. Concerts and performances with the participation of such artists as Tamarakhonim, Halima Nosirova, Mukarrama Turgunboyeva, Sora Eshontorayeva, Abror Hidoyatov, Shukur Burkhanov gave great joy to the hearts of fighters and spectators. Artists such as A.Abdullayev, Ch.Ahmarov, O.Tansikbayev are war pictures. They created artistic chronicles and skillfully described the selfless work of our people at the front and behind the front. Uzbek directors such as I. Azamov, K. Yormatov, N. Ganiyev, S. Muhamedov developed cinematography during the war years by creating short films and 10 sound feature films. Films such as Nasriddin Bukhara, Tahir and Zuhra made during this period became the golden fund of Uzbek film. In general, the victory won in the war belongs to the Uzbeks contributed a lot with their selfless work.

At the same time, the political repressions that lasted from the 40s to the 50s of the 20th century had a negative impact on the cultural life and development of Uzbekistan. These repressions were mainly aimed at the figures of science and culture. Many writers, poets, scientists and other figures of science and culture were unfairly condemned, accused of being "nationalists" and even labeled as "enemies of the people". As a result, the development path of literature and art was set on a path determined from above. The main focus was on depicting life realistically, democratically, openly and exaggerating the great power and heroism of the "father of nations", the hegemony of the party and leaders.

The authors of the works that shed light on the history of the nation, the people and the Motherland were accused of "spoiling the past" and "idealizing the past." Written works were strictly censored by party organs, and creative bodies and authors were discredited for "harmful elements" that the leadership did not like. The party authorities "found" serious mistakes in the works of some writers and poets began to accuse them of national limitation and idealization of harmful aspects of the past. As a result, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor. M. Shaykhzoda, Shukrullo, Said Ahmad, M. Boboyev, Mirtemir and other creators were defamed.

A number of magazines including Serious accusations were made against the editors of the magazines "Eastern Star" and "Zvezda Vostoka".

From the first days of the war, Uzbek scientists, professors of higher and secondary special educational institutions began to solve the problems related to subordinating the economy to the needs of the front by moving the economy to the military. Coordination and management of scientific and organizational work in this regard was entrusted to the Uzbekistan branch of the former USSR SA and later, on November 4, 1943, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was established on its basis. The first president of this academy was T.N. Qori-Niyazi was elected. One of the main directions in the activities of the scientists of the Republic was to study and develop local crops of defense importance, to find and use new resources and to provide practical scientific and technical support to enterprises and farms. For example, Central Asia Industrial Institute and SAGU employees conducted research on the active use of Angren coal, rubber plants and alinuts. Scientists of institutes of agrarian economy have developed ways to increase productivity and introduce new agricultural crops, increase livestock production. Chemists have found ways to replace rare materials and produce valuable products from various waste products.

During the war, the scientists brought from the western regions of the USSR worked in close contact with the scientists of Uzbekistan. The scientific research of Uzbek scientists during the war was of incomparable importance for the front, population, national economy and victory. Despite the great difficulties during the war, the higher and secondary special educational institutions of the republic continued their activities in the field of training qualified personnel. In total, more than 20,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education were trained. Despite the difficulties, the higher school developed. By 1945, the number of higher educational institutions increased by 3 compared to the pre-war period. The war greatly complicated the work of general education schools. The number of schools, teachers and students decreased slightly due to the fact that a large number of teachers were called up for military service and many of the high school

students went to work. In addition, some of the school buildings were converted into hospitals and military training centers. As a result, only in the 1942-43 academic year, 210 schools were closed.

Thus, during the war, Uzbek science and culture became a vivid demonstration of the ability to mobilize the people and the army to achieve victory over the enemy, to realize the spiritual power of the people, and to have a small influence on global historical events. . During the difficult years of the war, the high spiritual and moral qualities of the Uzbek people, their humanity, internationalism, and patriotism were revealed. Despite the sharp deterioration of the general situation, difficulties in food, the introduction of a food card system in cities, the transition to a standard system of distribution of industrial products, and a sharp decrease in the standard of living of the population, the Uzbek people were temporarily oppressed by the enemy during the miserable years of the war. opened his friendly arms to the people of the territories he received, warmed the exiles who lost their homeland, the victims of the war with the warmth of his heart, cheered them up with care and hospitality, helped the brotherly peoples to restore the economy and helped to establish cultural construction. During the war, more than one million people, including 200,000 children, came to the republic. Those who arrived were provided with accommodation and put to work. Despite the fact that the people of Uzbekistan were in a helpless situation, they shared their bread, clothes, and accommodation with the immigrants.

In short, this period took a worthy place on the history page as a stage of cultural development of Uzbekistan. Certain changes took place in the fields of science, technology, literature and art, as well as education, and their material and technical base was significantly strengthened. The declaration of independence of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, our achievement of national independence gave us the opportunity to further improve the spirituality and culture of our people. This is such a blessing that created an opportunity to look at the cultural and spiritual heritage created by the ancestors through the national spirit of the people, to be able to feel its roots, to look at the national and religious beliefs of the people

with deep respect. Only when the essence of national independence is understood, the feeling of true patriotism will be awakened in people, not only the cultural heritage of the past. rather, there is a feeling of deeper understanding of modern and, moreover, issues of the future culture and spirituality of the people. National independence has such a powerful force that the struggle for the destiny, culture and national values of one's nation, people and people has become a human belief of every citizen. In turn. the development of national culture helped everyone to join the flow of modern development.

CONCLUSION

The Second World War left a deep mark in history as one of the most tragic events in human history. This war started by Germany caused heavy hardships for people for 6 years. Many civilians were killed and injured as a result of the war. Many people were forced to leave their homeland. During the war, a lot of Uzbek soldiers showed heroism and received various military titles and orders. They participated in battles in different regions of Europe and left a glorious mark on the pages of history.

Uzbeks showed courage not only at the front, but also behind the front. During the war, they worked tirelessly to deliver weapons, food, clothing and necessary products to the war zones.

Uzbekistan made a great contribution to the victory over fascism. At that time, the republic, along with supplying weapons and food to the front, became a common place for millions of displaced people. Despite the war, science and culture did not stop. New works of art and creations began to appear.

Unfortunately, this is a complete scientific-historical book or collection of documents that comprehensively reflects the difficult and difficult life of the people of Uzbekistan behind the front lines during this bloody war, and their great contribution to the victory over fascism. Such sources are extremely important in terms of conveying the great deeds done by our people during the war years, their strong will and heroism, the reality of that time to future generations based on concrete examples and educating them in the spirit of patriotism and courage.

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