

**THE STATE OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF THE
FERGANA VALLEY (1941-1945)**

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Annotation: This article says that, during the Second World War the industry of the Ferghana Valley, which was considered one of the largest industrial regions of Uzbekistan, was militarized, that this process was very difficult, that the villagers of the Fergana region handed over a large amount of raw cotton and that they showed great zeal in delivering products for the front.

Key words: World War II, industry, enterprise, gross output, workers and employees, silk factory, artel, raw cotton, personality cult.

The Second World War entered the history of the 20th century as a human tragedy. 72 countries were involved in the Second World War. 110 million inhabitants of the countries participating in the war were mobilized for it. Military actions took place on the territory of 40 countries, all expenses amounted to 4 trillion dollars. During the war, 62 million people (including 27 million citizens of the USSR) died[1.111].

All the republics and autonomous regions that were part of the USSR, including the peoples of Uzbekistan, were drawn into the vortex of war. The people of Uzbekistan have faced severe trials. As soon as the news about the beginning of the war arrived, rallies and meetings were held in all cities and districts of Uzbekistan, in enterprises and institutions. Workers, servants, peasants, intellectuals, and students expressed their readiness to defend their homeland, to go to war to defeat the fascist invaders, and to selflessly work behind the front to ensure victory.

On June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked the USSR, the peoples of Uzbekistan, which were part of the USSR, were forcibly drawn into the vortex of this war. On that day, martial law was introduced in the country.

At the meeting of the leadership of Fergana region in June 1941, a program on the working day of industry (in particular, silk production) was developed, and according to it, a 10-hour working day was introduced in enterprises [1.112]. According to the same program, the work schedule was changed, trade and utility services in the field were brought to a new order.

The industry of the Fergana Valley, which is considered one of the largest industrial regions of Uzbekistan, was also put on the military trail during the war years. This process was very

difficult. To do this, the regional leadership set the following urgent task for workers and employees working in industrial enterprises: to expand and strengthen the activities of existing industrial enterprises, to put them on the military trail and send as many products as possible to the front, to restore enterprises transferred from the frontline areas adopting and restructuring at speed, as well as building new industrial enterprises [2.14]. The implementation of these tasks was very difficult. For this, it was necessary for the representatives of the industry to completely modernize the industry technologically and to find an additional workforce. Taking into account the situation, the regional leadership found a solution to this problem. In particular, the position of deputy first secretary of the region for production, transport and agriculture was introduced, and he was entrusted with the task of strengthening the ability of the entire production sector of the region to supply products to the front.

The most important task in military training of industry was to provide industrial enterprises with new equipment. To fulfill this task, all enterprises of the region began to be supplied with new equipment. For example, by the end of 1941, the "Kommunar" and "Stroy mashina" factories in Andijan started producing products for airplanes and tanks, and the Okhunboboyev sewing factory in Kokan city started producing military uniforms[3.126].

140 weavers, 10 spinning machines, 29 carding machines were installed in the Margilan silk factory, and the production volume of the enterprise increased by 114%. By the end of the year, the productivity of workers increased by 21.5% on average, the 1st grade product reached 10.7%, and the total turnover reached 5.3 million soums [4.15]. The Fergana weaving enterprise has also implemented its annual work plan in a military way. Industrial enterprises in other regions of the valley have also increased production. For example, the production of food products in Margilon and Kuva, Bagdad, Ukoprik and Furqat districts has increased several times, and several tens of thousands of tons of tomatoes, cabbage, melons, watermelons and fruits have been produced for the front. made and sent.

As a result of the successful growth of industrial enterprises, production in the region increased at the beginning of the war. As a result of such tireless work of regional industrial workers, more and more products were delivered to the front. If in 1941 the gross production of the region was 104%, by 1942 this number increased even more and the state treasury received 190 million soums more than in 1941. In 1942, workers of our region made 22,500 tons of hides, 32,000 tons of wool, 1,839 coats, 2,018 fur coats, 3,170 pairs of fur gloves, 2,132 woolen coats. hats, 4,713 felt boots (pija), 18,621 pairs of socks and many other items of clothing were prepared and sent. The Fergana City Manufacturing Enterprise started the production of steam irons, the "Krasnyy Khimik" artel made leather couches, and the Fergana Cast Iron Foundry started production of buckets, equipment for stoves, and various agricultural devices. [4.18]. The production of matches began in the artel "2intrud" in the city of Kokan. Industrial enterprises began to help agriculture from the very beginning of the war. In particular, the "Bolshevik" Kokan repair-mechanics plant expanded its activities and started producing plows for horses. At that time, agriculture started growing a new crop - sugar beet. Equipment and various devices are needed for its processing, Fergana iron foundry supplied 2,617 plows, 665 scythes and 1,580 pairs of boots[4.19].

During the war, the villagers of Fergana region supplied a large amount of raw cotton. Industrial enterprises also provided great support for this. Because it was very important to bring and process white gold from remote areas of the region. In September-October 1942 alone, 200,000 mesh bags, 3,200 cultivator bolts, 125 cultivators and many other small spare parts were produced and installed on agricultural machinery. Also, MTS (currently the machine tractor park) of the region brought 700 new tractors and handed them over for use. Such support for agriculture had a positive effect on the increase in production and ensured a constant increase in the supply of thousands of tons of food, vegetables and police products, as well as cotton to the front throughout the war years. Especially as a result of the selfless work of our growers, the regional pride of the multimington region was formed. Of course, the role of technology in achieving such a result is incomparable. For this, not only new agricultural machinery was brought by the regional MTS, but also their repair and installation of new spare parts was carried out intensively. In 1944, 18 engineers worked in this regard, they repaired hundreds of machines. Also, such specialists were sent to all districts of the region, and collective farms were greatly helped. In addition, to Furqat (Gorsky), Uchkoprik and other districts around Kokan, the Kokan "Neftyannik" plant produced many spare parts for tractors and repaired the old ones. 15 brigades of accountants were formed and sent to help our compatriots working in agriculture. Thus, such help of workers and servants to the peasants is a great spiritual help for our people to overcome the difficult days of the war years.

Another great task performed by the people of Fergana region during the Second World War was the rapid establishment and operation of enterprises transferred from the frontline areas in our Republic, including in our region.

The industrialists of the Fergana region combined the work of setting up military enterprises with the more difficult work of placing and operating the relocated enterprises. There was soul in the words of the head of Uzbekistan, Usman Yusupov, that "Uzbekistan is not a front line, Uzbekistan is a battlefield"[2.127]. Our compatriots acted as if they were at the front, they searched for all kinds of resources, they worked valiantly to deliver one aerial bomb, one shell and grenade, hundreds of bullets, "Katyusha" that left no flesh and bones from the Nazis.

Along with settling the enterprises transferred to the territory of the region, great attention was also paid to the construction of new enterprises here. In particular, during the war, more than 30 large enterprises were built [4.21] and started operating in the region. The fact that the total value of products produced by these new enterprises during 1941-1944 amounted to 195.4 million soums is a clear proof of this.

During the war years, measures were taken to develop the construction materials industry, textile and footwear industry, food industry, and local industries. Only in 1943, 12 oil factories, 3 cotton ginning factories, 4 sugar and 4 canning factories were built and put into operation. During this period, the Kokan sugar factory, which was completed and put into operation, also contributed to the front and planted sugar beets on an area of 65,000 m² and obtained a large amount of sugar from it.

Thus, during the war, Fergana region became one of the largest industrial centers of the republic, industrial production in the region increased several times, and great zeal was shown in the delivery of products for the front. Our province looked with great confidence and hoped that even in such difficult times, the population would work in an upbeat mood and win over fascism, the enemy of humanity. That is probably why, despite the fact that their living conditions became several times more difficult during the Second World War, they created a bright future as a result of their years of work without days off, with the working day being extended to 11 or more hours. Although their work was not high at that time, it was not overlooked. Workers and servants who worked in our region during the war years were noticed by the government and 2500 of them were awarded medals and orders of various levels. During the research, we were convinced that the people of our region have won the attention of all the peoples of the former union with their hard work, humanity and tolerance.

Also, the decisions of the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee of the UzKP(b) (December 6-7, 1941) set the task of strengthening public-political work among the working people of the republic and using various forms of party propaganda in ideologically educating people[5.91].

In particular, the party workers in Fergana took the leadership in industry and agriculture into their own hands and ensured that the production of the province worked for the needs of the army. Although there is a strong spirit of internationalism and humanitarianism among the population, the influence of strict control and cult of personality politics of the former communist party leaders was evident in all aspects of production. This can be seen in the example of the memories of fathers and mothers who witnessed that time.

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