



CHRONICLE OF COURAGE: KASHKADARYA PEOPLE

Feruza Samatova

Teacher of the Department of History of Uzbekistan, Karshi State University

ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the selfless work of the people of Kashkadarya during the Second World War to strengthen the rear of the front to support the armed forces in factories and collective farms, the support of agriculture in the region. The article highlights how workers in the region contributed to the victory.

KEY WORDS: *World War II, Western Ukraine, Kashkadarya, city, village, newspapers, battles, Shakhrisabz combine, Karshi garment factory, artel "Mekhnat", "Communism", "New Life", "Red Peasant"*

DISCUSSION

In his speech at the reception dedicated to the Day of Remembrance and Honor on May 9, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan praised the hard and courageous work of the people of Uzbekistan during the Second World War, noting: , arms, medicine, clothing, food. ... It would not be a mistake to say that the elderly, women and teenagers worked hard day and night in the factories relocated to Uzbekistan - an example of true devotion and heroism[1]. Also, in the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019 No PQ-4495 "On the worthy celebration of the 75th anniversary of victory in World War II[2]", in his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Victory and the Day of Remembrance and Honor on May 9, 2020 serious attention is paid to this issue. "Today we have every reason to say that a new era in the study of our history during the Second World War has begun," said the President[3].

In the early days of the Second World War, mass mobilization was announced in Kashkadarya region, as well as throughout the country. On June 22, 1941, thousands of people rallied in towns and villages, enterprises and educational institutions, communities and state farms of Kashkadarya region. The men expressed their hatred for the invaders, took up arms and rushed to the defense. Many articles about frontline news were also published in the pages of existing newspapers in the region[4].

Workers of our region have expressed in the press that they are ready to work selflessly in

factories and collective farms to strengthen the rear of the front to support our Armed Forces.

At the beginning of the war, many Kashkadarya residents were serving in the army in various parts of the front. Their parents sent letters and telegrams urging their children to fight valiantly against the Nazis, to defeat the evil enemy and return victorious. A group of Karshi parents sent a telegram to their sons serving in Western Ukraine, urging them to show examples of courage, bravery and heroism in the fight against the Nazis.

The whole situation in Kashkadarya is the same as in our republic. In the autumn of 1941, despite the lack of machinery and manpower in the province, it consisted of harvesting grain and cereals without destroying the nest. As a result of the full mobilization of urban and rural workers for the harvest, the grain crop was quickly harvested[5].

The workers of the region also actively joined the nationwide movement. All enterprises have been adapted to produce products for the front. The production of warm clothes for warriors, beds, special clothes for hospitals, soldiers' shovels, sinkers was launched. Front brigades and workshops were formed to carry out military orders. The book winery began to produce high-quality alcohol and other products for the front. The teams of Shahrissabz ginnery and Karshi sewing factory also worked with high productivity. In 1944, the Karshi garment factory was awarded by the Government of Uzbekistan for its services in the field of frontline orders[6].



In the process of struggling to fulfill front orders quickly and efficiently, many labor torches, production heroes emerged. Workers of the Mehnat artel in Karshi Hazratqul Turakulov, Salomat Ahmedova, Khol Muhammadov, Muhabbat Tadjibayeva worked on the front lines during the whole war, did not leave their machines empty, fulfilled the daily labor norms by 1.5-2 times. Thousands of railroad workers competed and worked to double or exceed their tasks[7].

Despite unprecedented difficulties, construction work continued in the province. During the war, Karshi oil-extraction and engine-repair plants were put into operation. Water equipment was provided to provide the city of Karshi with drinking water, as well as power stations and housing were built. As early as 1942, it was decided to plant grain on 311.9 thousand hectares of irrigated land. The main workforce was women, adolescents, and the elderly, who worked selflessly for freedom. Retirees voluntarily began working in the fields en masse. In 1942, in Dehkanabad district, 420 elderly collective farmers each fulfilled the two-year labor norm[8].

From July 5 to August 5, 1943, a front month was held to harvest the grain. 270 Komsomol youth brigades uniting 10,970 people, 60,000 members of 1,330 student brigades took an active part in the grain harvest. Everyone involved in the preparation of the grain worked with courage.

During the war years, special attention was paid to cotton growing, and in 1943, 5 tst per hectare of cotton area in the region. In 1944 the figure was 11 tst. Formed[9].

"Communism" in Karshi district, "Yangi Turmush" in Kitab district, "Kizil Dehqon" collective farms in Shakhrisabz district have 25-30 tst per hectare. raised the threshing floor. People living in all towns and villages of Uzbekistan handed over bonds and valuables to the defense fund, and women handed over their jewelry. On September 9, 1941, the appeal of the members of the collective farm "Sharq Yulduzi" in Yangi Yol district of Tashkent region to all workers in Uzbekistan was published. Only in December 1941 did the workers of the region send gifts in a special echelon to the defenders of Moscow. These wagons contained more than 46 tons of wet and dried fruits, 304 kg of butter, several tens of thousands of eggs, 371 boxes of cigarettes and other food products collected by the population of Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions.

On February 12, 1942, representatives of the workers of Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions went to the front. The delegation included the chairman of the Karshi district executive committee Choli Begimkulov, the famous cotton grower Sharif Hamroev, and the flight engineer Goryachev.

Representatives of the workers took 23,226 kg of meat, 342 kg of butter, 381 kg of honey, 9,548 liters of grape wine, 213 head of cattle, 176,000 soums of money and clothes for the fighters.

Army soldiers sent letters of thanks to the workers of Kashkadarya for the gifts. Workers of Uzbekistan invest their money in "Soviet Uzbekistan", "Collective Farmer of Uzbekistan" tank columns and "Soviet Uzbekistan", spent on the formation of the Aviation Squadron. Norkuvvatov, chairman of the Kuybishev collective farm in Shakhrisabz district, handed over 20,000 soums and 10,000 soums in bonds, Omonov, a member of the Yangi Turmush collective farm in Miraki district, handed over 10,000 soums, and workers at the Mubarek plant handed out 191,500 soums and 51,375 soums in bonds. In a short time, 135 million soums were raised.

The children of the warriors were admitted to kindergartens in the first place. Weeks and months of assistance to the families of war invalids and servicemen were held in the region. A 1943 survey found that 14,323 families were receiving state benefits. During the inspection, another 5,150 families were provided with financial assistance, 1,695 families were provided with cows, and 3,612 families were provided with clothing. Providing friendly assistance to the districts liberated from the Nazis became a difficult but honorable task of our people during the war years. Workers of our region have extended a helping hand to the population of Leningrad, Moscow, Tula, Oryol regions, Stavropol and Krasnodar regions, where many clothes and food products were sent to the cities of these regions and regions.

The farms of our region took over the farms of the liberated districts, assisted them in providing them with tractors, combines and specialists. In February 1943, 80 tractors, 69 plows, 175 grain threshers and 15 trucks were sent from Kashkadarya to Stavropol and Krasnodar regions. 30 tractor drivers, 5 combine harvesters, 3 mechanics went to work in the liberated areas.

Workers of Kashkadarya region welcomed the evacuees with open arms. Orphans are raised with love. Reception and accommodation centers for displaced people have been set up at Kasan, Karshi, Guzar and Kamashi railway stations. The workers gladly welcomed their families in the front area into their homes and shared what they had with them. Until November 1941, the population of Kashkadarya provided housing and food to more than 30,000 people from Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Republic and the Smolensk region.

So, during the Second World War, the unity of the Uzbek people was a bright manifestation in all



respects. The workers of the Kashkadarya region also faithfully fulfilled their international duties and made a worthy contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany.

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