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Surkhandarya Agricultural Industry During the Second World War

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Annotation: This article covers the cultivation and processing of agricultural products during World War II. It also discusses the political processes that flourished during World War II. It also examines the challenges of growing cotton and the barriers and processes involved in the delivery of raw cotton.

Key words: The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR , industry, agriculture and culture, socio-economic and cultural development , labor collectives, factories and plants, the Union of Cotton Factories of the USSR, the movement of progressives and stakhanovites, the glass workers Jo‘raboy Abdullaev, fortune - teller Kojeneva, Merzlikina.

The work done in Surkhandarya region in the 20-30s of the XX century in the field of industry, agriculture and culture, as well as the future of the oasis, opened a new era. Surkhandarya, which was formed as a district within Bukhara region in 1935, was transformed into a region by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of March 6, 1941. The transformation of the district into a region was a turning point in the socio-economic and cultural development of Surkhandarya.

With the establishment of the region, certain plans began to be developed for the development of industry, which has a special place in its economy. In particular, special attention was paid to improving the activities of ginneries, which play a leading role in the agro-industry of the region.

On March 19, 1941, according to the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbekistan SSR, the Surkhandarya ginnery trust was established, consisting of ginneries Termez, Denov and Sherabad. The trust had 14 cotton ginning points and served 7 cotton-growing districts through 3 factories. With the establishment of the trust, it is planned to carry out certain work to improve the operation of ginneries. But the sudden outbreak of World War II shook the hearts of the people of Surkhandarya, who live in a peaceful, creative work. Eliminating the enemy who suddenly attacked, rather than the set plans, was the main, first-rate task. From the first moment the cold news of the war was heard, anti-war rallies began in all the labor collectives, factories and plants of Surkhandarya. One such rally was held at the Termez ginnery, the region's oldest industrial enterprise. At such rallies, calls for self-defense and selfless work for victory began to be heard in all enterprises of the ginning industry.

From the first day of the war, the cotton ginners began to apply to be sent to the front. Workers of Termez ginnery V.Vyalochkin, A.Shumikhin , Denau ginnery Ivanyuta, Hamzin,



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Moisyev, Radagin, G.Gashev, Sherabad ginnery R.Kamoliddinov were the first in Surkhandarya region to apply to the front. and they departed. In the battles of World War II, 50,365 people from Surkhandarya fought valiantly. Workers in enterprises far away from the battlefield mobilized all their forces and capabilities to meet the needs of the front, day and night.

At the meeting held on June 26, 1941 in the bureau of the Surkhandarya regional party committee, the issues of "Reconstruction of industry and transport in accordance with the war period" were discussed. At the same time, the state of industry and transport was analyzed, and the following task was set for the party, Soviet public organizations and economic leaders. The Termez ginnery, which won the labor competition between the interests of industry and transport in the interests of the front, was awarded a portable Red Flag from the Sherabad gin.

The portable Red Flag has led the minds of the enterprise to new victories. Working on several machines, doing two norms of work has become the work of the people of the enterprise. In particular, the glass workers Jo'raboy Abdullaev, fortune - teller Kojeneva, Merzlikina and others set an example by fulfilling their plans by 18-20%. Their hard work paid off.

In March, the company donated 10 wagons of fiber and 20 wagons of seeds to the Red Army High Command Fund. They fulfilled the monthly plan by 123.3%.

Just as 1943 was a year of victories for the Red Army, it was also a year of prosperity for the Termez ginnery. For fruitful work and good performance since the beginning of the year, the company was awarded the Portable Red Flag of the People's Commissariat of Textile Industry of the USSR and the Union of Cotton Factories of the USSR Central Committee. A cash prize of 10,000 soums was awarded.

In 1945, labor competition and advanced initiatives were given a wide place in the enterprises of the ginning industry. Progressives were encouraged both materially and spiritually. As a result, the number of stakhanovists and progressives increased. In 1945, the number of Stakhanovites increased to 169 and the number of advanced to 81.

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But along with the successes in the enterprises, there were also shortcomings. In particular, the training of personnel was treated with extreme indifference. Instead of the planned 291 staff, only 45 were actually trained. Displacement was also present, albeit lower than in the same period last year. The trust hired 555 people and fired 302, 149 of whom left the business without a reason or in violation of the law.

In conclusion, although the training of personnel for the ginning industry was not carried out at the required level during the war years, labor competition, the movement of progressives and stakhanovites allowed the work to proceed smoothly.

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