

Namangan Region Industry in World War II

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ABSTRACT: The article in the example of the development of the industry of Uzbekistan in the Second World War II in the example of Namangan region, especially provided achievements of our industrial, non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, manufacturers in the region, and the great victory of our Industrialists on the basis of new factual information.

KEYWORD: World War II, Heavy Industrial, Light Industry, Fascism, Military Enterprises, Military Enterprises, Metallurgical, Coal Vision, Mechanical Enscilation, Mechanical Engineering, Front Newspapers.

Introduction. The industry of Uzbekistan, workers did everything necessary to show high consciousness and victory in the war years. It was one of these tasks to military investigation into the Republican economy, to ensure the victory of the army over the enemy.

When the Soviet-German War, the war movement moved to the USSR fields, one of the most complex and responsible issues of the early war period was a severe task of moving the economy to full military traces. It should be noted that the country's collector and moving in military traits was held in extremely difficult. Redistribution of material, financial and labor resources in accordance with Front, the development of military products, and forced them to the country, and forcibly, faster, while forced them The commissioning task was one of the main tasks facing the entire Soviet authority and people. Implementation of such measures should be done very little. Because these events are carried out in a situation where the enemy, which is mined by 40 percent of the enemy Soviet Union, produces 63% of coal, the power of 38%, powerful machinery base, including 38% of grain, 38 per cent of grain [3.439]. The task was rapidly compensating for this large loss in the works and to dramatically increase the number of industrial production, ensuring the victory over the enemy. In this regard, the role and weight of the SSR was large.

Literature review. From the Western provinces of the Soviet Union, it was necessary to spend heavy efforts from Uzbeks to the placement, assembly and high levels of industrial enterprises. The commission headed by the First Secretary of the Circ Circus of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of the Uzbek Communist Partner, organized the work of this work.

In 1941, the country's most internal to the country - 467, Western Siberia was evacuated by 78 large enterprises with 78, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and the Volga. As mentioned above, in the first year of the war, 308 plants and enterprises from the Central Asian republics were imported from Central Asian republics from Central Asian republics. In particular, a total of 104 plants and factories were evolved [4.6]. Among them, Rosselmash, Saxselov com commisster and Podjunnik Carborist plants, Kalsk comedar and Putrovsk Carbound plants, Machine-Railway Plants, Kkalov Compressor, Kalsk comitch between Kolasbel and Podjunnik and Podjunnik Carbounds, Moscow Rossords and Podborus The Transportal plant in Kiev,

Stalingrad Chemical Babyway and others were relocated [5.166]. The artiest silk (vice-containing) plant was launched from the member of Namangan. In December 1942, the 2nd workshop began to provide the first product [6.1]. The evacuated enterprises were launched by the end of 1941, the rest of them began to produce products for the front needs of 1942.

In the restoration of factories and factories, students, students, housewives, employees of students, fan, and culture, worked, without knowing what Ketmon and Lame was tired. Work to be done for the years during the beating time was done at the time and months. For example, the Rosselmash plant began to produce products after 29 days later, as the Red While the Red Oksoy plant arrived here. As mentioned above 1941, 50 of them were launched in 1941. As of mid-1942, the republican industry became an integral part of the military industrial base of the country. Along with the growth and development of military products in the country, the task of expanding the raw materials and fuel and energy base has also been sharp.

Despite various difficulties, first of all, thanks to the work of Uzbek workers and copied specialists, the bowls were placed at the rate of fast and started product. The Chkalov Aviation Plant, which was relocated from Moscow in January 1942, was also started. The Korbound plant has been launched 5-6 times faster than the plan [7.61]. Tashkent has not invested in the Kororkund plant in the Kororkund plant, which is evacuated from Ukraine's zaporoj region, and no additional 2 shops were built. The plant, built for 30 months, was launched in Tashkent in 5 months [8.42].

Discussion and result. Great attention was paid to the production of weapons to technical news, the compaction of production processes. The use of new methods that will benefit in inventive and production were supported by this rainfall. As a result, the process of increased production efficiency, the cost of costs and the time left for production. For example, during World War II, the cost of aircraft in Tashkent was 650,000 rubles in 1941, and in 1942, 510 thousand rubles and 42453 rubles in 1943 [9.350]. The use of congestry, stamping and other technical methods in military production increased production efficiency. Most importantly, the money was saved, time and raw materials. In 1941, he could create two Li-2 funds made in 1943, in 1943 such fields.

The contribution of Namangan and agricultural workers is also invaluable in the great victory over fascism. In particular, as soon as the war starts, effective work was done to hold industrial enterprises in the Namangan region.

Some hundred of the more than a hundred in 1941-1942, as we noted by the Naziese regions of the USSR, was also placed in the Namangan region at the initiative of the republic's leadership. For example, the first half of the relocated plant resumed from Namangan, launched its product in the second half of 1942, provided its own product. In December 1943, the 2nd workshop of the plant began to provide the first product [9.46].

In November 1942, the State Defense Committee decided to decide Uzbekistan in the SISr. In the general construction of the republic, the region also worked actively, and 9,500 people took part in these constructions. The construction of the Farhod HPI from Chust district, M. Somread fulfilled the daily assignments by 700-800 percent. The group, 24 man, and the team's head, delivered the daily duties by 500-600 percent. In March 1943, the Farhod HEA HEI collective collective farmers will have the privilege of obtaining a portable "red flag" for achieving the best performance [10.108]

Namangan also lacked electricity for the operation of industrial enterprises. Therefore, in 1943-1946, two hydropower plants were built and put into operation. Namangan also worked in the construction of various districts in different districts of the Labor Front. In 1941-1942, at 500, Bekhabad metallurgical plant, 300 and Tashkent Caltically electricity, 300, in the Chirchik Aluminum Melting Plant, in the Chirchik Aluminum

Melting Plant, in the Chirchik Aluminum Melancholy, at about 325 Bozsuv oil base and 1679 people worked effectively in the construction of the Farhod HPP [11.149].

The restoration, restructuring of the economy behind the front is also improved during the war period. In this way, it was accurately reserved by food, weapons, and high-employment work. In January-November 1943 alone, the construction of the Farhod Husi took part in 1855 people of Chust. Among them, M. Saidova also had 30 girls and youngcomers. In addition, the Chust sent 60 people to work at the Bekabad metallurgical plant [12.42-43].

During the war years in the Namangan region, the production of industrial work has increased year by year. For example, in 1944, industrial production was scored by 2043 to 22 million soums, and the production of cotton fiber by 41 thousand tons [13.].

During the war years, the production sector of food industry, folk consumer forms in the Namangan region was very revived. This is an example of the "Bong newspaper in Uzbek in the Far Eastern Front in the Far War II, the Bong newspaper's Number of March 14, 1944, is an example of the March 14th year. From it, the following pages can be read: "The team of the meat plant of the Namangan meat is well. This year, the company has increased significantly, fatty and farm workshops were handed over to operation these days. Several measures made successfully allowed the production of production waste. The plant saves a large amount of money in 10 months. Productal production has increased significantly. The quality of work has even improved. The plant completes the annual production pilali before the term. The plant's workers are working to further increase the production of meat and meat products. "[14.361]

In general, in the war years, the total volume of industry products of Uzbekistan in 1945 was 7 times compared to 1945, including severe industrial production, and the mechanical engineering industry increased 13.4 times. Of course, the industrialists of the Namangan region, as we mentioned above, also have a unique contribution.

Uzbek industry officials have overcome heavy difficulties in the courage, and the front has kept the opportunities for providing weapons combat, material resources. They destroying 2,900 aircraft, 17,342 aeromobils, 4500 units of airlines, 23100 miniones, 23100 airlines, 4500 units of airlines, 23100 airlines, 4500 airlines, 22100 airlines, 23100 airlines, 23100 airlines, 4500 airlines, 23,342 airlines, 23100 airlines, 4500 airlines, 23 million airlines and 560,000 airlines and 560,000 airlines were a weapon to the front during the war For field radio stations, 300,000 radio lamps, about 300,000 parachutes, 5 Burnerson, 18 military sanitary train, 2,200 portable kitchen and many other military equipment were delivered. Only 7518.8 thousand gymnastics, 2,636.7 thousand cars of cotton (28,26,700) were prepared for enterprises of the enterprises of the Republican lightemenial commissiers of the Republican Commissions. [1,26].

Conclusion. Thus, during the war years, 280 new enterprises have been established during the war years. The industrial potential of the republic has almost doubled, compared to 1945, the production of metalworking is 4.8 times, coal production is 2 times, steel and rolling 2 times, production of electricity 2, 42 increased [1,227-28]. Of course, as we mentioned above, we also have a unique place of Namangan region, as we mentioned above. They also added their significant contribution to the victory of war with the hardship of the war during the industrial workers of Uzbekistan.

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