



## CONDITIONS OF ADAPTATION UZBEK INDUSTRY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

**Karimov Elyorjon**

*National University of Uzbekistan*

### ANNOTATION

*This article perks of the largest of world war ii begin to see the light on the oppression of the people of the Soviet Union, especially the people of Uzbekistan, the rapid adaptation to the demands of the war and the difficult of industrial enterprise, and this process, the problem is that among the objective and subjective pieces. In addition to the existing industrial enterprise, efforts were made to explain the process of adaptation of the western region of the world, large and small, from the enterprise to the conditions of the war of the union.*

**KEY WORDS:** *War, industry, conversion, transformation, labor discipline, card system, front, electricity shortages, labor courage.*

In the former soviet union by Germany to have been'sat of the country as a result of the attack from a very large material and either'hard face. Put it to work, there is the possibility of the USSR, the aggressor to break the power of them try to speed up as much as possible from the territory of the country. During the period from December 1941 by the troops of Germany, much of the western border of the former soviet union has occupied large areas only. A huge importance in the economic life of the occupied territories of the former soviet union, were located in the main centers of the industry. Get viewed in general, 1941 November 1941 the month of July compared to 2.1 times the volume of industrial production is reduced[1]. The weapons necessary to carry out military action in the war as a result of the industry production capacity could require the creation of additional products while delivery to the army. Occupation made to fill the role of production capacity in the territory, not yet in the occupied territories as many opportunities as possible to use more of it was necessary. The military industry to revive in this place, in the eastern regions of the former soviet union, in particular, great attention was given to Uzbekistan also. Of industrial enterprises in uzbekistan within a short time I had to transfer to production of defense products and transformative. Serious attention was given to those implemented exactly in the military industry in the economy. The garden with the product directly, because the military production industry'was . During the war years in the

military industry implemented into the following functions are defined:

- 1) To increase the production of military products and increase the size of the maximum level of their quality;
- 2) Reconstruction and modernization of existing enterprises based on the production capacity increase;
- 3) Basically, the construction of new industrial enterprises from the field of mechanical engineering and metallurgy;
- 4) Adapt to any of the other types of industrial enterprises in the production of military products.

Until the second world war, the industry of the former soviet union "military" and "civil" was specialized to the production of the product. Companies that produce military products (specialized military industrial nations commissioner for the appropriate relation) giving basic part 2/3 deliver weapons and ammunition the type of stand[2]. The second half of 1941 and 1942 the beginning of the year spending as a result of the rapid growth of the military technical wastage and ammunition in the military-industrial demand for its products dramatically increased. In the initial period of the war, military industrial enterprises or be moved to other areas, don't be dramatically reduced due to the production of weapons and equipment was gone. For this reason, other types of military products, the production of industrial



enterprises transferred to the supply pressure front will soften a while. In the war years, produced in the former soviet union, nearly 70% of the participants are directed to meet the needs of industrial products[3].

Sharp deficiency of shots in the photo industry, fuel, equipment, devices which will lead to shortage of reaching incredibly, despite the fact that December 1941, when it comes to a total of 230 units 63 units of industrial enterprises and enterprises of the republic started the production of military products[4]. It should be noted that, "Toshqishloqmash" factory starting from the first week of the war, was started in the production of military products. When it comes to the end of 1941, while the production of military products, the plant plans to 240% increase carried out[5]. To put first the needs of participants without the election, the military begins to attract enterprises to other enterprises and technical personnel from the manufacturer of the product. In October 1941 the product produced in the enterprises of the republic of 51% of the military orders were developed on the basis of [6]. In some cases has had to build a workshop for

the production of housing or additional product her. For example, Uzbekistan was evacuated to a "collective ugly called the" military factory has been built in two additional workshop for the production of a product. The character is considered busy schedule term plans, workers are forced to work 17 hours per day. Because of the initiative of the management of plant workers and November of 1941, the factory began to develop weapons from hard work[7]. 14 December 1941 employees of the enterprises developed, starting from her on the special resolution was added to the mobilization of a number of those who make war. Workers would be subject to strict regulation labor discipline. Severe punishment for those who are in violation of labor discipline term. In particular, arbitrary directory from 5 years to 8 years to stay away from those who torment was a sign of prison.

Many industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan during the years of the second world war were adapted to the production of her product. The following table contains some of the main products produced in the Uzbek SSR at her directory:

In the years of the second world war some companies that produced in the Uzbek main products:

The name of the enterprise plant and	the type of product produced military
Tashkent Aviation plant,	LI-type 2 military-transport aircraft
"Toshqishloqxo'jmash" factory	parts for military equipment
Paravoz Tashkent-factory repair	sanitary and Military armoured train
Samarkand "collective ugly" the plant called	Grenades, snaryad for the anchor and earn and repair of avtomashina soldat was established for the army
Akhunbabaev	skin care products for the needs of the army
"Attack" of the factory	to Major kalibrli'p porox kartuzlari for
"The sun" artel	mines and methodology'l of lemons
Kattaqo'rg'on oil'-oil plant, mechanical workshop	for the corps of mines and stabilizatorlar

Tashkent-repair plant to the production of various military equipment. This plant is mainly specialized in the manufacturing of military and sanitary armored train. 1942-the plant in the month of October of the year "made in Uzbekistan" bronepoyezd called the battle of Kursk, After Jitomer and Poland participate in the release of victory is located 60 km away from the city of berlin, brandenburg is expected from[9]. According to the data archive in 1943 worked in uzbekistan 702, 708, 725, 735, 735-the number of plant Minomyot Komissarligi People, 84 - 154, and the number of people in the plant is known aviasanoat komissarligi because of the disposal[10].

In 1941, chemical aviation moved from the city of the moscow region the number 84 in the plant, and the war in the years of the ps-84 aircraft model (1942-name years on LI-has been changed to 2) PS-84, was designed by douglas aircraft company in the u.s., 1938-from the start of the year, production began on

the basis of equal license in the former soviet union. This model of the aircraft was designed for the civil aviation[11].

Produced in the plant in the years of the second world war Tashkent aviation LI-2 aircraft PS-84's military modification of them military shipments; and were used as transport aircraft[12]

Relieve successfully carried out the production of weapons as a result of the growing armed balance changed in favor of the former soviet union. In particular, 1942 in Uzbekistan-the manufacture of industrial products increased by 2 times in the new year. In the year of 1943, while growing to 75 weight percent of economic and industry in the people's republic. Increases the power of the construction industry are increasingly the need to go to increase military production was required. Without that came in uzbekistan during the years of war, including Oqqovoq, Kibray, farkhad and Salor ges was the construction of



new coal and oil deposits opened, it is used more than the old.

30 years of the twentieth century, from various sectors of the national economy, introduction to the practice in the former soviet union, including industry related to the organization of competition between enterprises in the years of the war also continued. For example, the winners of socialist competition of the year 1943 in the territory of the republic was established on 14 enterprises, the total for portable red flags. Such a competitive environment, which is introduced in order to maintain competition in the sense of leadership, and dry them in order not to become the economic interest of the participants and formalities to evoke enterprises enterprises was the introduction of prize money for the winner. The amount of the award 15 thousand dollars for the union at the enterprise level, at the level of enterprises of the republic for a while was defined as the sum of 10 thousand[13].

Shares of prize money given for the winners of the competitions, which was not given specific information about the distribution of spending spoken. Usually (about 70% of cases) of prize money advanced by the working of the servants have been spent to stimulate labor. While in some cases the most preferred way to spend their money awards banquet also know that the heads of companies who are standing[14]. Military engineering on the base of local and advancing the evacuated enterprises, 1943-4 times in this area grew. Also, the construction will ensure the continuous operation of small and medium enterprises relieve gidrostansiyalar. In 1942-1943 the production of electrical energy in Uzbekistan increased 4 times[15].

With the increase in weapons production industry ferroeritmalar, nikel, copper, aluminum, iron and other metal demand is growing. However 1941-1942-year in the former soviet union to be the main source of Krivoy Rog iron ore and ker when Nikitovka mercury deposits, sources Tixvin occupied by the soviet union, nikel deposits in the territory remained in the country or zone.

During the period of military action in the eastern district of new raw material sources to replace lost mine filling and rich deposits of minerals are opened. Most of them had to central asia and kazakhstan. 16-August 1941 1942 in military adopted in central asia and the economic plan in the year of 2900 12 thousand tonnes of coal mining capacity in the territory of kazakhstan marked the launch of[16].

Colored up to the war years was found in a number of metal deposits in uzbekistan. In the case that occur with the onset of the war in uzbekistan, tungsten, molybdenum, copper, gold and other metal mining started the launch 1942-the start of the year from

almalyk mining anchor and were sent to run at the speed of business to start[17].

The size of the gross production industry of the republic of uzbekistan in sao and changing role in the economy. The emergence of black metallurgy in uzbekistan, the increase of oil and coal extraction, mechanical engineering, chemical industry, significant development of the energy sector in the economy in the years of the war an important role in the share of industry has earned high. The years of war in the country 4 times the metal processing industry, mechanical engineering times while 11,4 grow[18].

Download 280 enterprises industrial enterprises in uzbekistan was the construction of new units except in quotes[19] 1941-1945-oil production in uzbekistan, 4 times 30 times coal production, the production of electric energy 2,42 times, 2 times to dissolve the steel increased. Also, metal processing industry of the republic of the capacity of 4.8 times and machine-building production capacity grow 13,4 times[20]. In the last years of the second world war, the industry grow than of uzbekistan, the republic of agricultural machine building, textile and machine-building industry sectors relevant to the 22 major companies have[21].

There were many chemical factories built in new businesses. This directory was to satisfy the needs of the republic of the shortage of the chemical product. Especially on the territory of the former soviet union for the production of explosives chemical fertilizer production enterprises in the supply of chemical fertilizers can pass on to strained was an issue. This deficiency in the near future in order to increase bilateral relations 1942-the year in uzbekistan two: Kokand superphosphate zvodlari kagan and the construction was started[22].

In 1938, the share of industry in the gross production of uzbekistan plummeted 69.4% in the year of 1945 increased by 80%[23]. The sudden change of the balance between industry and agriculture to the industry would be associated with economic resources of many separate military.

All enterprises could not conduct successful military production in uzbekistan is also implemented in a way. In particular, the people of the earth should be appropriate works included in the plan of the directory where the production of military products from the factory 30 having the tools you need to perform this work was not in 21 of them[24]. The wrong conclusion due to improper use of technical tools and plans the center of military enterprises belonged to the people's commissioner 1942 under the care of the production plans of the year in June – 66,9%, in August – 31,8% in September to 50% and they do[25].



Industry of Uzbekistan from the war years, as was adapted to the processing of agricultural products. Changes in agriculture in the second half of 1941 and 1942 of the year (mainly the decrease of the gross yield of cotton) in providing food products with a positive phenomenon, although in a certain sense, has a negative effect on the size of the processing industry. The changes in agriculture led to the construction of new enterprises. For example, in the war years, Kokand, Zirabuloq, and Yangiyo'lda Krasnogvardeysk was the construction of 4 units of the sugar plant[26].

Also the lack of qualified personnel and means of production at the time of execution of the production plan, in a certain sense influence. Those who go to the front to take the place of unqualified workers who had to be able to spend the time to learn new techniques out. The increased professionalism of working, technical and technology enterprises, the situation began to improve with spark adapted to the production of military products. In some cases the implementation of the economic requirements of the people is very necessary for the people under the agriculture industry as well as military commissioner when the directory also note that it is necessary to produce products. For example, the grain harvest of the year 1943 in the republic, mainly in the serious problems in providing technics, given the number of people in the system 702, 708 735 number and dated "Red Oqsoy" the plant is the production of spare parts for combine some of the temporary[27]. But examples like this transformative industry back in the years of war does not mean that it was gone. First of all, reverse the above happened in a short period of time and in certain cases of the production process. Secondly, the main product in the production of military enterprises are not involved in their production capacities noharbiy, basically at the same time, in parallel were also produced military products.

Many enterprises of the population of Uzbekistan and equipment to move, the energy of the opening of the new plant construction and in the development of mineral deposits, the speed of the base was required. Equipment delivery of electrical energy to them, there would be something besides craftsmen and unnecessary lifeless. The electrical system in Uzbekistan to be developed relatively weak until the second world war, was equal to the total capacity of 170 thousand kilovatt power stations. The electric energy system of Chirchik Uzbekistan-ges bo'zuv kaskade, Tashkent TES, tes and many other tiny towns and the diesel generator has Kuvasay GRES directory[28]. In such a situation of enterprises and the growth of existing production capacity of enterprises to be moved to Uzbekistan occur as a result of the shortage

of electrical energy in the direction that was two can be solved: first, the electrical energy available to the economy and re-distribution; secondly, was the construction of new power stations. The economy in the first direction with the speed of fall implemented military was more important. According to estimates, the new construction was started elektrostansiya mostly in Uzbekistan, was planning the launch in 1942-1943. In such a situation of enterprises producing military products with electrical energy at the current time re-distribution of temporary electrical power in the speed of the application of new and efficient methods to find the source of it was necessary.

In October 1941 with the launch of the first enterprises evacuated from Uzbekistan to begin the deficiency of electric energy. As it is known, Uzbekistan during the period of the war, almost 90% of the transmission of electrical energy from could. Autumn-during the winter months with the decrease in the flow of water will produce less electricity than ges. For example, in 1941, Chirchik GES and besides, if the capacity of the ges her megavatt 123, 83 megavatt fell to their capacity in the winter months[29]. On the one hand the production of electrical energy qisqarayotgan case, the construction of industrial enterprises increased due to the new requirements went with him. To relieve the shortage of electrical energy and directory of unemployed was associated with thwarting remain standing out of all the work.

Reduce the shortage of electrical energy to increase the access of new and existing power stations has been the construction of power stations. According to estimates, 1942-until the end of the year he completed the construction of the new station in order to increase the capacity of existing stations in the republic and would require 4-6 months. As noted above, the excess of the electrical energy you need at 1941 was the first. Chirchik to Tashkent in November 1941 in the territory of one and the shortage of electric energy kilovatt 10 million hours, respectively[30]. Such a condition much more difficult situation to put them in the production of military products and plans. As a result, the evacuated enterprises producing military products and work to provide a speed begin saving electrical energy. 1942-23-year-April komissarlighi given to the people of Uzbekistan in the energy savings in the order of their institutions trade of the following methods were identified: daylight lamp like the window not the paint from the dust and clean the window (they also could remain keeping certain percent light), and so forth unused to turn off the lamp[31]. A lot of other companies were replaced power less power than a light bulb.



Despite the difficulties existing in Uzbekistan, the construction of power stations with new and increasing the capacity of existing electrical energy has a positive solution of the problem. In Uzbekistan, the main reason is the shortage of electricity to end the construction of multiple. Electrical energy is produced on the republic of 480,8 kilovatt million hours in the 1940s, 1941 in- 907,6, 1942-year - 1004,0 in 1943-year - 1148,3 in 1944-year – kilovatt-hour of electric energy production was 1227,8 million[32]. The deficiency of electrical energy 1944-although partial years, frugality and re-distribution due to the work of the enterprises that manufacture military products would be due to a serious stop.

Design evacuated in the war during the period of Uzbekistan in the scientific-research institutions was established in cooperation with scientists and useful. 2 1941-June relieve the council of 3c-59/cc-resolution on the basis of hydraulic research institute, which was evacuated [33]. This institute is unique in the design and construction of hydraulic structures in the former Soviet Union, in the war years, scientific-research institutions was conducted effective cooperation.

The light industry of Uzbekistan during the years of war than from the network to deny the transformative industrial complex, has faced a number of challenges in the implementation of this process. The main reason for this from the second world war to light industry in previous years second-level network to look as I was. Her attention was issued in unsatisfactory condition of the technical base of light industry.

And power production of light industry enterprises was wrong konsentratsiyalashuvi geographic location of the economic organization. Light industry main raw materials (cotton, wool, silk) in the central Asian republic of the finished product supplier share of production was low. 1939-as of 1 January of the year according to the Eastern regions of the former Soviet Union in the manufacture of light industrial products general share: in the manufacture of cotton fabrics – reconstruction-3.8% silk – 8,3%, knitted 5.7%, underwear – 5,4%, sock knit in – 4,3%, respectively. Located far from the source of raw materials rsfsr central and north-western areas of light industry capacity 92,2 % was located[34].

Therefore, in the first months of the war the major part of the territory remained in made of light industry enterprises. In total more than 150 permanent military action and textile enterprises in the conditions of lack of transport was evacuated. Nearly 40 of them shipped to central Asia and Kazakhstan[35]. Moved across the territory of Uzbekistan was considering local conditions and infrastructure in the directory. In

particular, there are large and heavy engineering and metallurgical enterprises, and other industrial enterprises are mainly placed in the city of Tashkent. The majority of the Fergana valley light industry enterprises to be shipped. Moved from Moscow "Vizkoza" silk factory to be one of the centers of to Uzbekistan Namangan moved. Margilan pillakashlik(silk factory) move the factory equipment on the basis of combined a few of the factory, was transformed into a major center.

Despite his challenging conditions, speed recovery and production of light industry enterprises taking advantage of the internal resources of the organization would require. For example, 1942-the silk factory in Margilan in January and was evacuated to relieve the string-monthly for tin mill, a recovery plan was established.

The process of evacuating above the appliances you want to pass in a complex environment, equipment, full of equipment was noted. Light industry enterprises would also be an exception to this situation. A full directory of the production equipment from the war in the size of the place can't restore download . In particular, in the month of October in the year of 1942 Khanabad (Andijan region) launched the city full of plant equipment evacuated from the skin of Belarus Rechinsk oshlash we can track the position of the case was due to the following: 2100 tons per year was down from before evacuating.

Moved to Uzbekistan, textiles, food and shoe factories in most cases were sent to the local directory to add. The reason they were there to receive related businesses in Uzbekistan. Evacuating the warehouse of the enterprise to increase the capacity of local enterprises, and serve. Local tomato plant (built in 1931), and Melitopol on the basis of the canning factory was evacuated, 1942-canning factory in Fergana was founded in 1942, production was 1602,9 thousand pieces canning jars.

Some of the evacuated enterprises in the equipment of two-divided into three different cities, was deployed to. There is a part of the machine would not work as an independent plant. Moved from Belarus arrived in only 3 of the factory seam and raw materials wagon and of course, get elektromotorlar restore the factory with just doing that.

Challenges in the areas evacuated run of the night with light industry enterprises. Funds, mainly in the restoration of praise enterprises divided into heavy and light industry enterprises were left without the installation of graphics to add. In the existing situation the speed of light industry enterprises would provide necessary clothing balan on the front. Other industrial sectors such as light industry also implemented military



will rebuild the war come out. To the front of the second world war until the weight of the light industry, the production of the product was not so great. Increase in the production of military products is now much had come out of internal opportunities.

To accomplish this task, first of all, the product used in the production of consumer goods and reduced the period of peace in general. Sewing clothing enterprises, shin feel to sew; skin-fur shoes and enterprises while short coats, gloves and to the production of similar products. Companies that produce leather goods, car-tractors, tanks and other military direction of the area provided with the product.

For example, Tashkent in 1941 saddle-harness for the front of the product if the directory is developed with the total 504 thousand rubles in 1942, and has developed so many products 4885 times or 9 thousand rubles[36]. This work implemented the military industrial complex of the network does not seem to move from the superficial side, although with the location of previously produced goods sermehnat is a special product that I had to replace it a few times.

The light industry of Uzbekistan during the years of war with the transformative very difficult at night. The research of the economic history of uzbekistan in the years of the second world war it often enough given the price it is not lit. In them, indicating that only increases the capacity of light industry are given. However, the industry implemented the network in the light of the most serious problems and challenges in the military industry had to overcome. The main difficulties of the material-technical base of much reduced circumstances and raw materials, including new technologies and new products in development, use it to find and the search for new raw materials comments.

Required for light industry in uzbekistan, which arrives products (buttons, hooks, etc.) to provide at the time of the war was interrupted. Also, reduced capital funds allocated to network with the onset of the war. For example, in the year of 1942 the plan by the state on the people in the textile industry of uzbekistan the network 21,5%, while in light industry of Uzbekistan, the people of commisariat 5,8% has been completed.

Production capacity during the period from the war of light industry of uzbekistan assistant general would not have. Shoe molds, industrial hygiene chemicals, paints, etc the main part of come from outside. Their stop will come after the start of the war. Therefore I was trying to organize the production of the necessary materials in Uzbekistan. For example, in Tashkent "Red dawn" sewing factory engineer-technical staff of the types of moki and his launch of

the production of the sewing machine themselves[38]. The employees of the factory on the recovery of the old textile factory urchuq taken as a result of an offer that will save you important considering 0.5 million rubles[39]. Such innovation has their eye were given and accepted many offers. Many of them bring in local conditions to improve the production process and preparation of spare parts.

Raw materials used in the industry in the years of the war a shortage of replacement materials to the place of application, the same does not affect the production technology. Could even have a negative impact on the production efficiency of such exchange. Sometimes the replacement of raw materials was to bring the equipment out of work. Only due to the lack of raw materials in the republic of perfume-hydrate of sodium in the manufacture of soap instead of kalsiyli sodani run production efficiency by 20% was decreased[40].

Chemical would be the possibility of sophisticated technology and all production in uzbekistan. Light industry in the production rate has a negative effect on a number of issues unaddressed. In 1941 and 1942 of the republic from internal production in thousand pieces on top knitted 3573,7 1922,6 is reduced to thousand pieces[41].

468,1 13573,2 thousand pieces from the same period in the range of thousand pieces to the production of socks, pair of shoes to pair production is reduced from mim's get 3576,8 2638[42]. In the general case, in 1942, production of light industry enterprises of the republic of the plan 52,9% fulfilled by. The costs of the product defined in the plan and 7,8% higher[43]. Designed to consume goods production also wide of the population was left behind. In 1942, the production of consumer goods in the system O'zbekbirlashuv wide by 46% has been completed[44].

To reduce the production of military products and civilian products production enterprises was reduced dramatically. In this way, was released production capacity to ensure the implementation of the military orders as directed. Therefore, the front of the product to a certain extent associated with the increase of the volume of production of supply were observed. For example, in Uzbekistan and silk fabric is produced 4040,6 thousand meters total in 1941, in 1942, it increased to 4362,8 thousand meters[45]. This condition without reverse light industry production of military products as a result of the change in the balance favor of 1941 - 1942-knitted product intended for sale to the population in the range of years to 16% of shoes while 8% is reduced[46].

Clothing and footwear prices, speculation in the years of the war was very expensive in the markets



can be found at. The population prepared from the residual material in the factory or workshop for the goods and crafts. For example, the upper part of gymnastyorka residues prepared from sandals, 1943 was the year of the price in rubles 85-100[47].

For children also prepared more products from residues. Because children's clothes to spent less material, and secondly they are more expensive. Telogreyka 62 rubles in the year 1943 in the state store that is in the case of children's coats was 88 rubles[48].

Residual products made from very poor quality and expensive, and also much more problematic to find them was an issue. As a result of inspections in the city of Tashkent and the balance will determine the quality of being purchased from any women prepared from 43 rubles. Also, the quality of the city in the warehouse and children's soft toys, you also found harmful to your health[49]. Such an irresponsible condition had become the usual. None the range and quality of consumer goods in the years of the war was control of the organization.

The years of war the republic in military production capacity of the main network, focused on the reduction of industrial consumer goods opened the way for the development of local enterprises in a certain sense. In 30 years of the twentieth century, against how personal economic initiative and personal mullkchilikka kurashmasin choke in the former soviet union, held under the state of full production couldn't. For example, cooperative artel of production and fine craft were saved. The previous value of this lost their economic structures, although it is widely conducted in the service sector the production of consumer goods and household productive activities. With the onset of the war, the population of clothing, household items and home fix has become the main performance of work.

In Uzbekistan, the heart of the city-owned industrial enterprises 63,4 million rubles million rubles in 1941, to the gross volume from 47,2 (1942-year plan was marked as 57 million rubles) increased[50]. For the above reasons, and also the cooperation of the enterprises of persons with disabilities 1942-year plan achieved a growth in the size. 44,9 30.9 million rubles million rubles in 1941, that was shown to grow from 1942 (1942-year plan was defined as 42,9 million rubles)[51].

In the war years or not and "Probsnab" system of institutions has developed wide range of consumer goods in 50 million rubles. Or not, basically themselves from the rest of the enterprise operating the increase in raw soap, shoes, household items and the like is the production of metal[52].

The names above the specified light industry and consumer goods organizations in the years of the war of the population providing with a significant contribution. In the end of may in the year of 1942 Abver ( Germany military intelligence) and to the east by the commissioner on the territory of Hitler and Mussolini on the condition special notes prepared for war. Notes this time, until the destruction of the former soviet union, was shown three military and economic reason. As one of the reasons is this: "if the status is also hard, informal private enterprises the construction of new and reconstruction of old, was provided[53]. Personal initiative of the population was forced to admit the victory of the enemy that serve to either side.

To conclude it can be noted that, during the years of the war of the population of uzbekistan, the peoples of the soviet union in the back of the front is incredibly difficult conditions, together with unprecedented courage and selfless triumph over the enemy with the work achieved ensure that people did show.

## REFERENCES

1. Veshchikov P. *The economy of the USSR passed the test. // Military history magazine. - Moscow, 2006. - No. 1. - P. 14.*
2. Simonov N. *Military-industrial complex of the USSR in 1920 - 1950: economic growth rates, structure, organization of production and management. - Moscow: ROSSPEN, 1996. - p. 154.*
3. Simonov N. *Military-industrial complex of the USSR in 1920 - 1950: economic growth rates, structure, organization of production and management. - Moscow: ROSSPEN, 1996. - p. 152.*
4. *New history of Uzbekistan. Book II. Uzbekistan during the Soviet colonial period ... - 440 pages*
5. Golovanov A. Saidov I. *Uzbekistan's contribution to the victory over fascism. Part II. - Samarkand: SamGU, 2006. - P.6.*
6. *Uzbek SSR during the Great Patriotic War. T.1. - S. 112.*
7. *Uzbek SSR during the Great Patriotic War. T.1. - S. 110.*
8. Golovanov A. Saidov I. *The contribution of Uzbekistan to the victory over fascism. Part II. - Samarkand: Sam GU, 2006. - P.6-7.*
9. Nurullin R. *Uzbekistan - the arsenal during the war // (Proceedings of the scientific-theoretical conference). - 1996. p.193.*
10. *National Archive of Uzbekistan Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3774, Page 218.*
11. *Transformation processes in the economy of Uzbekistan during the Second World War: Candidate of Historical Sciences diss. abstract, - Tashkent, 2018. Page 63.*



12. Shavrov V. *History of aircraft designs in the USSR 1938-1950. 2nd ed.* - Moscow: Mashinostroenie, 1988. - P. 136.
13. *National Archive of Uzbekistan Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3774, Page 53.*
14. Potemkina M.N. *Salary and social justice in the context of the mobilization model (1941 - 1945).* - Chelyabinsk 2012 - P. 503.
15. *Uzbek SSR during the Great Patriotic War. T.1.* - Tashkent: Fan, 1981. - P. 59.
16. *Soviet economy during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.* Moscow: Nauka, 1970. - P. 155.
17. *The contribution of the working people of Uzbekistan to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.* - Tashkent: Fan, 1975. - P. 69.
18. *Soviet economy during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.* Moscow: Nauka, 1970. - P. 178.
19. Golovanov A. Saidov I. *Uzbekistan's contribution to the victory over fascism. Part II.* - Samarkand: SamGU, 2006. - P. 16.
20. *The contribution of the working people of Uzbekistan to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.* - Tashkent: Fan, 1975. - P. 86.
21. *Essays on the history of the national economy of the USSR.* - Moscow: Gospolitizdat, 1959. P. 355.
22. *National Archive of Uzbekistan Fund 837, Case 32, Work 3260, list 208.*
23. *Soviet economy during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.* Moscow: Science, 1970. - P. 177.
24. Werth A. *Russia in the war 1941-1945. Authorized translation from English.* - Moscow: Military Publishing House, 1967. - P. 149.
25. *Uzbek SSR during the Great Patriotic War. T.1.* - Tashkent: Fan, 1981.
26. *National Archive of Uzbekistan Fund 837, Case 32, Work 3260, list 18.*
27. *National Archive of Uzbekistan Fund 837, Case 32, Work 3260, list 208.*
28. Fazylov H. *Energy of Uzbekistan during the war.* 1996.
29. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Volume 2786, Page 240.*
30. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 2786, Page 3.*
31. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 91, List 8, Volume 301, page 19.*
32. *The national economy of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War 1941 - 1945. Statistical collection.* Moscow, Information and Publishing Center of the State Statistics Committee of the USSR, 1990. - P. 60.
33. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Volume 3521, Page 6.*
34. *Industry of the USSR.* - Moscow: Statistics, 1957. - P. 327, 346-348.
35. *Soviet economy during the Great Patriotic War 1941 - 1945.* - Moscow: Nauka, 1970. - P. 121.
36. Sirojov O. *Industry of Uzbekistan in the war years.* - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1981. p.9.
37. *National archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3318, Page 11.*
38. *Red Uzbekistan. August 20, 1941.*
39. *Red Uzbekistan. August 13, 1941.*
40. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 2784, Page 205.*
41. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3318, Page 14.*
42. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3318, Page 14.*
43. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3740, Page 33.*
44. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3740, Page 112.*
45. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3318, Page 14.*
46. *History of the Second World War (1939 - 1945). T. 6.* - Moscow: Military Publishing House, 1965. - P. 75-76.
47. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3756, Page 301.*
48. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Volume 2563, Page 205.*
49. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 91, List 8, Volume 310, Page 85.*
50. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3318, Page 12.*
51. *National Archive of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, List 32, Collection 3318, Page 13.*
52. *The economic foundation of victory: parallels of history and modernity: Monograph // Under the general editorship of I.V. Karavaevoyu - Moscow: Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2015. - P. 279.*
53. Serazetdinov B. *Mobilization economy of Western Siberia during the Great Patriotic War: historiography of the problem. Mobilization model of the economy: the historical experience of Russia in the twentieth century: a collection of materials of the II All-Russian scientific conference.* - Chelyabinsk: 2012. - P. 85.