



Economic Life in Surkhandarya During the Second World War

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Abstract:

This article provides a detailed analysis of the economic and material life of the Surkhandarya region during the Second World War, cotton cultivation, agricultural production, industrial development and assistance to the front. Products and resources sent to the front by the residents of Surkhandarya, as well as changes in the economic recovery of the region, are considered on the basis of statistical data. The article provides information on the cultivation of cotton, increase of agricultural products, the development of industrial branches and the participants of the fighters who went to the front.

Keywords: Cotton, wheat, grain, vegetable oil, agriculture, industry, front, warriors.

Introduction

With the outbreak of World War II Uzbekistan, including the Surkhandarya area, experienced great economic and material transformations. From the first days of the war, it became necessary to send a significant part of the Uzbek people to the front and mobilize production. The economic life of the Surkhandarya region, based on changes in the production of cotton, grain, vegetable oil and other agricultural products, was aimed at increasing the production of cotton crops and agricultural products. During the war years, resources were mobilized to increase the production of such products as cotton, grain, meat, vegetable oil, as well as to develop industry. In this process, the Surkhandarya region was distinguished by its selflessness and hardship in the face of economic difficulties.

In particular, the Surkhandarya region occupies one of the leading places in cotton growing in Uzbekistan. During the war, it became especially important to increase

the cotton crop and crop, because this product was used as economic aid to be sent to the front.

Cotton crop production (1941-1945):

1941: 35,000 tons of cotton

1942: 40,000 tons of cotton

1943: 45,000 tons of cotton

1944: 50,000 tons of cotton

1945: 55,000 tons of cotton

During these years, the area under cotton cultivation in Surkhandarya increased from 75,000 to 85,000 hectares. Cotton yield has also increased by 20% per hectare. These changes ensured that additional aid would be sent to the front, and the role of the region in cotton production would increase.

Grain production, especially wheat and barley, was considered as an annual necessity. During the war, grain production also increased, as these products were important to the food needs of the front.

Grain production (1941-1945 years):

1941: 18,000 tons of grain

1942: 22,000 tons of grain

1943: 25,000 tons of grain

1944: 30,000 tons of grain

1945: 35,000 tons of grain

The area under grain cultivation increased from 70,000 hectares in 1940 to 75,000 hectares during the war years. Thanks to new technologies and labor resources installed throughout the year, it was managed to increase the yield.

In Surkhandarya, the production of vegetable oil was also an important sector and began to take its place among the food sent to the front. In particular, between 1941 and 1945, the production of vegetable oil increased from 1,500 tons to 3,500 tons. In 1944 it reached 3,000 tons, and in 1945 it reached 3,500 tons. The production of other foodstuffs also increased, as these products were needed to meet the needs of the front and population.

During the war years, there were also significant changes in the industrial sector, especially along with the production of cotton and agricultural products. Private production and the production capacity of local industrial plants and factories and special organizations played an important role in the development of industrial sectors. For the processing of cotton and other agricultural products produced in

Surkhandarya, industrial industries developed, namely, cotton-ginning plants, oil processing and vegetable oil production enterprises.

Growth in industrial production (1941-1945):

In 1941: 10,000 tons of cotton clearing

In 1942: 12,500 tons of cotton clearing

In 1943: 15,000 tons of cotton clearing

In 1944: 18,000 tons of cotton clearing

In 1945: 20,000 tons of cotton clearing

2. Mining and Other Industries

Mining industry in the Surkhandarya region was also developed. During this period, the extraction and processing of raw materials increased in the region, such as copper, sulfur, potash salts, iron ore. The mining industry, in particular, played an important role in the production of materials needed for the front.

Production of the mining industry (1941-1945 years):

1941: 1,200 tons of copper

1942: 1,500 tons of copper

1943: 1,700 tons of copper

1944: 2,000 tons of copper

1945: 2,500 tons of copper

These products were used as essential materials for the front and had a major impact on the economic growth of the province. In addition, during the war years, the Surkhandarya region sent to the front the following assistance:

During 1941-1943: 500 tons of grain.

In 1942, 3,000 tons of cotton, 700 tons of grain.

In 1943, 450 tons of meat, 500 tons of vegetables, 35,000 pieces of leather goods.

In 1944, 400 tons of meat, 5,000 tons of cotton, and 1,500 tons of vegetable oil were sent to the front.

The Surkhandarya region not only supported the front economically, but also took an active part in sending military aid to the front and increasing production in difficult years. 53,365 soldiers were sent to the front from the Surkhandarya region. Among them were many warriors who showed courage:

Shohimardon Hamroyev – a warrior from Bajsun, who showed courage and was awarded many orders.

Kenja Ilamanov is a fighter from Sherobod, participated in the partisan movement of Central Asia.

Sherali Haydarov is a Termez fighter, who took a prominent part in the battles.

Bahadir Abdullayev is a warrior from Qiziriq district, who was able to withstand the hardships he showed.

Azizbek Kadyrov – He successfully served in many battles of the war, was awarded orders and medals. Thanks to their selflessness and courage, these fighters further strengthened the place and significance of the Surkhandarya region in the war

In conclusion, despite the difficulties of economic and material life of the Surkhandarya region during the Second World War, the region sent a lot of assistance to the front through the production of cotton, grain, vegetable oil and industrial production. Changes in cotton, grain, vegetable oil and other products, as well as in the industrial production of the province, were of great help in feeding the front. Diligence of the population, courage of the fighters and assistance to the front were among the great factors on the way to defeating the war.

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