



## **LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR YEARS: ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS (1941-1945)**

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### **Abstract:**

War in the years industry of enterprises To Uzbekistan relocation as a result, the production capacity of light industry was also focused on the implementation of military tasks and from the news big in scope work go ahead owner was of modern light industrial enterprises, Central In Asia , including Uzbekistan building to be done necessary turned and carved .

**Keywords:** Industry enterprises, electric energy, power station, Uzbekistan Compartment, plenum, hydroelectric station, metallurgy, factory, Uzbekistan USSR People 's Commissars Soviet, issi q lik power station.

### **Introduction**

From the very first day of the war , the production capacities of light industry were also directed to fulfilling military orders. In the current conditions, light industry needed to quickly provide the front with clothing. Like other industries, light industry was also forced to adapt to war conditions. Before World War II, the share of light industry enterprises in the production of products for the army was not very large. Only sewing enterprises partially produced clothing for the army. Now, based on domestic capabilities, it was necessary to significantly increase the production of military products.

In order to fulfill this task, first of all, consumer goods and products produced in peaceful conditions and their quantity were reduced. Sewing enterprises clothes, overcoat. The leather-fur and shoe industries switched to producing hats, boots, military shoes, short coats, gloves and other products.

However, during the war years, the transition of light industry in Uzbekistan to a military path was quite difficult. The main problems and difficulties in this regard



were the need to master new products and new technologies, search for new raw materials and direct them to production in conditions of significantly reduced material and technical resources, raw materials, and labor.

The supply of products necessary for light industry (zipper, buttons, hooks, chains, etc.) imported to Uzbekistan stopped during the war. At the same time, with the outbreak of war, capital funds allocated to the industry decreased. For example, in 1942, the plan for state funds allocated to the industry was implemented by only 21.5% according to the People's Commissariat of Textile Industry of the Uzbek SSR, and by only 5.8% according to the People's Commissariat of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR.

With the outbreak of war, the production capacities of the light industry of the Uzbek SSR began to fulfill military orders. Leather goods manufacturing enterprises supplied aviation, automobile and tractor, tank and other military sectors with products. For example, in 1941, the Tashkent Saddlery Factory produced products for the front worth a total of 504,000 rubles, while in 1942 it produced 4,885,000 rubles, or 9 times more.

By the end of December 1941, Uzbek light and domestic industry had supplied the front with 7,417 cotton jackets, 5,852 raincoats, 22,250 pairs of long gloves, 3,269 puffer jackets, 60,902 hats, 15,400 pairs of boots, 23,852 pairs of socks, 9,770 short gloves, 2,937 cotton trousers and other warm clothing.

From the beginning of 1942, the republic's light industry enterprises also increased their production of products for the front on the basis of military orders. In the first half of 1942, the M. Gorky sewing factory team fulfilled the plan for the production of products for the front by 107.9 percent, the Krasnaya Zarya sewing factory by 102.3 percent, the Volodarsky sewing factory by 111.7 percent, and factory No. 8 by 147.8 percent.

By August 25, 1941, a total of 29 light industry enterprises and two enterprises of local industrial importance were relocated from the western regions of the USSR to the Uzbek SSR. Of these, 9 were weaving factories, the Krasny Shveynik factory from Kharkov, factories No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 from Rostov, the V.V. Volodarsky sewing factory from Dnepropetrovsk, Dnepropetrovsk sewing factories, etc.; At the same time, two Rostov and Taganrog shoe factories, the Mogilev furniture factory, Moscow leather factories, the Dubitel oil-extract plant, and the Kulyansk leather factories were relocated.



These relocated light industry enterprises were relocated to the regions of the republic in the following order: 4 enterprises were relocated to Samarkand region, 4 to Andijan region, 9 to Fergana region, 1 to Namangan region, and 13 to Tashkent region.

The production equipment and technologies of factories and enterprises relocated to Uzbekistan were combined with local similar enterprises in the republic. For example, the Rostov shoe factory was combined with Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara shoe factories, and the Mogilev furniture factory with Tashkent furniture factories, and began to produce products for the front. The relocated enterprises brought with them up to 20-30 percent of their skilled workers and engineering technicians. They also taught local workers their trade secrets.

However, the placement of the relocated enterprises and ensuring their full operation was achieved with great difficulties and overcoming the shortcomings of the war years. Therefore, their share in the republic's light industry increased from year to year. For example, the share of relocated enterprises in the total light industry output in the republic was 29.8 percent in 1942, while this figure was 39.5 percent in 1945.

Between 1942 and 1943, a hemp spinning and weaving factory was built and put into operation in Tashkent, a silk weaving factory in Margilan, and other textile enterprises.

Weaving and sewing enterprises began to completely fulfill military orders, and although it seemed easy from the outside to transfer the work of this industry to the military path, it was necessary to replace previously produced goods with special products that required many times more labor. Between 1941 and 1943, the production of special fabrics for the needs of the front increased by 12.5 times, and connecting materials by 21 times. In October 1941, all light industry enterprises of Uzbekistan switched to fulfilling defense orders.

Uzbekistan supplied hundreds of thousands of meters of fabrics and clothing to the front. The Stalin Tashkent Garment Factory, one of the largest textile factories in the Soviet Union, also produced products mainly for the front during the war years. The factory was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of January 24, 1944 for its timely and efficient fulfillment of the government's instructions on providing the army



with various items and equipment and for fulfilling a special assignment of the State Defense Committee.

During the war years, a number of new industrial enterprises were built and put into operation in our republic. In particular, in the Bukhara region, the Bukhara cotton ginning plant, a spinning mill that could spin 4 thousand tons of yarn per day into 10-12 thousand skeins, and a leather and fur factory that could produce 300 tons of products per year were built and put into operation. The construction of a fat and oil plant in Gijduvan and a superphosphate plant in Kogon began. Also, in 1942, 170 thousand soums of repair work was carried out at the Bukhara meat processing plant.

In 1942-1943, a spinning factory was built and put into operation in the city of Andijan. This enterprise spun 5,000 tons of yarn into skeins per day and began supplying raw materials to the regional artels. The factory began producing products in February 1943.

The young people of the Volodarsky sewing factory in Andijan worked selflessly during the war years, sewing clothes worth 350,000 soums for soldiers at the front, beyond the plan.

By mid-1943, the Krasnaya Zarya factory in Tashkent sent warm clothing such as cotton vests and jackets worth 500,000 soums to soldiers at the front. The 900 women working at this factory worked selflessly, joining the labor competition.

In 1943, hundreds of workers, engineers, and employees of the Stalin Tashkent Textile Plant were awarded orders and medals of the USSR government for their excellent performance of government orders to equip the army with equipment and for their timely fulfillment of special assignments from the Defense Committee.

“VLKSM XX Yilligi” sewing factory in Bukhara mastered the production of 19 different types of products during the war years. The enterprise produced products both for the front and for the needs of the population. A large part of the products manufactured at the factory were sent to the front. During the entire war, 21 million 573 thousand soums worth of products manufactured by factory workers were sent to the front.

In addition, the factory team saved 8,000 meters of fabric in 80 days and produced 20 children's suits, 17 electric heaters, 100 fleece blankets, mattresses, and sheets for the families of front-line workers.



During the war years, the "Indloshka" shoe factory, wine factory, and karakul tanneries in Bukhara, which processed karakul skins, also contributed their due share to the victory with the products they produced to meet the needs of the front. The Karakul plant, located in the city of Bukhara, was also put into military operation. The plant's workers fulfilled the daily plan by 162.5 percent on June 26, 1941, 157 percent on June 27, and 186.6 percent on June 28.

During the Second World War, 195 industrial enterprises and more than three thousand small enterprises operated in the Samarkand region, most of which were light and food industry enterprises. They employed a total of 17.3 thousand workers. All enterprises produced industrial products worth 926.5 million soums per year at 1941 prices. Food industry enterprises accounted for 53 percent of the total industrial output produced in the Samarkand region, and textile enterprises (including a cotton ginning plant) for 31 percent. The sector of heavy and metalworking industries was not very large. The share of heavy industry in all industrial products produced in the region was only 11 percent, and the share of metalworking enterprises was only 5 percent.

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