



Organizational Skills Of Usman Yusupov In The Second World War

Rakhman Mukhammadiev

National University Of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek Lecturer At The Department Of History Of Uzbekistan

Journal Website:

<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

Based on the study and objective analysis of both archival materials and foreign literature, the article examines the activities of Usman Yusup during the Second World War, including his role in rallying people to support the front, providing the front with the necessary ammunition, clothing, food, and also his role in the evacuation of people from Eastern Europe and in the rapid localization of factories in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, Usman Yusupov, Second World War, Production, Industry, Evacuation, Organizer, Communist, Front, Leadership.

INTRODUCTION

From the very first days of the war, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan under the leadership of Usman Yusupov acted in the vanguard of the struggle of the working people of the republic for the mobilization of material and human resources to repulse the enemy, for the restructuring of

the entire economy of Uzbekistan on a war footing.

The most important task of the party organization and all working people of Uzbekistan was to prepare reserves and supply the army with everything necessary. These

main directions in the activities of party and Soviet bodies in the rear were clearly defined by the Directive of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the USSR Council of People's Commissars of June 29, 1941 in which all party and Soviet organizations were required , to ensure the supply of the Army with everything necessary"[1].

METHODS

The methodology for writing this article is based on the principles of independence and the concept of a civilizational approach to the historical process. Also, speaking about the methodology of the article, I would like to emphasize that we used the methods of selection and classification of material, comparative analysis of the facts, opinions, and conclusions, and the method of historicism and objectivity. The principle of historicism and objectivity made it possible to study the historiography of the issue in its species diversity.

The materials published in the article characterize Usman Yusupov as an ardent patriot, a talented agitator, a fiery tribune of the party, who managed to convey a patriotic appeal to the hearts of every inhabitant of the republic.

In the first months of the war alone, the military registration and enlistment offices of the republic received more than 32 thousand applications from volunteers with a request to send them to the front, including 23860 employees from party organizations [2].

“In the shortest possible time to create a powerful defense industry, - said Usman Yusupov - to supply the Red Army with everything necessary - this is the most important requirement for the Bolsheviks of

Uzbekistan in the days of the Great Patriotic War” [3].

RESULTS

Usman Yusupov paid great attention to the development of the republic's industry. Under his direct leadership and participation, about a hundred evacuated enterprises were placed and put into operation.

Schoolchildren, students of universities and technical schools, as well as employees of various institutions, provided enormous assistance in unloading and transporting the evacuated equipment, which freed the heads of local industrial enterprises from the need to interrupt workers and employees from work.

The prompt transportation of equipment from the evacuated enterprises was facilitated by the activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Uzbekistan, aimed at placing them closer to railway lines and in cities with a large population.

With the head of Usman Yusupov, the government of Uzbekistan has shown a lot of energy and perseverance to provide the evacuated enterprises with production facilities and housing. This was how one of the most difficult tasks of locating the evacuated enterprises was solved.

In August 1943, at the congress of teachers, Usman Yusupov said that during the two years of the war, due to the installation of evacuated enterprises and the construction of new ones, 80 plants and factories began to work in the republic. This made it possible to increase industrial production by two and a half times in comparison with the pre-war level. And the share of industrial products in the republic in 1943 was 75-77% [4].

In 1941-1943 years the basic production assets of large-scale industry increased by one billion rubles. The structure of industry has radically changed. Such important industries as aviation, machine building, heavy and medium mechanical engineering, electrical equipment and others were created. The republic's industry began to produce mainly military products. Thus, Uzbekistan became one of the arsenals of the Soviet Army. In all this, of course, was the great merit of Usman Yusupov. For exemplary fulfillment of government assignments for the restoration of enterprises, the production of ammunition and weapons by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in July 1943, Usman Yusupov was awarded the Order of Lenin.

The Great Patriotic War posed difficult tasks for the Communist Party of Uzbekistan to restructure agriculture in accordance with wartime requirements. In a short time, in conditions of an acute shortage of labor and material resources, it was necessary to ensure not only the fulfillment of the agricultural production plan, but also an increase in agricultural products to meet the needs of the front.

Therefore, Usman Yusupov was constantly in the field of vision. the problem of the rise of agriculture. The interests of the front required a significant part of the sown area to be switched to sowing grain, potatoes, beets and other types of vegetables and melons. This naturally led to a reduction in the gross harvest of raw cotton.

During the war years, Soviet Uzbekistan handed over to the state 4806 thousand tons of raw cotton, 1282 thousand poods of grain, 54,1 thousand tons of silk cocoons, 195 thousand tons of shala, 57,5 thousand tons of fruits and grapes, 36 thousand tons dried fruits, 159 thousand tons of meat, 22,3

thousand tons of wool and many other products [5].

In this decisive period for the Soviet Union, all the ideological work of Usman Yusupov and her combat detachment, the party organization of Uzbekistan, was subordinated to a common task - the fight against the German fascist invaders.

Militant political propaganda and agitation in the conditions of the Second World War became extremely important. Their various forms and methods, aimed at explaining to the working people the priority tasks in the brutal war against fascism, rallying them around the Communist Party, meeting the needs of the front, characterize the published speeches of Usman Yusupov at plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Uzbekistan, rallies, meetings of workers, as well as his article [6].

The meeting of the intelligentsia of the city of Tashkent, convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Uzbekistan on December 28, 1941 [7], was of great importance in determining the main directions in the activities of workers in the literature and art of the republic in wartime conditions. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Uzbekistan, Usman Yusupov, who spoke at it, noting the increased demands of the party on the workers of the cultural front in the ideological and political education of the working people, urged them to widely reflect in their work the greatness of the patriotic feat of the working people of the republic and the entire Soviet people, manifested in heroic battles on the war fronts, everyday hard work in the rear, in noble deeds to help the evacuated population and also others, to vividly tell in their works about the glorious

history of the Uzbek people, instilling a sense of legitimate pride in their republic.

Usman Yusupov often met with scientists, spoke among the scientific community and consulted with them in solving major national economic problems. The multifaceted and wide range of scientific research problems, due to the need to mobilize the republic's natural and economic resources for the needs of the front, determined the further expansion of the network of scientific institutions. In 1943, on the territory of the Uzbek SSR, there were 19 research institutes, 23 different scientific stations, 3 observatories, 11 museums and 6 other research institutions [7].

An outstanding event in the cultural life of the republic during the war years was the creation of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. At the solemn meeting dedicated to its opening, on November 18, 1943, Usman Yusupov spoke [9]. A scientific person, he said: "must be a revolutionary person in order to skillfully solve the tasks set before him, to find ways to solve all issues, relying on the people, to be able to raise them and create resources for the implementation of all our affairs, to be able to use these resources. At the same time, we must take into account that we have not used many resources yet, that here we have a lot of work to do. You must help in finding and using all these resources for our Motherland, for our people. The meaning of the organization Academician of Sciences was precisely this"[8].

During the war, thousands of children, women and the elderly were evacuated to Uzbekistan from the front-line regions. Usman Yusupov showed great concern for them. In each of his speeches, he called on the Uzbek people and party organizations to pay maximum attention to them.

By the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR in October 1941, the Central Children's Evacuation Center was organized. He served children from 3 to 16 years old. Through him in 1941-1943. 38983 children passed. They arrived from different cities in the Western regions of the USSR [9].

During the war, more than one million people arrived in Uzbekistan, including 200 thousand children [10]. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the government of the republic did a lot of organizational work to receive and accommodate them.

In addition, many prominent figures of science, culture and art were evacuated to Uzbekistan. Usman Yusupov was directly involved in creating the necessary conditions for their creative work in Uzbekistan.

Developing patriotic qualities in children, as well as in the adult population, Usman Yusupov actively used the creative potential of literary and art workers, both Uzbek and evacuees. For example, on January 12, 1942, Tashkent hosted a meeting of excellent students of Tashkent schools with war heroes, writers and artists. A. Tolstoy, H. Alimdzhani, K. Chukovsky, A. Raikin spoke. The participants of the meeting adopted an appeal to all schoolchildren of Uzbekistan with a call to strengthen discipline, master knowledge more deeply, and prepare themselves for the defense of the Motherland. In January 1942, the collective of the Tashkent Russian Drama Theater named after I. M. Gorky, responding to the call of the Moscow Theater. Vakhtangov to raise funds for the construction of the Soviet Artist squadron, donated a two-day salary for the construction of aircraft and decided to play several unscheduled performances in order to

contribute another 25 thousand, urging all the theaters of Uzbekistan to follow this example. Various events have been held to support this initiative. For example, on February 8, 1942 a concert was held in Tashkent, in which M. Zharov, L. Ruslanova, M. Mironova, Y. Levitan, M. Garkavi, M. Aleksandrovich and other famous artists took part. The entire collection from the concert was transferred to the fund for the construction of the anti-tank squadron "Soviet Artist" [11].

The Uzbek people under the leadership of Usman Yusupov and the state bodies of Uzbekistan have honorably fulfilled their duty to the evacuated population from the fraternal republics.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, headed by Usman Yusupov, carried out titanic work to mobilize the communists to solve the most complex military-economic and military-political tasks, achieved clarity in work, solid discipline and increased responsibility for the assigned task.

Wartime tasks required structural changes in the party organs of the republic. In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, a department of weapons and ammunition, a military department of schools and universities, a department of construction and building materials of state farms, a department of political work, and a personnel sector of labor reserves were created.

On June 24, the Victory Parade took place in Moscow on Red Square. Usman Yusupov was among the participants in this historic event. In the evening he was invited to a festive banquet in the Kremlin. Here he learned about the awarding of his military order - the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st degree. And even earlier, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for outstanding achievements in industry,

agriculture, science, culture and art of the republic in December 1944 awarded him the third Order of Lenin.

Sharaf Rashidov, a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Sharaf Rashidov, praised the party and organizational activities of Usman Yusupov: "He was distinguished by firm consistency in actions and great competence in business, sociability and kindness, availability, efficiency, irreconcilability to shortcomings...

And how was Usman Yusupov able to unite people, consult with them, take care of them! He enjoyed well-deserved authority and respect among all... He was loved, he was recognized by his tired face scorched by the sun and wind "[12].

CONCLUSION

A lot can be said about the events held in this vein at the initiative of the head of the republic, this is evidenced by the numerous archival data compiled in the Book of Memory of Uzbekistan. Usman Yusupov left an indelible mark in the memory of the Uzbek people as a tireless worker, a talented and hardworking organizer of logistic work, educational and educational work among the population, who made a significant contribution to the Victory in World War II. And therefore, in the memory of the Uzbek people, Usman Yusupov will remain as a man with outstanding abilities, referred to with love, respect and reverence as the "Marshal of the rear".

REFERENCES

1. The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences

- and plenums of the Central Committee. M., 1971, T. 6, P. 18.
2. Kalymbetov J. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan in the Struggle for the Development of Industry and Transport during the Great Patriotic War. Tashkent, Fan, 1966, pp. 13.
3. Yusupov U. The current moment and the tasks of party political work. Report at the meeting of the Tashkent party activists on October 20, 1941, Tashkent, 1941, pp. 5.
4. NA Uz. Fund-58, inventory-19, file-140, sheet-2.
5. Uzbek SSR. Tashkent, Main editorial office of UzSE. 1981, pp. 117.
6. NA Uz. Fond-58, opis-17, delo-252, sheets-1-13.
7. Kalymbetov J. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan in the Struggle for the Development of Industry and Transport during the Great Patriotic War. Tashkent, Fan, 1966, pp. 137.
8. NA Uz. Fond-58, opis-19, delo-145, sheets-1-34.
9. NA Uz. Fund-58, inventory-18, file-892, sheets-21-22.
10. History of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, Fan va texnologiya, 2011. pp. 267.
11. Book of memory. The Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Main edition of Encyclopedias, 1995. - 540 p.
12. Sharaf Rashidov. Collected works in 5 volumes, T. 5, Moscow, Fiction, 1980, p. 391-392.
13. Ochildiyev, F. (2019). Trade relations between Bukhara and India in the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. Actual Problems of Applied Sciences Journal World, (4), 13-19.
14. Ochildiev, F. B. (2020). Social relationship and tax types in the XIX-XX century in Bukhara Emirate. International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, 9(1), 723-729.
15. Muhamedov, Y. K. (2019). The history of commercial economical-cultural relations of Tashkent oasis. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10(78), 579-582.
16. Yoqubjon Muhamedov. (2021). Chach As The Administrative Center Of The Western Khanate. International Scientific and Current Research Conferences, 1(01), 75-79.
17. Muhamedov, Y. (2021). The study of control system of chach's oasis by foreign researchers in early middle ages. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(3), 2442-2448.
18. Muhamedov, Y. (2021, November). Chach As The Administrative Center Of The Western Khanate. In International Scientific and Current Research Conferences (pp. 75-79).
19. Muhamedov, Y. K. (2019). The history of commercial economical-cultural relations of Tashkent oasis. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10(78), 579-582.