

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRIES, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE WAR YEARS.

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Abstract: From December 14, 1941, workers of military enterprises had the status of being mobilized for war; in 1941, 18,765 people completed these courses; enterprises of the People's Commissariats of the Center fulfilled military production plans in July by 66.9%, in August by 31.8%, in September by 50%.

Key words: 3.9 thousand students, Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, 21 out of 30 enterprises, MTS (machine and tractor stations), 31 FZT (factory training).

In August-September 1941, women made up 80% of the students at short-term courses for training tractor drivers, opened at the MTS and mechanization schools of Uzbekistan. For example, in 1941, 18,765 people completed these courses, of which 12,428 were women. In the Samarkand region alone, 3.9 thousand people completed mechanic training courses in 1943, of which 85% were women. Even in the last years of the war, the number of women employed in industrial production and transport increased. If in 1940, women's employment in the cotton gin industry did not exceed 30%, then in 1945 this figure was 70%. The number of women in the food industry increased from 43% to 62%, and on the railway transportidagi xizmatda ayollar The

number of locomotive stokers increased by 17%, or 3 times, the number of locomotive repair mechanics increased by 26%, and the number of locomotive repair mechanics increased by 39%.

Due to the lack of sufficient skills and equipment among workers, not all enterprises could produce military products. For example, out of 30 enterprises of the USSR People's Commissariat of Agriculture intended for the production of military products, 21 did not have the necessary equipment at all. In Uzbekistan, not all enterprises were able to successfully transfer production to a war footing, and some enterprises were unable to establish the production of military products. Due to improper planning and inefficient use of equipment, enterprises of the People's Commissariats of the Center fulfilled plans for the production of military products in July by 66.9%, in August - by 31.8%, in September - by 50%.

The shortage of labor, especially skilled personnel, and production equipment significantly affected the failure to fulfill plans. Unskilled workers who replaced those who had gone to the front needed time to master the new technology. The situation began to improve as workers' skills improved and equipment and technologies at enterprises adapted to the production of military products. In October 1941, 51% of the products manufactured by enterprises in the republic were produced for military orders. In November 1941, 63 of the 137 enterprises operating in Tashkent were fully or partially converted to the production of military products. However, the labor shortage was becoming increasingly noticeable. Office workers, housewives, and students were involved in production. From December 14, 1941, employees of military enterprises had the status of being mobilized for the war and attached to these enterprises. Severe punishments were applied to violators of labor discipline. Those who left the enterprises without permission were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 8 years. However, during the years of war within the country, including in Uzbekistan, people worked selflessly, without excessive pressure "from above". The sharp increase in the number of the working class in the Uzbek SSR was also achieved at the expense

of young children, that is, minors. The labor reserve system was to play a significant role in preparing young people for work. Based on these goals, by the end of 1942, 31 additional FZT (factory and plant training) schools were opened, in which 15,320 students aged 15 to 18 studied.

At the end of 1943, there were 25 FZT schools, 10 vocational schools and 4 railway educational institutions in the republic, in which 57 thousand young men and women studied. All these young workers, who made up the personnel reserve of the republic, joined the teams of industrial enterprises, enriched their knowledge with the experience of leading workers in production. Consequently, their hard work was reflected in the high quality of the products they produced and brought results.

By 1944, there were 14 vocational schools and 45 FZT schools. They were trained according to an accelerated program. From the very first days of the war, mass training of workers in short-term courses, using individual and brigade apprenticeship methods, became especially widespread. During the 17 months of the war, 23.3 thousand young people (aged 14-17) were trained in mass professions in special schools and sent to the industry of the republic as a workforce. For example, in 1945, the FZU in Chirchik trained more than 360 skilled workers of various professions for work in construction. This educational institution graduated specialists in the specialty of masons, plasterers, carpenters, fitters and mechanics, who were sent to the national economy.

At the bicycle factory, which was relocated from Kharkov to Bukhara in November 1941, 1,065 people prepared and successfully passed the technical exam during 6 months of 1942. By mid-1942 In the year, 250 people were trained at the plant, as well as 175 students of factory and plant training (FZT). In accordance with the resolution of the Bukhara Regional Executive Committee, adopted on December 10, 1943, special courses for the training of turners and fitters were opened at the plant, which prepared not only workers, but also qualified workers for the MTS operating in the region. For example, from December 15, 1943 to April 15, 1944, 25 people who completed this training course in the profession of fitter were sent to MTS in the

regions. During the war years, young workers of industrial enterprises showed initiative, and a movement among young people for the development of related professions developed. This was an act in which a worker of a certain profession took on one, two, and sometimes several related professions, and when his or her vacancy arose, he or she also worked instead of workers who had gone to the front, thus not noticing their absence. This was especially common among working women. For example, at the end of 1941, more than 4,000 women worked at the Tashkent Textile Factory alone, operating several different types of machines, exceeding the established production targets in all industries. At the Kinap factory in Samarkand, more than 200 young workers tried their hand at several professions and mastered them.

During the war years, the experience of training female workers by attaching them to production teams and experienced, highly qualified craftsmen was also widely used in enterprises and organizations of the republic. For example, a worker at the Progress artel in the city of Termez, Davkhanova, managed to teach her profession to 60 women. A worker at the Uchkun artel in Karshi, Karshieva, trained 12 colleagues in 5 months, a worker at the Karshi sewing factory, Alekseyeva, trained 20 students, and a master at the Bukhara shoe factory, Bashkirova, taught her profession to 30 workers. As a result of the measures taken, 105,673 workers for industrial enterprises were trained in mass professions in the Uzbek SSR in just two years of the war, 73 thousand of whom were trained during industrial practice at industrial enterprises, mainly women and young people mastered the secrets of the profession. This significantly increased the number of people working in the republic's industry. If in September 1940, 141.6 thousand workers and employees were employed in the republic's industry, then by the last years of the war, 196.2 thousand workers and employees selflessly worked. However, most of these figures were calculated by adding together the workers and engineering and technical workers who arrived with the enterprises transferred to the Uzbek SSR.

Undoubtedly, the difficulties of the war period affected the state of the military economy of both the republic and the country as a whole. Industrial enterprises were forced to resume work, machines were installed in workshops at the same time as the walls were being reconstructed, and even in roofless buildings, factory machines were installed and products were manufactured. The weather was very cold, and instead of skilled workers, teenagers and women who had just finished school worked. Although the quality of the products did not meet the standard, young people, women and old people were eager to work tirelessly day and night. In February 1942, "Work not only for yourself, but also for your son, brothers and husband at the front!" The slogan spread widely. The workers of the Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand regions were the first to join this.

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