

Help of Bukharians to the Western Territories Freed From Fascism

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ANNOTATION

This article contains stories about the help and support of the people of Bukhara to the western regions during the World War II. In this case, the delivery of agricultural products, that is, food and warm clothes, was highlighted based on the sources. In addition, the great contribution of Bukharan people to the victory achieved during the World War II is highlighted.

KEYWORDS: Fascism, front, press, reporter, editor, responsible secretary, newspaper, lieutenant, sergeant, major.

Introduction

The battles with the Nazis became a common cause of the peoples living in all the republics of the former Soviet Union. Every republic, including Uzbekistan, became a supplier of the Red Army in supplying the front with weapons, ammunition, clothing and food. During the difficult years of the war, people became brothers and went to the defense of the Motherland.

Mass heroism and steadfast will were shown in the battles against the enemy. They completely crushed the fascist invaders and saved the peoples of the world from suffering and destruction. After the war, the restoration of the national economy became an unforgettable national feat [1.p.3].

Uzbeks, including Bukharans, fought heroically against the German-Nazi invaders and provided practical help in quickly restoring the economy of the liberated areas and getting them back on their feet.

Discussion

The enemy looted and destroyed cities and villages excessively. Therefore, the scope of the work to restore the territories freed from the enemy, to create sufficient living and working conditions for the population was very large. Nazi invaders completely destroyed 1,710 cities and urban settlements and more than 70,000 villages in the occupied regions.

It left about 25 million people homeless, more than 15 thousand industrial enterprises employing 4 million workers were destroyed. The Nazi army destroyed or took away 239,000 km of power lines and 175,000 metal cutting machines.

The enemy destroyed 65,000 railways, 4,100 railway stations, more than 36,000 post offices, telephone stations and other communication nodes [2.c.37-38].

Almost no large industrial enterprises remained in the lands occupied by the enemy. Railway and river transport were completely out of order. The agriculture of the occupied territories suffered no less than the industry. The Nazi army destroyed 98,000 collective farms, 1,876 state farms, and 2,890 tractor-trailers and their equipment was taken to Germany. The enemy lost 3/1 of the

country's national wealth in the temporarily occupied territories. The damage caused by the enemy is 2 trillion 600 billion soums [3.27-28]

The restoration of the national economy of the regions liberated from the enemy has become the primary task of the government of the former USSR. In addition, it was necessary to carry out reconstruction work in the conditions of destroyed enterprises, burned-out dwellings, insufficient labor, materials, equipment and food products. While the battles were being fought on the fronts, all the peoples of the former USSR, including the Uzbeks, among them the workers of the Bukhara region, showed unparalleled heroism and began to restore the economy of the liberated territories.

The people of Bukhara sent industrial equipment, construction materials, grain, black raisins, food products, clothing, shoes and other consumer goods to the liberated regions.

This assistance was provided in the context of a shortage of qualified personnel, construction materials and food in the region itself [2.p.44].

Local industrial workers in Bukhara region made plates, pans and other household items from metal waste to the liberated regions of Kharkiv region. The factory workers were the first in the republic to start collecting funds for the people of the liberated region. On August 31, 1943, they sent 500 types of electrical appliances, drills, drills, and equipment for 544 types of machine-tractor stations to the workers of Kharkiv.

Polygraphists from Bukhara decided to prepare and send a special printing press to Kharkiv residents as a valuable gift. They gathered all the necessary equipment. The printing house was able to publish newspapers and pamphlets, and there was a printing house for printing posters [3.c.67-68].

Uzbek liaison officers took control of the regions of Dnepropetrovsk region liberated from the enemy in 1943. In this area, 14 telephone stations and semi-automatic telephone stations, 18 radio nodes, 2 contacts of letterpress telegraph equipment, about 10 tons of installation materials, field cables were sent. They also sent 300 liaison officers to help the region.

Bukhara irrigators sent engineers, technicians and water management specialists to the North Caucasus regions to restore the damaged irrigation canals in a short time. Specialists such as Gijduvan water management technician Aslanov Furkat, Eshmurodov Keldiyor, Obidov Botirlar helped the irrigators of the North Caucasus [1.c15-17].

On May 20, 1943, a large rally was held at the Kogon railway station, wishing the Komsomol-youths going to help Stalingrad good luck and calling them to be more active and work hard [7.p.98].

At the rally, the words of Komsomol girl Aydinoy Akhmadjonova sounded like an oath. This is what she had said: As my brother Bobogul fought at the front, I will work hard to restore the hero city of Stalingrad.

The youth of Bukhara, who were leaving for Stalingrad, carried the letter of the Komsomol youth of the whole region. In this letter, all young people of Uzbekistan stated that they will start helping to restore the heroic city of Stalingrad as soon as possible and expressed their oath. The press was informed that the young people who reached Stalingrad in a short time fulfilled their promises with honor.

At the beginning of June 1943, a group of 40 youths, and soon after that a total of 600

Komsomol youths left to restore Stalingrad [4.p.98].

Results

Saliha Jorayeva, Aliyeva, Gubenko and 12 friends went to restore the heroic city of Stalingrad. Their goal was to restore the heroic city as soon as possible.

Shortly after that, a group of young doctors who graduated from Tashkent Medical Institute went to work in Stalingrad region. The selfless work of young people in the devastated city has started to bear great results. In the summer of 1943, the city's railway network began to operate at its pre-war capacity. By the end of November 1943, the city residents living in basements had 370,000 square meters of housing.

Collective farmers of the Bukhara region sent 62 tons of grain, 78 tons of dried fruits, 24 tons of vegetables, 375 kg of melted fat, 2188 pieces of sheepskin, and a large amount of household goods to the residents of the liberated regions.

Even in 1944, the people of Bukhara worked with greater enthusiasm to develop the agriculture of the liberated regions. Our people sent not only livestock products, but also everything necessary for humans to the inhabitants of this region.

In the spring of 1943, Uzbekistan sent 200 tractors, cars and agricultural machines to the liberated regions.

The team of students, teachers, workers and employees of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute welcomed the breaking of the siege of Leningrad with great joy. The team of the institute responded to this joyful event and decided to help Leningrad [4.p.22-32].

The team of professors and teachers of the institute transferred 2 days' salary, other workers and students a day's money to the fund to help Leningraders. The money collected by the team of the institute was 5 thousand soums.

Conclusion

Along with the restoration of the old higher educational institutions, new educational institutions were also established in the regions liberated from the enemy. 12 out of 60 higher educational institutions newly established during the war years were established in the regions of Central Asia. Uzbek scientists of the evacuated institutes and leading scientists of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities established close creative relations with teachers of higher educational institutions. This had an effective impact on the development of production forces in Uzbekistan and the science and culture of the Uzbek people [5.p.13].

The Uzbek people earned the respect, support, and hospitality shown to the evacuated universities, research institutes, theater collectives, literary and artistic figures.

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