



DISTRIBUTION AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MOBILIZED UZBEK LABOR SOLDIERS BY REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the distribution of labor soldiers mobilized from Uzbekistan to construction and production enterprises in the Urals, South Urals, and Siberia, their number, labor efficiency, and their worthy contribution to the victory over fascism

Introduction.

By Resolution No. 2414 of the State Security Council of October 14, 1942 [1], approximately 167,000 people from Uzbekistan were mobilized to more than 113 construction and industrial facilities in the Urals, South Urals, Siberia, and other regions.

Based on the directive sent by the "Department of Mobilization" of the People's Commissariat of Defense to the mobilization department of the Central Asian Military District, the date and territory of the mobilization stage, the number of people to be sent and the destinations are clearly indicated.

The main part.

The rapid outbreak of war dealt a major blow to the metallurgical industry. By this time, in the European part of the country there were more than 60 blast furnaces for the separation of cast iron and ferroalloys from raw materials, more than 200 open-hearth furnaces for the production of steel from a mixture of cast iron and ferrous metals, 164 mills for the production of pipes, and 204 coke oven battery plants. [2;49] In general, about 40% of the population of the region lived in the Malacca region, and 31,850 industrial enterprises, 1,135 mines, 61 large power plants, as well as many light industry and other enterprises operated in these regions.

By the middle of 1941, 2,593 industrial enterprises, more than 11,000 tractors, numerous state and collective farm properties, and about 10 million people had been evacuated from the frontline areas to the East. The evacuation of all property and people was the responsibility of the railways, and about 1.5 million railway cars were used for the evacuation.[3;127]

In 1941, the number of workers and servants in the country was 33.9 million. formed a person, by December 1942 this indicator reached 18.4 million. decreased per person, that is, the difference was 45.72% [4,452,729].

This situation had a significant impact on the Ural regions, and as a result of mass mobilization for World War II, by mid-July 1941, the number of employees in many construction organizations and the People's Commissariat of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy in the regions had decreased by up to 6 times, leaving just over 20% of the workforce and specialists. In particular, 5,000 workers from the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Plant alone were drafted into the Red Army, while the plant was short of 8,855 workers, the Kirov Plant was short of 7,000, and the Chelyabinsk Coal Trust was short of 4,748 workers.[5]

The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of June 26, 1941 "On the Working Hours of Workers and Servants in Wartime" was the first document regulating labor relations during World War II. This Decree established a maximum of 3 hours of overtime per day, and regular and additional holidays were abolished.

The Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of February 13, 1942 "On the mobilization of the able-bodied urban and rural population for production and construction during wartime" became the next regulatory document regulating labor issues. On the basis of this document, men aged 16 to 55 and women aged 16 to 45 who did not work in state institutions and enterprises were recruited to work at industrial facilities, in construction, and in transport. The implementation of this Decree was entrusted to the Committee for Registration and Distribution of Labor under the USSR.

Based on the Resolution No. 2414 of the State Security Council of October 14, 1942 [6], 350,000 workers were mobilized: 100,000 in the coal industry, 25,000 in ferrous metallurgy, 20,000 in non-ferrous metallurgy, 40,000 in the oil industry, 20,000 in the chemical industry, 30,000 in construction, 10,000 in weapons production, 60,000 in the construction of military communications routes, 15,000 in the creation of weapons reserves, 3,000 in communications, and 27,000 in other sectors. [7]

Based on the above decision, workers mobilized from Uzbekistan were divided into 18 commissariats, including the construction of equipment for the front, ammunition, weapons, oil, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and heavy industry, construction, communications and railway construction, production of building materials, and forestry.[8] Along with ordinary workers, miners, underground workers, and guards, they also worked as concrete pourers, bricklayers, electric welders, welders, metal cutters, steel casters, iron smelters, crane operators, machinists, drillers, plumbers, carpenters, plasterers, molders, secretaries, orderlies, mail carriers, commandants, and in general, as "masters" of military industrial production.

By January 15, 1943, 336,000 Central Asians had been mobilized, and the plan had been implemented by 96%. If we analyze the numbers by republic, this plan for Uzbekistan was set at 17,000 people more and was implemented by 111.3%.

During 1942-1945, those mobilized from Uzbekistan worked at 85 industrial and construction facilities in the Urals, 24 in the Chelyabinsk region, 8 in the Chkalov region, and 27 in the Moscow region. [9;98-103]

Within the framework of the research, workers of the labor army in Arkhangelsk, Astrakhan, Afanasevsk, Bashkortostan, Volgograd (Stalingrad), Vysokogorsk, Dzerzhinsky, Zlatousk, Ivanovsk, Izhevsk, Irkutsk, Kameno-Uralsk, Karabash, Karaganda, Kartala, Katav-Ivanovsk, Kemerova, Kizilovsk, Kirov, Kishtim, Kopeysk, Korkino, Krasnoufimsk, Krasnoyarsk,

Magnitogorsk, Mednogorsk, Metizny, Miass, Moscow, Nizhne-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Novotagil, Novotroitsk, Nizhegorod (Gorky), Omsk, Orenburg, Orsk, Penza, Pervouralsk, Perm (Molotov), Samara (Quybyшев), Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Sergo-Orzhonikidze, Siberia, Solikam, Tatarstan, Troitsk, Tula, Udmurtia, Khabarovsk, Chelyabinsk, Chkalov, Chuvashia, Yaroslavl it was found that they worked in construction and industrial facilities.

From October 1942 to 1943, 10,162 people worked in 8 enterprises of the People's Commissariat of Coal Industry, 13,641 in 9 enterprises of the People's Commissariat of Communications, 1,426 in 3 trusts of the People's Commissariat of Oil, 10,410 in 15 construction enterprises, 10,064 in 13 enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, 2,915 in 8 enterprises of non-ferrous metallurgy, 7,724 in 15 enterprises of the chemical industry, 10,764 in 17 factories producing ammunition, 6,414 in 7 factories of the Armaments Commissariat, 1718 in 16 factories of the rubber industry, 17,313 in 6 stations of power plants, and 17,313 in other military industries. 3,360, a total of 95,911 Uzbeks, were employed. [10] The remaining 151,700 Uzbeks were sent to the factories in the above-mentioned regions by the fall of 1943.

During this period, prisoners from the Gulag system camps Aktyubimlag, Altaylag, Arkhbumstroy, Bakallag, Bogoslavlag, Bazhenovkslag, Volzhlag, Vyatlag, Vosturallag, Vorkutlag, Dzhidastroy, Ivdellag, Intlag, Kraslag, Lobvinlag, Ponyshlag, Sevzheldorlag, Solikambumstroy, Krasnoyarsk, Karaganda, Sevurallag, Sevvostlag, Tavdinlag, Nizhne Tagillag, Urallag, Usollag, Unzhlag, Ukhtoizhemlag, Chelyabmetallurgstroy, Chernostochinskag, Shirok-Vilukhstroy were also recruited to work as labor soldiers. Among them were Uzbeks who were repressed in the "great massacre" of 1937-1938.

Labor soldiers selflessly worked in large military industrial production enterprises, producing products for the front. Chelyabinskmetallstroy Trust, Uralmashstroy, Argazistroy, ZIS, MAZIS, Orsk-Khalilovsk Metallurgical Combine, Donbasstyajstroy, Azovstal, Lesdrevmet, Leschermet, Kopeyskkomir, Korkinokomir, Chelyabkomir, Sverdlesdrevmet, Rudbakalstroy, Kirov Tank including dozens of large trusts, enterprises and factories.

The health and physical condition of those mobilized was not taken into account. On top of that, due to the presence of people over 55 years of age and those who are unable to work, who are unfit for work, there have been cases of injury and death among riders. In addition, absenteeism and absenteeism have increased due to heavy work and limited rest.

At the plant No. 78 in Chelyabinsk alone, 58 workers died between February and July 1943. Of these, 1 was aged 20-30, 8 were aged 30-40, 28 were aged 40-50, and 21 were over 50 [11]. Moreover, sources indicate that among them were also disabled people who were physically unfit for labor.

Conclusion.

The "labor soldiers" mobilized from Uzbekistan played a significant role in the relocation, restoration, and reactivation of construction and industrial facilities in distant lands. From June 22, 1941 to 1945, 108,000 aircraft, 95,000 tanks, about 446,000 75 mm caliber guns and mortars, 7,500 naval artillery guns, 12 million rifles, more than 6 million machine guns, about 955,000 machine guns, 427 million shells, 21.4 billion cartridges, 168.3 million grenades, 40 thousand sea mines and torpedoes, 163.1 thousand depth charges, besides thousands and thousands of military equipment, armored tanks, aerial bombs and other weapons delivered to the front [12], they made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism.

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