

## THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR REASONS FOR UZBEKISTAN TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS WAR.

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**Anatation**, World War II began on September 1, 1939. The same German troops invaded Poland from three directions they entered. The war soon engulfed many nations around the world. On June 22, 1941, 191 Nazi divisions (153 of which were directly owned by Germany)

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The war soon engulfed many countries around the world. On June 22, 1941, 191 Nazi divisions (153 of which were directly owned by Germany) closed in on the USSR's borders from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. Thus began a terrible tragedy in the history of the world that no human ear has ever heard or seen. Much has been written about the beginning of the world war, its causes and culprits.

It is no secret today that the main cause and culprit of the Second World War were the ruling circles of Germany and the USSR, primarily Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin. Both invading empires had set themselves the goal of world domination. Both invading states went by various tactical methods to achieve their main strategic goal, one tried to deceive the other, trying to expand their borders and spheres of influence in different ways. But both sides were well aware that a terrible war between the two was inevitable.

In this sense, the August 23, 1939 fatwa of A. Hitler and I. Stalin and the conclusion of a 10-year non-aggression pact between German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and USSR People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs V. Molotov are typical. The world community accepted this agreement as an agreement signed by both savage states with the aim of dividing the world. After the treaty was signed, Germany withdrew from its main rival, the USSR, and shortly thereafter invaded Polish territory on 1 September.

Second, according to the absolute secrecy and secrecy of the treaty, the USSR had armed Germany, which supported Germany not only morally but also materially, and in practice stood up to it. This is evidenced by the top-secret agreement between VM Molotov and Shulenburg, signed on September 28, 1939 and signed on January 10, 1941. The agreement stipulates that the German side must relinquish its claim to the territories of the Baltic states (except part of Lithuania). In return, the USSR agreed to pay Germany \$ 7,500,000 in gold, or 31.5 million German marks. One-eighth of the amount of 31.5 million German marks, or 3,937,500 German marks, was to be paid by the USSR for a period of three months, and the remaining 8G7, or 27,562,500 German marks, was to be paid in gold by February 11, 1941. 'year.

The treaty of August 23, 1939, of course, also served the interests of the great empire of the USSR. First, the USSR, in return for a truce, became "disappointed" with its main and most dangerous rival, Germany. Therefore, he could focus on the Far East, "for the Soviet Union," write West German researchers M. Barch, H. F. Shebesh, and R. Sheppelman. 1939

The situation was dire. He was openly surrounded by enemy troops and completely isolated. In addition, it was at war with Japan, a dangerous rival in the East. "2

Second, the USSR was able to expand its North-West borders freely due to the August agreement with Germany.

The USSR occupied Western Belarus and Western Ukraine in the second half of September 1939, declared war on Finland on 30 November this year, and expanded its northern borders considerably at Finland's expense under the Treaty of 12 March 1940, and finally in the autumn of 1940. As a result of the battles that lasted until the summer, when the Baltic republics were occupied by the Red Army, Germany did not interfere with the USSR, it remained neutral. Third, the USSR gained time by concluding the August

1939 agreement. As early as 1939, it thwarted the plans of the imperialist powers to draw the USSR into war with Germany, primarily Japan, an ally of Germany.

From this point of view, as the President of the USSR, MS Garbachev, put it, "... the USSR-Germany non-aggression pact of August 23 was unquestionable if it remained firm in realistic positions." 3 However, on September 29, 1939, the USSR and the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Border between Germany and Germany was utterly illogical and incomprehensible, making the goals of the USSR claiming world domination even clearer. As a result, the treaty violated the unity of the communist movement and led to the collapse of the Comintern.

Perhaps the next treaty was to play a tactical role in the pursuit of a strategic goal, after all, the Nazi state machine of Germany, led by Hitler, no longer paid attention to this tactical style. . He started a war against the USSR. During the first three weeks of the war, Nazi troops, from 400 km to 450 km in the north-west, from 450 km to 600 km in the west, and 300-350 in the south-west. km into the country. The Hitlerites had invaded Latvia, Lithuania, part of Belarus, and the right bank of Ukraine, approaching the borders of the western regions of the RSFSR. Leningrad, Smolensk, Kiev began to pose a threat. The Soviet Union was in danger of death.

The Communist Party declared the war the Great Patriotic War. The genius of this sect, Stalin, along with the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief, centralized the positions of People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the faction, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Chairman of the State Defense Committee.

All forces were mobilized to defend the country. Why did Uzbekistan take part in this war? Was the war started for the Uzbek people as the Great Patriotic War? No! The war that began was not the Great Patriotic War for Uzbeks. At that time, we really had no homeland, it was occupied by the Russian invaders, we were colonized, we were enslaved. The Uzbek people were forced to take part in this war because they were in colonial slavery. Anyone who refused to go to war would be shot as a traitor, a refugee.

Mass mobilization has been announced in Uzbekistan, as in the rest of the country. In Tashkent, Andijan, Samarkand, Fergana, Bukhara, Karshi, Kokand and other cities and villages, the leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviets held rallies and mobilization meetings. The decisions they made were based on one thing, and that was to fight the enemy ruthlessly. 1156 people in Khorezm region, 1316 in Samarkand region till July 8, 1941, 2933 in August region, 932 people in Tashkent region on June 26, 1941, 1735 people in Fergana region, Andijan 798 people in the region and 267 people in the Namangan region sent to.

The Uzbek people used to send their children to the front with tears in their eyes, longing and pain in their hearts, to return to victory only, to return as heroes, to be worthy of the courage of their ancestors. Our people, with their simple tongues, open hearts, pure hearts, and pure hearts, blindly believed in the false propaganda of the Communist Party and the Soviets. I knew the USSR as my homeland, the Communists believed in the future, the Garden of Eden. Lenin was known as the "genius of the people," and his blind eyes believed that the victims of the repressions of the 1930s were "enemies of the people" by many of our ordinary people.

Due to the mobilization of able-bodied men in the army, there was a shortage of workers and engineers in the manufacturing sector. Therefore, the problem of training was solved, first of all, in factory schools, vocational schools, short-term courses, higher and secondary special educational institutions. and a second specialization was introduced.

Workers in Uzbekistan, especially women, have blamed the country's tragedy for their own tragedy and tragedy.

In July 1941 alone, more than 300 women worked at Ursatevsk station, more than 250 at Samarkand, 220 at the Tashselmash plant, and more than 120 at the Andijan locomotive depot to replace their fathers, grandfathers, and husbands who had gone to the front. worked valiantly. Such a "patriotic" movement has spread throughout Uzbekistan, including in our villages. The Uzbek people have shown miracles of heroism on all fronts, calling the attacks on Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states and the Russian Federation an attack on their homeland, Uzbekistan.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the State Defense Committee, the USSR Gosplan developed a military economic plan for the fourth quarter of 1941 and 1942, which was approved by the Politburo on August 16, 1941. According to the plan, it was decided to relocate industrial enterprises from the western regions of the country to Central Asia, the Urals and Siberia. In a short period of time, from July to November 1941, 1,563 industrial enterprises (including 1,360 of them in the military industry) from Ukraine, Belarus, Moscow and Leningrad were located in the eastern regions of the Union, more than 250 in the Central Asian republics.

The Soviet government was forced to relocate these industrial enterprises to the territories of the Turkic republics out of desperation due to the war. However, before the war, the Soviets did not build or operate any heavy industrial enterprises in Central Asia. Of the more than 250 industrial enterprises located in Central Asia, more than 100 accounted for Uzbekistan. Moscow Aviation Production Association named after VPChkalov, Sumsk Chemical (now Chirchikhimash), Elektrokabel "Krasnoy dvigatel", "Rostselmash", "Krasnoy Aksay", Sumsk compressor and Dnepropetrovsk Karborund plants, Moscow, "Podemnik" and "Elektrostanok" »Plants, Stalingrad Chemical Combine and others. The relocation of such large industrial enterprises to Uzbekistan not only turned our republic into a powerful military defense arsenal of the Soviet Army, but also led to a massive strengthening of the country's economic potential and the growth of industrial production. Along with large industrial enterprises, scientific, educational and cultural institutions, thousands of homeless families and orphans were evacuated to Uzbekistan from the western regions of the Union. A total of 3 million people have been relocated to Central Asia.

Of these, 2.3 million were resettled in Kazakhstan and 716,000 in Uzbekistan. This work was carried out on the basis of a special resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on December 3, 1941 on the reception and accommodation of evacuated Soviet citizens. Children left without parents in the decision

Special attention was paid to the care of children and a special reception center was established in Tashkent. The Uzbek people embraced the people who were deported to Uzbekistan, treated them with kindness, provided them with housing and food. Most of the orphans were sent to the Central Asian republics, especially Uzbekistan. In 1941 alone, 200,000 children were placed in orphanages. Thousands of children have been welcomed by Uzbek families. By 1943, 4,672 orphans had enjoyed the warmth of the Uzbek people and the religion of justice.

"When I came to Tashkent, I was amazed to see people queuing in front of orphanages to have children," wrote the famous children's poet Korney Chukovsky.

Indeed, in the works of the poet, our republic is a childish country. About a dozen of his articles, such as "Friends of Leningrad" and "Our Children", glorify these humane feelings for our people. Who doesn't know the bravery of Shoahmad Shomahmudov, a famous blacksmith from Tashkent, and his wife Bahri aunt during the war. Bahri-opa and Shoahmad aka brought up 16 orphans during the Great Patriotic War: Uzbek, Russian, Tatar, Jewish, Chuvash, Moldavian ... None of them was born by Aunt Bahri, but all of them died. They grew up respecting their mother and Uzbek as their mother tongue.

A nationwide defense fund has been established in the country. In the first days of the war, a total of 5,293,000 soums, bonds and valuables were transferred to the defense fund until August 21, 1941, and a month later the defense fund increased to 70 million soums. In addition, the Republican Workers' Defense Fund received 2,389 quintals of grain, 1,808 quintals of meat, 200 quintals of wool and 1,495 quintals of hay. They sent 325 quintals of dried fruits, 430 quintals of vegetables, melons and watermelons.

Saturdays and Sundays also played a big role in raising defense funds. In particular, the first Saturday in the republic, held on June 28, 1941, was attended by 1.2 million people, and 3 million soums from Saturday were transferred to the defense fund. In total, the contribution of Uzbek workers to the defense fund is 650 million soums and 56 kilograms of gold and silver. In addition, 4.266 billion soums of government bonds and cash lotteries were collected.

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