ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES ON HOMELAND WORK IN THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF KHOREZM REGION

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Abstract: *This article presents materials on the homeland work of Khorezm people during the Second World War by analyzing articles in the periodical press of the Khorezm region.*

Keywords: *World War II, periodicals, Khorezm truth, women, social life.*

During World War II, two regional newspapers operated in Khorezm[1.b.2]. Of the regional newspapers, “Khorezm haqiqati” was published in 1940, and “Khorezmskaya pravda” in 1941. The newspapers were initially published in one sheet (with text on the front and back), and from 1941 in two sheets (two sheets made up four pages per page). Since the war, materials in the newspapers have been published in Uzbek and Russian. The front page of the newspaper contained information about the army in action, photographs of heroes, and news from TASS and UzTAGG, while the second page constantly provided materials about the recruitment of women who had taken the place of men who had gone to war to study for a profession, work in artels, and those studying tractor driving, nursing, and teaching courses. At times, the front page of the newspaper also covered news from behind the front.

The articles published in the newspapers were also related to the season. For example, in the spring, issues such as sowing and plowing the land were covered, while in the fall, articles focused more on the cotton harvest. The newspaper “Khorezm haqiqati” was first published in Khiva on March 8, 1920 under the name “Inqilob kuyoshi”. At the end of June 1928, the printing house was moved from Khiva and began its activities in a new building in Urgench on July 1. This newspaper was published under this name until 1939. Starting in 1940, the name of the newspaper “Inqilob kuyoshi” was changed to “Khorezm haqiqati”. Starting in 1941, the newspaper began to be published in Russian under the name “Khorezmskaya pravda”. In the period from 1939 to the end of June 1941, newspapers mostly published articles on agriculture, various new professions, circles, and the recruitment of women to new professions, as well as theater advertisements. However, from June 22, 1941, articles began to cover issues such as the outbreak of the war, the involvement of the Soviet state in it, mobilization to the front, the military reconstruction of all spheres of social life based on the requirements of the war, the organization of military training exercises and the involvement of all segments of the population in them, assistance to the defense fund, and the families of Red Soldiers.

During the war years, the role and importance of the periodical press was great. Because in newspapers, along with daily news, various appeals were also issued. These appeals acquired a special significance in the life of the front line and mobilized the people to work together and strive for victory.

In October 1941, the newspaper "Khorezm Haqiqat" published 161 articles covering events behind the front line [3.v.154]. The main part of the articles consisted of materials about the progress of cotton harvesting, the rise

of Stakhanovist movements among collective farms, competitions, and winners. For example, on page 4 of issue 235 of October 3, 1941, three articles were published under the slogan "Joining the call of Andijan residents and speeding up cotton picking under the slogan "Based on the call of Andijan residents", "We pick 200 kilograms of cotton per day", "We pick a lot and quality". In addition, this month's newspaper pages included 66 articles on the cotton harvest, 15 on appeals to young people to defend the homeland at the front and behind the front, 6 on the involvement of young people in military training exercises such as BGTO, BGSO, GTO, GSO, Osoaviyakhim, 13 on the activities of industrial enterprises in the region, 5 on tractor training courses and women involved in them, 37 on the issue of collecting clothes for the front, 4 on sowing, gardening, irrigation, 8 on propaganda work, 4 on livestock breeding, 2 on assistance and state assistance to the families of Red Soldiers, as well as announcements of works being staged in theater repertoires.

Since the beginning of the war, articles with various appeals have also occupied a major place in newspapers. Since the majority of the population was young, the calls were mainly aimed at students and the issue of their defense of the homeland, whether at the front or behind the front, was put forward.

In November 1941, the newspaper "Khorezm Haqiqatii" published 70 articles covering events behind the front. The main articles in the newspaper were devoted to covering the progress of the war and news of the army on the move. Of the 70 articles in the newspaper, 39 were devoted to the cotton harvest, 1 to the activities of the livestock sector, 9 to the collection of products for the front, 1 to the activities of the theater sector, 8 to the state assistance to the families of Red Soldiers, 1 to the activities of tractors, 1 to training, 10 to the activities of the industrial sector, 1 to the training of nurses for the front,

and 1 to the state assistance to low-income families [4.v.154]. In particular, on page 1 of the newspaper's issue 260 dated November 1, 1941, the following articles were published: "Board of Honor", "Before the Glorious Holiday", "Harvesting Link", and on page 2, the following articles were published: "Communists of the Communist Collective Farm", "The Norm Was Exceeded", "Girls' Flower", "Pakhtakor Movement", "Another 60 Percent", "Socialist Collective Farm is Ready for Wintering". The main purpose of the articles on various topics published on the pages of the newspaper was the same. That is, to call on the population to defend the homeland, to transfer the life of the front and the rear to a military path, to develop the economy based on the opportunities available in the region, and to collect products for the defense fund.

In December 1941, the newspaper "Khorezm Haqiqati" published 59 articles covering the events behind the front. Because by this time, the cotton harvest was over, and the work to be done now consisted mainly of spreading manure on the fields, plowing the land, the activities of tractor drivers and the competitions held between them, and collecting winter clothes for the defense fund. In the December pages of the newspaper, 26 articles were about the results of the cotton harvest, 3 were about the work of collecting products for the front, 8 were about the issues of state assistance to the families of Red Soldiers and the poor, 16 were about the activities of tractor drivers, 3 were about the activities of industrial enterprises, 1 were about the activities of theaters, and 2 were about the issues of training nurses for the front [5.v.116]. In particular, on page 1 of the newspaper's issue No. 286 dated December 2, 1941, there were articles such as "For the development of local industry, "For our heroic fighters", on page 2 "The fight against fire is the main task", on page

3 "Let's improve the grain economy in Uzbekistan", "Warm clothes for our brave fighters", on page 4 "Ilgor tractor company", "Communist Rakhimov's team has completed plowing", "Tractors need to be used normally", "To the defense fund", "Let's develop local industry widely", "The annual plan was fulfilled by 102.6 percent".

During World War II, five district newspapers operated in the region, along with the newspapers "Khorezm haqiqati" and "Khorezmskaya pravda". Articles on events behind the front were published on the pages of all issues of the newspaper. The coverage of these events played a special role in the life of the population became important. During the Second World War, newspapers were read to the workers in their brigades during their breaks, mainly by agitators. The workers, who heard the good news, worked like Stakhanovites, not knowing what fatigue was, and fulfilled the established norms with great enthusiasm. During the war years, the periodical press played a propaganda role that energized the population and was of particular importance in social life.

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