

**PUBLICATION OF MATERIALS RELATED TO THE
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION OF
KHORESM REGION IN THE PERIODICAL PRESS**

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Abstract: *This article provides information on the publication of materials related to the production activities of the population of the Khorezm region in the periodical press and their impact on increasing production rates.*

Keywords: *production, artel, direction, workshop, newspaper, material.*

During the war, in order to rebuild the regional industry on a military basis based on the available opportunities, artels were needed that would rapidly develop the production model based on local raw materials and supply diversified products. Another important aspect of the artels was that during the war years, due to the lack of labor resources, they did not spare people with disabilities, and incorporated them into diversified industrial areas within their capabilities. Numerous articles were published in the regional periodical press about the fact that 14 artels carried out their activities in the Khorezm region during the Second World War.

The artels consisted of workshops that combined many areas. For example, the “Trud” artel in Urgench had workshops for iron casting, covering, bag making, and cart repair; the “Gorpromkombinat” artel had workshops for wood processing, sewing, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and oil production; the

“M. Gorky” artel had workshops for working with various chemical elements, shoemaking, wool, and sewing; the “Nedra” artel had a soap-making workshop; the “Yangi Zhytomyr” artel had a sewing workshop; and the “Pishchevik” artel had sewing and shoemaking workshops[1].

One of the biggest problems during the war years was the shortage of materials. Therefore, effective use of waste was also established. For example, in order to save raw materials and materials, the woodworking shop of the Gorpromkombinat artel in Urgench produced clothes hangers from wood waste, various caps for bottles for wine factories, and children's toys, while the sewing shop produced headphones from waste products, the shoemaking shop produced shoes from leather waste, and the iron shop produced buckets and primus needles from iron and tin waste.

The “Uchkun” artel in Khiva also switched its activities to military ones with the outbreak of the war. As a result, new workshops were organized in the artel, the quality of work improved, and labor discipline was strengthened. As a result, the plan set by the state in 1941 was fulfilled by 101.7%. That year, 150 people worked in the artel. 26 of them were Stakhanov workers. As the war intensified and there were not enough soldiers for the front, the men in the artel team were also mobilized to the front. This, in turn, hindered the implementation of the state plans for 1942. In particular, the plans for the II quarter of 1942 were fulfilled by 70.7%. The artel's wine shop did not fulfill the plan for the I quarter at all. The artel's state plan for April was fulfilled by 70%.

People who returned from the fronts of World War II wounded were involved in production so that they would not be idle. In particular, when archival documents on the activities of artels in the Gurlan district were studied, it was stated that 80 disabled men and women with young children belonging to different groups were involved in the work of the “Kizil Sharq” artel, who worked in two shifts. By this time, the artel had workshops for pottery,

shoemaking, machine building, blacksmithing, weaving, silk weaving, dishwashing, sewing, upholstery, and rope production.

When studying the materials of the Gurlan district periodical press for 1942, it is noted that the production plans in the artels in the district were well established. The team of the “Kyzyl Sharq” artel in the district fulfilled the production plan by 130% in February 1942, and some workshops even exceeded it. For example, the weaving workshop of the artel fulfilled the state plan in February by 562%, the pottery workshop by 320%, and the sewing workshop by 150%. On the eve of the war, the rope-making workshop produced 15-20 kg of rope per day, while in mid-1941 the production of 100-120 kg of rope per day was established [2].

During the years of World War II, propaganda and agitation work played a major role in the overfulfillment of work plans among the working population. Various Stakhanovist movements, calls for workers of artels, factories and factories to increase labor productivity increased production volumes. That is why the former Soviet government annually conveyed newly developed slogans to the general public through radio and periodicals. The slogans reflected the need to increase production rates and the need for manufactured products for the front and defense fund. Various slogans and calls, sociological competitions were read out by propagandists to their team. Such propaganda work was also well established in the team of the “Kyzyl Sharq” artel in the Gurlan district. By 1942, the artel was set as an example for artels throughout the region. Because all the workshops of the artel exceeded the plans for the 1st quarter. For example, the weaving workshop headed by B. Abdullaev in the artel fulfilled its monthly plans by 250%. The members of this workshop also fulfilled the plan for May 1942 on time. The Gurlan Cotton Factory assigned the artel the task of spinning 1,700 kg of rope in March. This task was completed by March 18, 1942 and handed over to the factory. By March 24, 1942, the workshop workers had spun 2,200 kg of rope, fulfilling

the March task by 1,400% of the entire production. Y. Malov, a Stakhanov worker in this workshop, spun 120-140 kg of rope every day, exceeding the daily plan[3].

During World War II, there were irresponsible individuals in all sectors of the economy who abused their duties. The negligence of one person negatively affected the work of an entire organization. The former Soviet government severely punished the guilty. During the war, the people's courts, along with the internal affairs bodies, were responsible for punishing offenders. On March 13-14, 1942, the People's Court of the 1st Department of the Gurlan District heard the case of the guilty N. Saidmurodov and B. Eshnazarov of the Kyzyl Sharq artel. The guilty had worked as storekeepers in the Kyzyl Sharq artel in the Gurlan District since 1941. During this work, he neglected 126.5 kg of meat in the warehouse. As a result, the meat became unfit for consumption. Through this act, the warehouse worker caused 1,224 soums of damage to the artel. According to the court verdict, the guilty parties were not only ordered to pay damages, but were also sentenced to two and a half years in prison[4].

Despite the hardships of the war, the artel team also subscribed to military loans issued by the state, and transferred the proceeds to the defense fund. In 1941, 77 of the workers and employees of the "Kizil Sharq" artel subscribed to a loan of 9,760 soums. By 1942, 30 workers and employees of the artel had subscribed to a military loan of 9,250 soums[5].

In April 1942, the Kizil Sharq artel team also actively participated in the socialist competition organized in all regions of the region before the May 1 holiday. During the competition, the artel's tableware shop fulfilled the state plan for April by 130.3% by April 28, 1942. The Stakhanov workers of the workshop, Q. Okniyozov and T. Izbonov, fulfilled the daily plan by 150-200%. The rope-making workshop fulfilled the state plan for this month by 113.6%, and also transferred 600 soums more than the plan to the artel. Also, the

workers of the artel's cover-making workshop fulfilled the production plan by 106% by April 28[6].

The pre-May competition gave good results, and the "Kizil Sharq" artel fulfilled the production plan for the 1st quarter by 127%. By this time, the number of Stakhanov workers in the artel had reached 30. Y. Malov, who worked in the artel's rope-making workshop, found a new method for rope-making. Before this method, the artel had been producing 25-30 kg of rope per day, but with the newly developed method, at least 150-170 kg of rope was produced per day. The workers of the artel published a wall newspaper called "Stakhanovchi" and a war leaflet[7].

The plan for June 1942 was fully implemented in the workshops of the "Kizil Sharq" artel. In particular, the 10-day production plan was fulfilled 100% in the pottery workshop. Also, the plan was fulfilled 100% in the shoemaking and machine-building workshops, but the work in the workshop for the production of agricultural tools of the artel was not well organized. Due to the lack of equipment during the war years, new types of workshops were organized in the artels to produce necessary equipment for agriculture. One of such workshops was organized in the Kizil Sharq artel, where the production of rakes, sickles and other necessary agricultural tools was established. However, the work in the workshop was not well organized, and the tools important for agriculture were not produced on time, and the work in the workshop was not well organized[8]. The failure to implement plans in some workshops of the artels had a negative impact on the work of the entire system.

By this time, the weaving workshop of the artel had also started weaving chiy and chipta. Yakov Gavrilovich Malov, one of the Stakhanov workers in the workshop, fulfilled the daily plan for chiy and chipta by 300%, while Sattor Jabborov, weaving three and a half baskets a day, fulfilled the daily plan by 300%. In the pottery workshop of the artel, M. Yusupov, Q. Polvonov, in the shoemaking workshop Y. Mamashev, Kh. Zhumanov, Urazaliev, Otamurodov,

in the silk workshop Nurmatova, Tangriberganova, in the dishware workshop T. Izbonova, Matniyozov fulfilled their daily plans by 120-130%. The pottery workshop of the artel fulfilled the annual production plan by 488.8%, the shoemaking workshop by 108.6%, the silk workshop by 380.6%, and the dishware workshop by 212.6%. The artel fulfilled the annual production plan set by the state in 1942 ahead of schedule by 100.6% on November 23 of that year[9].

In addition to the Kyzyl Sharq artel in the Gurlan district, the Yangi Yul artel also produced various products for the workers of the region and soldiers at the front during the war years. During the war years, the artel organized workshops such as handicrafts, sewing, fishing, weaving, shoemaking, hairdressing, carting, oil production, and rice cleaning. The artel's shoemaking workshop produced felt boots for soldiers. The rice-growing workshop performed dapma, that is, separating rice from rice. The fish workshop produced various dried fish products[10].

Before the May Day holiday, the “Yangi Yo’l” artel team, which achieved good results in the competitions held in April 1942, in order to further fulfill the plans in the following months, in May of this year, 10 propagandists were involved in the artel. On the initiative of propagandists, wall newspapers and war leaflets were published starting in April. Exhibition boards were set up showing the results of Stakhanovite workers. As a result, the “Yangi Yo’l” artel fulfilled the state plans by 156.6% in the first quarter of 1942. If we look at the example of the workshops in the artel, the handicraft workshop was completed by 158%, the cart workshop by 150%, the sewing workshop by 130.5%, the fishing workshop by 145.9%, the weaving workshop by 130%, the shoemaking workshop by 125%, the hairdressing workshop by 120%, the oil production workshop by 165.6%, and the rice cleaning workshop by 140%. The Stakhanov workers in the cart workshop of the artel, Lazivnik, Ernafasov, Khan and Gavman, fulfilled the daily plan by 150%, the shoemaking workshop by

Mandrievko and Son Nadyakunlik, fulfilled the daily plan by 180%, and Kholmurodov, fulfilled the daily plan by 170%, and the Stakhanov workers in the cart workshop, Khan Hak Sen and Tovman, fulfilled the daily plan by 120-130%[11].

Work in the artel also intensified by May. The cart workshop of the artel fulfilled the state plan for May by 150%. In the first quarter of 1942, 14 new workshops were established and started working. The newly established bread baking workshop fulfilled the state plan for May by 150%. Also, a workshop for the production of national skullcaps was established in the artel, where P. Kurbanbaeva fulfilled the May plan by 250%, and G. Polvonova by 200%. Thus, by 1942, the direction of the workshops in the artel had expanded. In order to ensure the production of more products for the front and the country, workshops for the production of brynza, fruit tea, and vinegar were established in the artel[12].

By September 1942, the monthly production plan in the New Road artel was fulfilled by 400%. Stakhanov workers in the carpentry workshop of the artel Tovman, Ernafasov, Khin Hak Sin fulfilled the daily plan by 110-130%. In the shoemaking workshop, Y. Kutimov, A. Adamboev, and from the sewing workshop Pak Maria, Kim Dol Ju, Kim Nadya fulfilled the production plan by 135-150%. By November, the state plan in the artel was fulfilled by 125.6%. By December 10, the alkali production workshop of the artel produced 100 tons of alkali. The cart-making workshop fulfilled the November production plan by 225%, and the shoemaking workshop by 106.1%[13].

In general, materials related to the production activities of the population of the Khorezm region were constantly covered in the periodical press. During the Second World War, such news in newspapers led industrial workers to increase production rates, strengthen their desire for victory, and organize competitions. As a result, employees of the light industry sector in the region made a huge contribution to the victory achieved in the war. In this

contribution, the periodical press and materials published in the pages of newspapers also played a special role.

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