



## THE HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE KARAKALPAK PEOPLE TO THE VICTORY OVER FASCISM

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### ABSTRACT

The article examines the heroic work and patriotism of the Karakalpak people in the victory in the Second World War. Among other eastern regions of the country, the republic represented a solid rear base, the main task of which was to mobilize internal resources to meet the needs of the front. The main focus here was mainly on expanding the production of products for front-line and rear needs through the use of local sources of raw materials.

### KEYWORDS

Heroic labor, patriotism, victory, World War, language, front, mobilization, resources, Army, local and light industry, resources, raw materials, goods, food, patriotism, internationalism.

### INTRODUCTION

The workers of Karakalpakstan also made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism. Among other eastern regions of the country, the republic represented a solid rear base, the main task of which was to mobilize internal resources to meet the needs of the active army. The national economy of Karakalpakstan, being an inseparable, organic and integral part of the national economy of Uzbekistan, was called upon to solve important tasks related to the requirements of wartime.

Unlike other regions of Uzbekistan, no evacuated factories and factories were located in Karakalpakstan. The main focus here was on the development of local and, in particular, light industry, the expansion of production of goods for the needs of the front and rear through the use of mainly local sources of raw materials, as well as the development of the food industry. Rural workers of Karakalpakstan undoubtedly play a big role in the victory won by the peoples in the war of 1941-1945. At the same time, the division of labor and specialization of the region



determined the creation here of a complex of industrial enterprises for the processing of agricultural raw materials, cotton-cleaning oil and fish canneries, leather, clothing and shoe factories, as well as enterprises serving the production complex of repair shops, building materials factories.

The Republic remained the agricultural raw material base of the industrially more developed central regions of the former Soviet Union. In the first days of the war, they faced an urgent task to give the front, the people more food, to provide industry with raw materials, because due to military operations in the western regions of the country and their temporary occupation by the enemy, a number of important agricultural centers stopped supplying food and raw materials. Meanwhile, the war imposed increased demands on the production of agricultural products necessary for their uninterrupted supply to the army and the population. Like other eastern regions, the republic became a solid rear base of the fighting army during the war. The main focus here was on the development of local and, in particular, light industry, the expansion of production of goods for the needs of the front and rear through the use of mainly local sources of raw materials, as well as the development of the food industry. The war required the light industry of Karakalpakstan to find additional opportunities for the production of consumer goods from local materials and raw materials (kendyr, jida, reed, leather, wool, bone, horns, animal hooves, salt, chalk, gypsum, corundum and clay).

In order to promptly resolve the most important issues of industry, by the decision of the government bodies of Karakalpakstan, the divisions of the Karakalpak Fishing Union were strengthened. So, if in the system of this institution in 1941 there were 28 artels, where 3181 people worked, then as of 1942 this number was reduced to 18 artels from 3773 workers, and as of 1943

to 13 artels with 3919 workers, and in those years five flour mills were opened.[1,27]

It should be noted that in the system of the Karakalpak Fishing Union in 1943, the number of artels producing products from local raw materials for the production of goods, for the manufacture of mesh bags for the transportation of cotton was increased, soap-making workshops, potash mortar, cast iron foundries, children's toys, leather processing were opened. The production of new types of products was mastered: cotton ropes 17.7 tons; mesh bags made of cotton 6.4 tons, hosiery 22.7 thousand pairs, cast iron furnace casting 5.8 tons.

By the end of 1941, 12 new regional fishing plants and 124 workshops were created in the republic, and in 1942, five flour milling enterprises, five thread-binding workshops, iron foundry and knitting workshops were opened at the Karakalpak Fishing Union. [2, 499] In wartime conditions, Aralgosribtrest, organized in the Aral Basin, had 20 fish factories and fish-cooling plants with 59 reception points. The largest Muynak fish canning plant delivered canned meat to the front in 1942, mainly stewed meat, pates from kidneys and tongues. In addition to canned fish, the plant supplied the front with fat, melted and technical, albumin, local flour, sausages, intestines and caviar, the production of products at the plant in 1943 was 79.7 thousand hundredweight, and in 1945 was 97.4 thousand hundredweight. [3, 326] Suffice it to recall that about 95% of all river traffic in Uzbekistan then accounted for the Amudarya more than 1400 km of the river were navigable. The Amu Darya River and the Aral Sea served as the main sea route during the war. Local technical stations in the cities of Termez, Chardzhou, Turtgul, Khojeyli, Chinaz and Aralsk served navigation on the river Amudarya.

Water transporters delivered goods to the front via the railway networks of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and



Turkmenistan, petroleum products, industrial goods and food products. In 1941-1943, military and economic transportation amounted to 241.3 thousand tons for the Aral Shipping Company. The improvement of the military-strategic situation allowed Karakalpakstan, along with an increase in military expenditures, to significantly increase allocations for the national economy, including for the production of agricultural products of meat, milk and wool. Sericulture remained an important branch of agricultural production of the republic, which had extremely important national economic and defense significance. Rural workers of Karakalpakstan undoubtedly play a big role in the victory won by the peoples in the war of 1941-1945. In the first days of the war, they faced an urgent task to give the front, the people more food, to provide industry with raw materials, because due to military operations in the western regions of the country and their temporary occupation by the enemy, a number of important agricultural centers stopped supplying food and raw materials.

Meanwhile, the war imposed increased demands on the production of agricultural products necessary for their uninterrupted supply to the army and the population. In the conditions of wartime, the agricultural workers of Karakalpakstan needed to increase the production rates not only of the leading industry - cotton growing, but also dramatically expand the production of a number of other crops, primarily grain, and develop animal husbandry and other industries at a higher rate. In order to provide the rear and the front with sugar, the supply of raw materials, it was necessary to master the production of a new culture for the republic - sugar beet. Collective farmers of Karakalpakstan were looking for new, mostly rich lands and sowed them with grain crops.

The struggle for the development of every piece of free land, for the harvesting of two or three harvests has

unfolded throughout the republic. As a result of the hard work of agricultural workers, the ratio of crops has changed significantly: due to an increase in the grain wedge by 155 thousand hectares, the development of 61.3 thousand hectares of sugar beet, as well as an increase in the area for potatoes, vegetables and melons. In this regard, the cotton wedges in 1943 decreased by 35 thousand hectares. The expansion of grain crops created a solid food base within the republic and made it possible to stop the import of bread from other regions. Along with the crops of wheat and barley, the crops of rice, corn, etc. increased. The specific weight of winter crops has doubled.

The increase in the production of grain and other food crops was mainly due to an increase in acreage, which over the three years of the war, taking into account repeated crops, increased by more than 299 thousand hectares, including 146 thousand hectares on irrigated lands. [4,14] Due to the increase in the acreage under food crops, the acreage of industrial crops, mainly cotton, was significantly reduced. The share of cotton crops decreased from 62.5% in 1942 to 40.5% in 1943, which caused a decrease in the gross harvest of raw cotton. Its yield also decreased, amounting to 7.1c/ha in 1943 against 9.4c/ha in 1942. [5,122]

The motto "Everything for the front, everything for victory" was a holy motto for every worker of Karakalpakstan during that difficult period. The workers of the republic contributed to the defense fund and personal savings, so they collected more than 10 million rubles for the formation of tank columns and squadrons of aircraft money and bonds. Subscription to state military loans amounted to 154 million 589 thousand rubles for monetary and clothing lotteries 30 million 755 thousand rubles. [6,220] From the personal peasant farmstead, 25.5 tons of wool, 5 thousand tons of grain, 228.6 tons of meat and many other products



were handed over to the defense fund. In total, more than 62.5 thousand people went to the front from Karakalpakstan and took part in the fighting against fascism.

More than 35 thousand envoys of the republic worked at enterprises and mines of the Sverdlovsk, Perm, Gorky and Orenburg regions, in the construction of the Angren mine Uzbekistan. Most of those who went to the front (about 34 thousand) did not return home. However, the losses of Karakalpakstan in the Second World War of 1941-1945 are calculated not only by these figures. Unparalleled patriotism in the rear was manifested in the most difficult conditions of malnutrition, lack of sleep and exhausting work. Under these conditions, in 1943-1944, an epidemic of typhus and typhoid fever broke out and raged in the republic, and in 1945 the plague broke out. [7,201] The rear losses of the people turned out to be three times more. During the war years, more than 90 thousand people died from these and other diseases in Karakalpakstan.

Thus, despite the difficulties, the Karakalpak people demonstrated high patriotic consciousness and organization during the war, patriotism and internationalism manifested themselves in selfless work during the Second World War, in the trials of the war.

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