

Press Coverage of Political Activity of Uzbekistan Leadership during World War II

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ANNOTATION: In this article, the activities of the leadership of Uzbekistan during the Second World War were published in newspapers and magazines, and the contribution of the press to the victory was highlighted.

KEYWORD: Second World War, Pravda, Red Uzbekistan, front, head of state, fascism.

The Second World War was unprecedentedly large and terrible in the history of the world, and it brought heavy burdens on the entire humanity. On July 22, 1941, the Soviet government prepared an appeal to the people of the country in connection with the beginning of the war, and it was announced on the radio on the same day. This appeal called on the people to unite firmly, show organization and selflessness in order to achieve victory. "Our work is the right work! The enemy will be crushed! We will win!" it was said in the application [A1]. All the republics, autonomous regions, districts, including the peoples of Uzbekistan, which were part of the USSR, were drawn into the vortex of war. The people of Uzbekistan have faced severe trials.

During the war, mass media of the Republic served as an important factor in mobilizing for the front, for victory, and educating the people ideologically and politically. In those years, about 200 newspapers were published in Uzbekistan, 124 of which were in the Uzbek language, 52 magazines, 19 of which were in the Uzbek language. He published 900,000 newspapers, 600,000 of which were in Uzbek language. On the pages of newspapers and magazines, the situation at the front, selfless work of republican labor teams, difficulties were covered. During the war, 14 front and 12 divisional newspapers were published in Uzbek. Newspapers such as "The Truth of the Front", "The Truth of the Red Soldier", "The Red Army", "For the Desert of the Fatherland", "Forward Against the Enemy" cover the events of the battle on the war fronts [A4 118b], "Pravda Vastoka" and "Newspapers like "Kyzil Uzbekiston" covered the important events and happenings in the country's political, economic, social and cultural life. During the war years, the important news of the leadership of Uzbekistan was delivered to the people not only in newspapers and magazines, but also on the radio.

Many employees worked in the political leadership of Uzbekistan during the war years. Among them, Usman Yusupov worked as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Yoldosh Okhunbobayov, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, and Abdujabbar Abdurahmanov worked as the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR [A5 245 b]. During the war years, the leadership of Uzbekistan worked diligently to implement the decisions from the center. From the first days of the war, they took the responsibility into their own hands

and made their due contribution to the victory of the Soviet state. Timely efforts of the press in explaining the political activities of the state leaders to our 6.5 million people have been great.

There would have been no victory without the unparalleled courage and selfless work shown in the battles for the freedom and independence of the country. When we think of the indescribably terrible years of the war against fascism, the selflessness shown by the people who sacrificed their lives for the sacred cause of defending the Motherland, the sorrowful worries of the fathers of the country who were worried about the fate of thousands of orphaned children. z passes in front of us.

The wave of repression that took place in 1937-1938 did not bypass Uzbekistan. Many party and state leaders became victims of repression. After that, the depressed mood in the state apparatus continued. At the time when the sounds of the Second World War started in Europe, the Great Fergana Canal was built by our hardworking people between August 1 and September 15, 1939. As the head of the state, Usman Yusupov himself played a major role in the construction of the canal. In August 1939, the "Kyzil Uzbekistan" newspaper published the text of the decision of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Uzbekistan and the government of the Republic on the construction of the Big Fergana Canal. . From August 1, 160,000 miners started the construction of the canal. More than 70,000 of them were young people. This canal, 270 km long, was built by hand [A2]. This was the result of self-sacrifice typical of the Uzbek people. Such lines were even written in the main article of "Pravda", the main organ of the Center's press on December 13, 1939. "The work done in Fergana in the summer of this year, tens of thousands of Uzbek and Tajik collective farmers dug a canal for 1.5 months, made the whole nation very happy. The creative people will accelerate such achievements in the work of Fergana people in the future" [A1].

In the newspaper "Kyzil Uzbekiston" published at the beginning of 1941, the effective activity of the leadership of Uzbekistan in agriculture, the issue of preparation for planting spring crops, the changes taking place in the material and spiritual life of the people, the Soviet The decisions issued by the leadership were announced. On April 2, 1941, the newspaper "Kizil Uzbekiston" announced the government's decisions on quality preparation for the cocoon season and quality harvesting. It reflects the invasion of the Soviet state by Nazi soldiers from the end of June. On the front page of newspapers, slogans such as "Our work is the right work, We will win" and "We will drive the fascists out of our country" are published. From the first days of the war, the leadership of Uzbekistan began to take defensive measures. The head of state, Usman Yusupov, without deviating from the execution of orders from the Center, put all areas of Uzbekistan on the military track, turned the country into a single military camp. By order of the leadership, mass rallies were organized in major cities of Uzbekistan to fight against the Nazis, and these events were covered in newspapers and radio.

In the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan held on December 5-7, 1941, the military investigation of the republic's industry was cited. Usman Yusupov at the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in December 1941 put forward the task of solving the grain issue in Uzbekistan and providing ourselves with bread [A4 121b].

In the issue of "Red Uzbekistan" published on Thursday, January 1942, under the slogan "Forward to victory under the glorious banner of Lenin-Stalin, forward to the destruction of fascism" congratulated all our people on the New Year. After that, in December 1941, the Uzbek delegation led by the Chairman of the Supreme Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Yoldosh Okhunbobayov went to Moscow. The members of the delegation met and talked with the soldiers, officers and commanders of the Western Front who were fighting on the outskirts of Moscow, and celebrated the New Year's Day on January 1, 1942 together.

On June 17, 1942, the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan decided to build the Bekobad metallurgical plant. More than 100 factories relocated to Uzbekistan during the Second World War were

quickly put into operation thanks to the personal initiatives and hard work of the state leaders. Although the work done by the heads of state during the war years is not covered in the press, in fact, their activity was very great. 1.5 million people were evacuated from warring countries to our country, most of them were children. Our people welcomed them with open arms in a difficult situation. Heads of state Usman Yusupov and Yoldosh Okhunbobayev also took several children under their care. Slandorous articles about the tolerant Uzbek people were published in the newspapers of the entire Soviet state. On February 28, 1943, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR Yoldosh Okhunbobayov died [A2]. In the March issue of "Kizil Uzbekiston" newspaper, condolences were expressed in connection with the death of Yoldosh Okhunbobayov, who had a deep place in the hearts of our people.

When the leader of Uzbekistan during the war, Usman Yusupov, and the editor of the "Kamsamolov Uzbekistana" newspaper, Aleksey Petrochenko, visited his house, he was working with a hoe. They also plow the ground, and then they talk to Usman Yusupov Petrochenko. said. Petrochenko replied, "It depends on whose hand it is." Then U. Yusupov said, "You can dig a grave for one person with a hoe, but you can dig a grave for thousands with a pen."

There are a number of works about the Uzbek press during the war years. Holbek Yodgorov's book "Nurli Yol" mentions the essays and journalistic articles of Lutfulla Hamroyev, a reporter of the "Suvorovchi" front newspaper, "Defender of Life", "Armed Forces", "A Man from the East", "A Tale of Courage" and others. It is also said that Rustam Abdurahmanov was the editor of the Uzbek-language newspaper "For the Honor of the Fatherland", which began to be published on the Voronezh front in November 1942, until 1946, when he rose to the rank of major. Togon Ernazarov, who took an active part in one of these newspapers and was awarded the degree of doctor of science and the title of professor after the war, has some information on this issue in the training manual written in co-authorship with the well-known journalist Adham Akbarov. data, conclusions are presented. The introduction to the work "The Glorious Road" reads as follows: The newspapers "Red Army", "Soviet Warrior", "For the Honor of the Motherland", "The Truth of the Red Soldier", "Suvorovchi" became popular among the front-line workers [A3 5b] . Hundreds of essays and memoirs were printed on the pages of these newspapers. They gave operational information to their students about important events at the front. They sent the warriors to victory. The materials published in the newspapers served as a tool to strengthen the two warring camps of the Soviet people, that is, the textual unity of the front and the rear of the war. journalists' own combat adventures. They wrote these historical episodes on the battlefield, in the smoke, on the wings of airplanes. Because one of them was a commander, one was a commissar, one was a sergeant, and one was an ordinary soldier.

There can be no doubt that the newspapers published in Uzbek language on the front lines serve as an extremely valuable and unique resource for fully covering the great contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the victory at the front and behind the front. In general, these are articles in military newspapers, essays, reports, conversations, information, letters sent to the fronts, letters written by soldiers to their parents, spouses, children, relatives, military command and departments. Various honors, commendations, and photos given to Uzbekistani fighters help in more comprehensive coverage of the history of Uzbekistan during the Second World War.

Every year, May 9 - Day of Remembrance and Appreciation is widely celebrated in our country. Many events are held on this date. There can be no doubt that the newspapers published in Uzbek language on the front lines serve as an extremely valuable and unique resource for fully covering the great contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the victory at the front and behind the front. In general, these are articles in military newspapers, essays, reports, conversations, information, letters sent to the fronts, letters written by soldiers to their parents, spouses, children, relatives, military command and departments. Various honors,

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