

Personnel Problems in Uzbekistan during the Second World War

Abdullokh Davronov

Intern-researcher of Karshi engineering-economics institute
Karshi city, Kashkadarya region, Uzbekistan
Email: abdullokhdavronov@gmail.com

Abstract: *The need for qualified personnel has always been crucial. This was especially evident in wars and emergency periods. Especially during the Second World War, as a result of the mobilization of men, the main labor force in Uzbekistan, there was a shortage of personnel. In order to cover this shortfall, housewives, the elderly and adolescents were involved in the production process and this shortfall was eliminated in a short period of time. In the following article, we will discuss in detail the causes and consequences of this process.*

Keywords: World War II, cadres, mobilization, staff shortages, minors, women, students, front, memory, labor. Intern-researcher of Karshi engineering-economics institute.

Introduction: World War II is one of the greatest tragedies in human history. The war years are one of the key periods in the history of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is constantly taking measures to commemorate the victims of World War II. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2865 of April 4, 2017 "On measures to prepare for and conduct the Day of Remembrance and Honor" [1], April 16, 2019 "On incentives for participants of World War II", October 23, 2019 Resolutions PQ-4495 "On the worthy celebration of the 75th anniversary of the victory in World War II" [2] were adopted and a number of measures were identified.

In 1941, the population of Uzbekistan was about 6.5 million people, half of whom were children and the elderly. Fifty to 60 percent of the able-bodied were mobilized for war. Despite the complexity of this period, certain results have been achieved in the socio-economic and cultural spheres by carrying out certain work in different directions. In particular, a number of measures have been taken in the field of education and training.

Main part: In the process of transitioning the economy to the military system, there was a shortage of highly qualified personnel. The problem of reducing the number of staff and their qualitative quality had to be resolved as soon as possible.

During the war years, continuous measures were taken to quickly find labor resources for the economy of Uzbekistan. During this period, millions of housewives, teenagers and the elderly were involved in production. Although the military-oriented enterprises were staffed to a certain extent, the skills of the new workers were insufficient. The fact that the housewife and the students were employed on a complex bench caused a number of problems. Inexperienced women and students could not replace the skilled workers who went to the front in a short time. As a result, unskilled workers in the former Soviet industries accounted for 65-70%. Although the problem of the number of workers in Uzbekistan has been solved, the problem of workers' qualifications has not been completely solved. This had a negative impact on labor productivity. For

example, in 1941 in Uzbekistan each industrial worker received an average of 24,379 rubles a year, which in 1942 fell to 16,910 rubles. Many short-term courses were organized. These measures made it possible to find a solution to the problem, albeit a partial one. In order to improve the quality of personnel in agriculture, short-term courses were organized.

The Uzbek economy relies heavily on women for labor. On February 13, 1942, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, labor mobilization was announced for women aged 16 to 45 who did not work in state enterprises and institutions. Vocational training of women was organized in individual groups, and the male workers who went to the front quickly taught the women their professional skills.

Women played a major role in agriculture, forming the basis of personnel in production, industry, agriculture, and the social sphere behind the front lines. For example, in 1942, in the Namangan region, 50% of those employed in agriculture were women, and in the Tashkent, Andijan and Samarkand regions, 60% were women.

Another important source of staffing the national economy during the war was the student youth. 23,300 workers were trained at the expense of Uzbek teenagers. According to the data, during the Second World War, about 70% of factory, plant, state farm and collective farm workers in Uzbekistan were young people [6].

During the war in Uzbekistan, measures were taken to train personnel with secondary special and higher education. During this period, there were 43 universities and 52 colleges in the country. On May 15, 1942, in accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the USSR ICS "On measures for admission to higher education and strengthening of higher education in 1942", changes were made to the procedure for admission to higher education. Indigenous peoples were in the minority.

The Central Asian State University (CASU), the Central Asian Institute of Industry (SAII), the Tashkent Institute of Agricultural and Mechanical Engineers have played an important role in training highly educated personnel in Uzbekistan. In the 1941-1942 academic year,

the Central Asian State University (CASU) had 37 departments. In the 1944-1945 academic year, 1254 students studied at this university.

The Central Asian Industrial Institute was also active during the war years. The institute has trained highly educated personnel in the fields of energy, mining, chemical technology, mechanics, hydraulic engineering. In the 1944-1945 academic year, the total number of students at the institute was 1851.

Conclusion: In general, during the war years, 1626 engineers were trained in Uzbek universities. In addition to studying, students also worked in enterprises.

During the war, the educational institutions of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR trained about 5,000 specialists. Of these, more than 1,700 graduated from universities and pedagogical institutes, and about 2,000 full-time and part-time pedagogical schools. During the war years, the Pedagogical Institute was established in Urgench, the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Teachers' Institute in Namangan and Margilan, and 8 pedagogical schools in order to train teachers. In 1944, there were 2 universities, 6 pedagogical institutes, 10 teachers' institutes, 4 evening pedagogical institutes, 4 evening teachers' institutes, a total of 26 higher pedagogical educational institutions in Uzbekistan [9]. During 1941-1943, 377 teachers were trained in Karakalpakstan. In the 1943-1944 academic year, the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute was established on the basis of the Teachers' Institute.

So, during the war years in Uzbekistan, the issue of personnel was one of the most pressing issues. During the war years, short-term courses were organized in Uzbekistan to educate women and children. During this period, higher education institutions also continued to operate under very difficult conditions. The number of students and teachers in educational institutions had fallen sharply. In order to increase the training of personnel in higher education institutions, the order of admission has been changed.

List of used literature and sources:

1. https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=495971_o%E2%80%98zb_ekiston_respublikas_prezidentining_04_04_2017_y_pq_-2865-son_hotira_va_qadrlash_kuniga_tayargarlik .
2. https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=612033_o%E2%80%98zb_ekiston_respublikasi_prezidentining_23_10_2019_y_p_q4495son_ikkinchi_jahon_urushida .
3. Karimov I. The homeland is as sacred as a shrine. T. 3.– Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996. - B. 80.
4. CSA RU, fund R 837, list 32, collection 3318, page 18.
5. Golovanov A.A., Saidov N.M. Uzbekistan's contribution to the victory over fascism. Part II. Samarkand: SamDU, 2006. -- P. 13.
6. Sodiqov O., Qodirov R., Khabibullina E. The contribution of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan to the

development of industry during the Great Patriotic War. T. : "Bilim" society, 1975.– P- 4.

7. Cultural construction in the USSR. / / Art.sb / Gosizdat. 1956. –P-208-209
8. The national economy of the Uzbek SSR. / St.sb./ –T. : 1957. –S. 182.
9. Melikulov R. Development of the culture of Uzbekistan during the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union (1941-1945). Abstract of thesis ... Candidate of Historical Sciences. - T. : 1965. –P- 12.
10. Safarova Z.S. Culture of Uzbekistan during the Second World War: status and problems. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation on historical sciences. – Samarkand, 2019. – P.53-60.