

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR*Matmuradova Malika Isayevna**Lecturer, Department of "Library and Information Activities"**of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture*

Abstract: In this article, during the Great Patriotic War, famous bibliographers narrated the bibliography in Uzbekistan, in the bibliography, a number of bibliographic works in the scientific-axborot character on various issues of science and culture were created, as well as information on the structure and importance of bibliographic culling.

Keywords: science, bibliography, press, russian, uzbek languages, list, source, bibliographic indicator.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Ulug' Vatan urushi davrida mashhur bibliograflar O'zbekistonda bibliografiyani rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shganliklari hamda fan va madaniyatning turli masalalariga doir ilmiy-axborot xarakterdagi bir qancha bibliografik asarlar yaratilganligi, shuningdek bibliografik qo'llanmalarning tuzilishi va ahamiyati haqidagi ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: fan, bibliografiya, matbuot, rus, o'zbek tillar, ro'yxati, manba, bibliografik ko'rsatkich.

During the Great Patriotic War, many industrial enterprises and institutions, as well as thousands of people from the European part of the USSR, were evacuated to Tashkent. The enemy demanded the evacuation of the main large industrial facilities to the Eastern regions. A large-scale relocation of productive forces from the front areas began. More than 100 enterprises were evacuated to Uzbekistan. Their commissioning required great efforts from the Uzbeks. 55 enterprises were located in Tashkent and the Tashkent region, 14 plants in the Samarkand region, 22 enterprises in the Fergana Valley, and 2 enterprises in the Bukhara region. The commissioning of the evacuated enterprises was carried out in a very short time. 47 new ones were created on the basis of the evacuated equipment, and the capacity of a number of local industrial enterprises was also increased. Educational and research institutions were also relocated to the republic during the war years. By November 1941, 22 scientific research institutes, 16 higher educational institutions, and 2 libraries evacuated from Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia were located in Uzbekistan.

In particular, on May 9, 2020, at a solemn ceremony dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory and the Day of Memory and Honor, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced that about 1 million 951 thousand Uzbeks participated in World War II, more than 538 thousand of them died, and more than 158 thousand went missing. This data indicates that one in three Uzbeks took up arms, fought against fascism, and contributed to establishing peace for their country and humanity as a whole [1]. As the President noted, behind those who did not

return from the war, there is also the grief of their grieving mothers, wives who lost their spouses, and orphaned children.

During the years of the fierce war, the entire people of Uzbekistan lived their lives with the conviction that "Everything is for the front", "Everything is for Victory". Our country has become a solid supply base behind the front. The people of Uzbekistan delivered a large amount of weapons, food, clothing, medicines and other necessary products to the battlefields. With the selfless labor of our multinational population, military products were produced at about 300 enterprises in our republic. During this period, 151 factories were relocated to our country from the front areas and put into operation in a very short time. Thousands of war participants were treated and recovered in military hospitals established in our country.

According to newly identified data, 1 million 500 thousand people, including more than 250 thousand children, were evacuated to Uzbekistan from countries that had become hotbeds of war. Our people showed genuine love and attention to all these people, sharing even the last piece of bread with them, demonstrating high humanitarian qualities [2].

During the Great Patriotic War, the entire multi-million Soviet people fought for the defense of the Motherland. The workers of Uzbekistan, along with other peoples of our country, defended the freedom, honor and independence of our Motherland. The heroism of the Uzbek people was widely reflected in the press, in particular, in the newspaper Pravda Vostoka, which regularly covered the military feats of Uzbek soldiers and the patriotism of the people in the rear. The libraries of the republic compiled bibliographic indexes, lists and card files reflecting the literature about the heroism of the Soviet people.

Despite the difficulties of the war years, bibliographic activity in Uzbekistan consistently developed, library workers performed responsible state tasks related to the needs of industrial and agricultural workers on the front and rear.

During the Great Patriotic War, the heroism shown by Uzbeks on the battlefields and on the labor front was widely covered in the republican press and in books published by publishing houses. The republican libraries compiled bibliographic indexes, lists and card files of literature reflecting the heroism of our people.

Despite the reduction in the staff and funds of libraries during the war years, bibliographic activity in the libraries of our republic did not stop, but rather developed.

As in the pre-war years, the Alisher Navoi Republican Library remained the main center of bibliographic work during the war years.

During the Great Patriotic War, the library's activities, in particular in the field of scientific and information bibliography, were aimed at maximally satisfying the requirements of various enterprises, educational institutions, research institutes and cultural and educational institutions evacuated to Uzbekistan from various cities of the country. During this period, a number of bibliographic works of a scientific and informational nature were created on various issues of socialist construction, science and culture.

From the first days of the war, in addition to the card index "The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet People" in the libraries of the republic, bibliographer N.N. Benediktova created a card index "Uzbekistan during the Great Patriotic War" based on materials from the newspaper "Pravda Vostoka". This card index later became the basis for the bibliographic index "Uzbekistan during the Great Patriotic War" compiled by the same author.

In addition to newspaper materials, this index also included some books published in the republic during the war years and selected articles from the newspaper "Pravda".

The index covered all information about the decisions of the party and government, the courage of Uzbeks at the front, works of fiction reflecting the labor and military successes of their people. It included sections “Fighting Uzbeks”, “Heroes of the Soviet Union from the Uzbeks”, annotations were given to all entries, and convenient epigraphs were selected for sections and rubrics.

Librarian I.Z. Sultanova compiled the index “Uzbek SSR during the Great Patriotic War” in Uzbek based on Uzbek-language sources. The index includes articles in Uzbek and translated articles published in the republican newspaper “Kizil Uzbekiston” about the participation of our republic in the war, as well as books and brochures.

During the war years, a major role in the development of the bibliography of Uzbekistan was played by the great bibliographers of our country, Professor L.T. Trofimov (Main Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences), K.R. Simon (Moscow Institute of Librarianship), M. Sokurova (Leningrad Public Library named after M.Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin), and others, who were evacuated to Tashkent.

At the initiative of these scientists and with the participation of Uzbek bibliographers Ye.K. Betger and A.I. Ageyev, at a council held in November 1942, it was decided to create a general retrospective scientific and information bibliography of Central Asia.

During the Great Patriotic War, famous bibliographers not only contributed to the development of bibliography in Uzbekistan, but also directly worked on the compilation of bibliographic indexes. For example, under the direct leadership of M. Sokurova, the “Index of Literature on Cotton Growing in the USSR (1938–1945)” and the “Index of Publications of SoyuzNIXI for 1929–1944” were compiled, which included a complete list of the institute’s publications in Russian, Uzbek and other languages.

The 4-volume index “Materials on the History of the Fine Arts and Folk Art of Soviet Uzbekistan”, compiled by the bibliographer Y.V. Genss, who came from the Baltics, is of great scientific importance. The work reflects all types of press materials published from 1918 to 1943.

The first volume is a chronicle of the art and folk art of Uzbekistan, which consists of a chronological list of articles and reports on the issues of fine arts and folk art of Uzbekistan in 1918-1943. Since the materials in this volume are arranged in chronological order, it greatly facilitates the study of the history of the art of Uzbekistan and Central Asia. The auxiliary (name, geographical names and subject) indexes in it also allow you to use the literature in this volume.

The second volume consists of two chapters (History of the culture of Uzbekistan and Bibliography of the modern fine arts of Uzbekistan), both chapters have an independently formalized index.

The first chapter provides a chronological list of articles, and the materials are arranged in alphabetical order. As in other volumes, in addition to press sources, it also includes works of particular value stored in archives, scientific research institutions and Tashkent museums.

The third volume also consists of two parts (materials for the Dictionary of Folk Art and Folk Masters of Soviet Uzbekistan), the first part includes books, magazine and newspaper articles and manuscripts, and the second part consists of materials for the Dictionary of Folk Masters, which lists literature about representatives of folk masters of Uzbekistan before the revolution and today. The index includes manuscripts (scientific research works) that were not published in the press due to the war.

Finally, the fourth volume - materials for the Dictionary of Soviet Artists, Sculptors, Architects, Art Critics of the Uzbek SSR - includes brief bibliographic information, bibliography, list of literature (according to the exhibition catalog), list of reproductions and drawings (according to the museum collection). Full information is given about the artists living in Tashkent, since Y. B. Genss made full use of the funds available in the capital of the republic.

During the Great Patriotic War, Uzbek readers, along with other peoples, showed great interest in military knowledge. On the other hand, during the war years, a large amount of literature on military sources appeared in all languages of the peoples of the USSR, including Uzbek.

In 1942-1945, the Tashkent branch of the library of the Department of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences published a bibliography of materials published in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan during the Great Patriotic War in the form of a bulletin.

The bulletin contains special thematic sections such as “The peoples of Central Asia in the ranks of the Red Army”, “The work of industry and transport for the war”.

Of the indicators of the war period, A.I. It is necessary to highlight the manual, edited by Ageyev and dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Uzbek State Academic Drama Theater named after Hamza, one of the largest national theaters of the USSR.

The mentioned work includes articles and reports published in local Uzbek magazines and newspapers over the 25 years since the theater was founded. All descriptions are provided with detailed annotations in Russian, which makes the manual accessible to a wide readership.

During the war years, about 30 recommendation lists were compiled in Russian and Uzbek. The recommendation lists were dedicated to solemn dates, international events and the socio-political life of the republic, with special attention paid to the issues of promoting and popularizing military-patriotic literature. During the war years, the reference and bibliographic work of libraries in Uzbekistan acquired a number of new features and characteristics.

Work continued on the creation of general index cards covering materials about Uzbekistan and the Central Asian republics in general, and an index card of magazine and newspaper articles in the languages of the peoples of Central Asia. Both index cards are used by readers with great demand.

During the evacuation, the employees of the library of the Department of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who worked in Tashkent, got acquainted with these card files, highly appreciated them, decided to copy them from the card files and made copies of 30,000 of the existing 70,000 volumes.

During the Great Patriotic War, the library of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, the library of Tashkent State University, the scientific and medical library of the Uzbek SSR and the library of SoyuzNIXI continued their reference and bibliographic work.

During the Great Patriotic War, for the first time in the entire history of the republican library, a scientific session was held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At it, lectures on library science and bibliography were given by prominent librarians and bibliographers K.R. Simon, Professor L.V. Trofimov and E.K. Betger. In addition, two more scientific sessions were held in 1944-1945, which were also devoted to bibliographic issues.

Academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who lived in Tashkent at that time and were in close contact with the library: V.V. Struve, V.M. Zhirmunsky, E.A. Kosminsky, A.Y. Yakubovsky, B.D. Grekov, S.V. Bakhrushin and others, in



their letters to the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR in February 1943, stated that, despite the difficulties, great attention was being paid to bibliographic work in Uzbekistan.

Thus, the comprehensive development of the reference and bibliographic work of Uzbek libraries during the war years contributed to their further formation not only as large universal libraries, but also as leading bibliographic institutions of the republics, and the work carried out is worthy of all praise.

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