

HEROISM OF UZBEK SOLDIERS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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Annotation: The scientific article provides information about the heroism of brave Uzbek soldiers at the front during the Second World War.

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On the fronts of the Second World War Uzbek fighters demonstrated their bravery and fearlessness and showed examples of heroism. The belief of the Soviet political leaders that Germany would not attack the USSR in 1941 despite having enough intelligence and that they did not build defensive structures on the border with the purpose of attacking the exhausted capitalists on the western front. As a result of the mass repressions in the army, the impact on the fighting ability of the Soviet armed forces was not compensated for and due to the low level of professional training of the commanders, the enemy troops that invaded violently in the first days of the war were not stopped and many people died. The leaders of the Soviet government led by Stalin were responsible for this. Uzbeks made up the majority of the Soviet soldiers serving in the border troops. They set an example of heroism in defense of their homeland and fought against the enemy until their last breath.

The brave boys of Uzbeks showed heroism against the enemy in various regions of the USSR and European countries. Lieutenant Usov near Grodno, political leader Sharipov, Ahmad Aliyev, Daniyori Abdullayev, Bobokomil Kashanov, Uzok Otayev, Nurum Siddikov, Madamin Hajiyev, Rahimboy Arslonboyev, Sayidahmad Boytemirov in the defense of the Brest fortress, etc. The fierce attack of the enemy the organization of a united front the lack of general communication, chaos did not allow us to use heroism in defensive battles. The German-Nazis attacked at a speed of 30 km per day and reached the central regions of the country in a short time. 2 million in the armed forces of the USSR lost more than 43,300 people, 43,300 guns, 8,300 tanks, and 8,200 aircraft. It was a great loss. Stalin took measures to intimidate the army with administrative and repressive means. In the decision of August 16, 1941, instructions were given such as "Imprisonment of those who left the military service and their families as families of those who sold the country". Obstruction detachments and fine battalions were formed and there were more than 1.5 million fighters in their ranks. But these methods did not justify themselves. It is not wrong to say that the defenses of Smolensk, Odessa, Leningrad, and Moscow in the Second World War were true heroic miracles of Soviet soldiers. These battles made it possible to stop the enemy.

Hitler's plan to wage war at lightning speed failed. The 316th Rifle Division, commanded by Panfilov and consisting of more than 180 commanders who graduated from military and military political schools, fought heroically in the battles near Volokolamsk, Dubosekovo, and Novo-Petrovsk. The bravery of nine fighters led by Abdulla Togayev, Mamadali Madaminov and Lieutenant Pilyugin from Uzbekistan can be noted separately. Zebo Ganiyeva, who set an example of bravery of the heroic daughters of the Uzbek people in the battles for Moscow, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. 1753 Uzbek fighters were awarded the "For the Defense

of Moscow" medal for their bravery in defeating the fascist troops on the outskirts of Moscow. S. Kasimkhojayev was awarded the title of Hero. The victory near Moscow gave Soviet leaders the idea of ending the war and liberating the country in 1942, and the order was given to attack along the entire front. In May 1942, Kochkor Turdiyev was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The bravery of our fighters was not enough to completely destroy the enemy's forces while preserving the main part of their military strength and to compensate for the mistakes of the Soviet leaders. For this, stronger military-technical weapons and tactics than the enemy's were needed. The enemy, who stopped the offensive operations of the Soviet troops in May-June 1942, attacked on June 25 in the direction of the Volga and the North Caucasus. A precarious situation has arisen in the country. At such a time, the Uzbek people addressed the Uzbek soldiers with an open letter, calling on their children not to know what it means to be loyal to the country and fear in battle. 1974 of our soldiers who responded to this challenge with their heroism were awarded the medal "For the Defense of the Caucasus". Breaking through the defenses of Stalingrad on the Volga and winning a great victory over the enemy became the basis for a fundamental turning point in the course of the war. For their bravery in these battles, 2,733 Uzbek fighters were awarded the "For the Defense of Stalingrad" medal. In the battles for the Caucasus, the division under the command of Sabir Rahimov formed in Tashkent achieved significant success and killed more than 8 thousand enemy fighters. This division under the command of our compatriot traveled the battle route to East Prussia.

Later, the 37th Guards Rechitsk Rifle Division under the leadership of Sabir Umarovich Rahimov stood out in the liberation of Polish lands. He was one of the first to enter the city of Danzig. The seriously wounded S.U. Rahimov died on March 25, 1945. Only on May 6, 1965, the historical truth was restored, and the brave son of the Uzbek people, S.U. Rahimov was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Akhmadjon Shukurov, V. Shalandin, M. Abdullin, A. Salihov were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their bravery in the fierce battles fought on the Oryol-Kursk route in 1943. About 100 Uzbeks were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their heroism in crossing the Dnieper. Among them, the bravery of J. Usmanov, V. Nabiyeu, Kh. Aminov can be mentioned separately. In 1944-1945, the activities of Uzbek fighters who operated in Belarus, Ukraine, Moldavia, the Baltic republics, and the western regions of the Russian Federation were recorded in the history of the Second World War and their names are a source of fear in the hearts of the enemy. had put Among them examples of bravery of Mamadali Topiboldiyev, J. Otayoyev, I. Musayev, A. Hakimov, I. Kasimov and others can be noted.

By the fall of 1944, the borders of the USSR were completely restored and Soviet troops entered European countries as liberators. After liberating Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and occupying Berlin Uzbek fighters as part of the Soviet troops also showed their international feelings and contributed to the liberation of European nations from the Nazis. For their bravery in liberating these countries, B. Boboyev, P. Nurpeksov, T. Nazarov, A. Rahimov, M. Fayozov and others were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, 2,430 of our compatriots were awarded the medal "For the Liberation of Budapest", 1,706 people were awarded the "For the Capture of Berlin" medal, 109,208 people were awarded the medal "For victory over Germany".

Uzbek fighters took an active part in resistance movements in Europe and contributed to the victory over the German-Nazis and the liberation of the peoples of Europe. Among the more than 40,000 Soviet citizens who participated in the ranks of the liberation armies and partisans formed in Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Norway, Austria, and Germany, Uzbeks were the majority. For example, there were more than 260 Uzbeks in the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. L. Kolantarov, U. Kholmaboyev, A. Mamajonov, O. Berbiyev, R. Rahimov, H. Jabbarov, H. Ismailov are our compatriots who actively participated in the resistance movement.

Currently, there are different opinions about the "Legion of Turkestan" and this issue requires a detailed study. It is known that the Soviet government headed by Stalin used the members of the Communist International, foreign communists in general as an opposition force to the existing political government in Europe. Hitler also tried to use the "white" immigrants as a force against the Soviets and in December 1941, he proposed to the captured Soviet general Lukin to form an opposition government to the Russians which would organize the struggle against Stalinism. Such an offer was also made to the exiled national intellectuals of Turkestan who sought to establish a national representative office on the threshold of 1941-1942. As a result, in November 1942, the "National Committee of Turkistan" was established under the leadership of Vali Qayum Khan. In December 1942, the High Command of the Wehrmacht officially announced the order to establish the Turkestan Legion from prisoners of war at the base of the Turkestan Battalion which was formed in the fall of 1941. Also, during this period, the "Armenian" and "Georgian" legionnaires were formed. He was included in the Russian Liberation Army under the leadership of Vlasov. But by the end of the war 1 mln. Although about 100,000 people were written, they did not become the striking force that the Hitlerites expected. Because the prisoners of war who were forced to be sent to these formations often looked to the front with the hope that they would go over to our own side. In fact, the secret groups formed in the "Legion of Turkestan" made contact with the resistance fighters and partisans and foiled several plans of the German-Nazis.

In 1943, a fully armed Turkestan battalion consisting of 370 people under the leadership of Abdulla Otakhanov went to the side of the 74th division which was fighting in the area of the village of Kupchikha near the Desna river. Later, due to the distrust of the Soviet command, they were removed from the front. In 1944, the units of the "Legion of Turkestan" sent to Montenegro killed the fascist commanders and went to the partisans in the mountains. Uzbeks took an active part in partisan detachments and resistance movements and made their due contribution to defeating the enemy. In the early days of the war the Hitlerites hoping for an escalation in the Soviet state tried to create various national structures and prepare the basis for this by conducting false propaganda among the Soviet peoples while Stalin the Soviet political leaders, also forced the peoples who would cause national differences to arise, those who carried out measures such as relocation, labeling entire peoples as "traitors". In 1944, 2,230,500 people were forcibly relocated across the country under this label. Of these, 151,604 Crimean Tatars from Crimea, 110,000 Meskhetian Turks from Georgia, more than 20,000 Ingush, 4.5,000 Armenians and Greeks from the North Caucasus were moved to the territory of Uzbekistan. They were condemned to live under the control of the NKVD strictly following the repressive regime and were deprived of national state structures and constitutional rights. They were also deprived of their rights such as communication with the local population in the resettled areas. But the Uzbeks accepted the displaced people into their homes shared their last bread and showed their high spirituality and great humanity. Due to the selfless efforts of the peoples of the former union the heroic courage of the fighters the war against the German-fascist invaders which lasted for

43 days and less than 4 years (June 22, 1941-May 9, 1945) ended with victory. But the Second World War continued.

On the night of August 9, 1945, the Soviet government started a war against Japan due to the agreement with the allied countries and the danger in the East. 6,770 Uzbek fighters participated in this battle which lasted until September 2 and contributed to the defeat of the Kwantung Army and the surrender of Japan. Many compatriots such as N. Latipov, A. Karimov, U. Doniyorov demonstrated their high military skills and combat activity. The bravery of Uzbeks at the front and behind the front made a great contribution to the victorious end of the Second World War. More than 120,000 Uzbeks received orders and medals of the USSR. 75 of the more than 300 fighters who received the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" were Uzbek boys. 82 fighters from Uzbekistan were awarded with three degrees of the Order of "Shuhrat". Our compatriots who have been awarded the orders of countries such as Italy, England, France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary number several thousand.

Uzbekistan came out of the war with a big loss. Out of 1,433,230 people mobilized to the fronts of the Second World War in 1939-1945, 263,005 people died, 132,670 people returned disabled. 6.2 million were captured during the war. 4 million per person. people died. Among them there are compatriots who were unjustly punished, including S. Abdullayev, L. Popov, K. Abramovich, P. Rustamov and others. By 1945, the people who were waiting for decisive changes in the country for the better were once again in the grip of an authoritarian regime. Conflicts in social life created stability in disguise which indicated the inevitable collapse of this system. Even at the cost of great sacrifices Uzbeks made a worthy contribution to saving humanity from the scourge of fascism.

In order to restore and cherish the memory of those who died in the war books of "Memory" were compiled the Memorial Square and the memorial complex of the mourning woman were restored in the center of our capital. May 9 was declared "Day of Remembrance and Appreciation" by the decree of the head of state who led these activities. The young generation is always grateful for the labor and war veterans that are life nowadays. With the initiative and idea of Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the magnificent "Victory Park" memorial complex was built in our capital in order to convey and immortalize the heroism and selfless work and historical services of the people of Uzbekistan on the battlefields behind the war to the public of our country and the world. It has been 77 years since the end of the Second World War. However, decades or even centuries later, 110 million people were mobilized for military operations in 40 countries, and 70 million people lost their lives.

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