A HISTORICAL MEMORY CREATED BY OUR COURAGEOUS PEOPLE
THE PERSEVERANCE AND COURAGE SHOWN BY THE UZBEK PEOPLE
DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR IS A LESSON FOR US.

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Our noble people, loyal to the bravery of our heroic ancestors, appreciate peaceful and prosperous life and mobilize all their strength and capabilities to further strengthen it.

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Abstract
In this article, the mobilization of the Uzbek people for the war, the adaptation of the country to the war, the hospitality of the people to the displaced people, the bravery of the Uzbek fighters at the front, and the international support of the Uzbek people to the front are highlighted and analyzed.

Абстрактный

В этой статье мобилизация узбекского народа на войну, адаптация страны к войне, гостеприимство народа к перемещенным лицам, храбрость узбекских бойцов на фронте, интернациональная поддержка узбекского люди на фронте выделяются и анализируются.

We all know that war has always been a process full of losses for humanity. Someone will lose their freedom, someone will lose their homeland, and someone will lose their family, children. Of all the wars that have occurred since the beginning of mankind, the First and Second World Wars are certainly the ones that caused the greatest losses. Especially in the regions where the Second World War took place, representatives of the local population went through very difficult trials.

The Second World War began on September 1, 1939, when Nazi Germany invaded Poland. This war was actually started by Nazi Germany, Nazi Italy and militaristic Japan. German Nazis played an organizing and leading role among them. The war waged by the countries of the Nazi bloc was a war of aggression, an unjust war. Countries that fought against fascism fought for justice. It is known that in the first period of the war, Nazi Germany will fully dominate Western and Central Europe.

The German attack on the USSR began on June 22, 1941. Germany's allies Italy, Finland, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria also entered the war against the Soviet Union. The war of the Soviet people against fascism begins. About 110 million people took part in the war and on the front lines. This war lasted for 6 years and more than
55 million people died in it. More than 27 million people were killed from the Soviet Union. Also, Germany lost 13.4 million people, Poland 6 million people, China 5 million, Yugoslavia 1.7 million, USA 400 thousand, Great Britain 370 thousand people. 10 million people were killed on the Soviet-German front alone, of which 2.5 million people from Germany died on the front itself. The greatest loss in this war was in the USSR, that is, more than 27 million people died. Hundreds of thousands of Uzbeks were among them.

The Second World War was fought mainly on the territory of 12 countries on earth and involved about 60 countries. In this way, it has attracted about 80 percent of the world's population, i.e. 1.7 billion people.

The main initiators of the war were Germany, Italy, and Japan, on the other hand, as a result of the policy of redistribution of the world between the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain. The "reconciliation" policy of the ruling circles of the Western countries England, France, and the United States paved the way for Austria's March 1939 annexation of Czechoslovakia to Germany and the Munich Agreement. On August 23, 1939, the USSR and Germany signed a 10-year non-aggression pact, according to a secret addendum to the treaty, Germany and the USSR divided their influence in Eastern Europe. All republics within the USSR, including Uzbekistan, will be dragged into the vortex of war. Thus, the Second World War will involve more than 60 countries of the world, 80% of the world's population, i.e. 1.7 billion people. Until recently, in 1941, the population of Uzbekistan totaled 6 million 551 thousand people, and it was believed that about 1 million 500 thousand of them participated in the war.

In the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory and the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation, according to new information, about 1 million 951 thousand people from Uzbekistan were mobilized for the war.

Adaptation of the industry and agriculture of the Uzbek SSR during the war years and its contribution to the war

According to the data, by the end of 1941, about 300 enterprises were put on the military track, adapted to the production of combat equipment, weapons, and ammunition and rebuilt. In these enterprises, the men mobilized to the front were replaced by the elderly and women. The relocation of important industrial enterprises, properties of collective farms, state farms and MTSs, cultural assets and educational institutions to the East, including Uzbekistan, has begun. Residents of cities and villages burned and destroyed by the Nazis, their fathers, children of those who died from the first days of the war, hundreds of thousands of people began to move in a huge stream.

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During the war, Uzbekistan became a truly humanitarian country. In particular, 15,649 children were brought to Uzbekistan in 1941-1942. This process continued after that. Many families take in two or more orphans. In particular, the Shomahmudovs from Tashkent adopted 14 children. The family of Hamid Samadov from Kattakorgan adopted 12 children, while F. Kasimova adopted 10, M. Joraeva and Ashurkhojaeva took 8 children into their families. By the end of 1943, 4,672 children in the cities and 870 children in the villages were brought up by Uzbek families. On the eve of the war, 12,000 children were being educated in 106 orphanages in the republic, but by 1945, their number reached 31,300 children in 263 orphanages in the regions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. In the early years of the war, the Uzbek people fought against Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, It took in more than one million people, including more than 200,000 orphans, who were displaced from the Baltic republics.

The people showed real humanity and tolerance to the people relocated from the front areas to Uzbekistan. In the first days of the war, more than 1 million people were relocated to Uzbekistan, and more than 240,000 of them were children.

As another proof and symbol of true humanity and perseverance during the war years, it is worth noting that Zulfiya, who lived in the village of Khanabad in the Zangiota district of the Tashkent region, after the death of her husband Holmat, was alone in those terrible years. A war broke out in a place where he brought up 5 sons and 1 daughter, and he sent his 5 sons to the front. Zulfiya aya Zakirova's 5 sons named Isaqjon, Ahmadjon, Mahamadjon, Wahabjon, Yusufjon went to war and none of them returned from the front. Aya's 4 daughters-in-law and five grandchildren become orphans. Onaizor lived until the end of her life, with the dear memory of her heroic sons, the lives of her daughters-in-law, her grandchildren, and the worries and joys of the country. Zulfiya's loving daughters-in-law followed her example and helped her, they all stayed loyal to their husbands and families and never married again. They lived through all the spiritual difficulties for a lifetime.

During November 1941, 54,029 people were evacuated from Ukraine to Uzbekistan (including 9,508 people from Odessa region, 7,528 people from Kiev, 4,238 people from Dnipropetrovsk, 3,490 people from Kharkov, 2,810 people from Vinnitsk, and 2,082 people from Zhytomyr). During the war, more than 20,000 people were brought to Surkhandarya region and 3,500 of them were young children. Children's homes will be established for the evacuated population in Bulungur, Jomboy, Narpay, Pastdargom and other districts of Samarkand region. More than 4,270

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2 Внешняя политика Советского Союза в период Отечественной войны. Документы и материалы, т.1, М., Ю40, с.й52.
children were brought up in them, and more than 150,000 evacuated residents were settled in Bukhara region.\(^3\)

Undoubtedly, heavy losses during the war years also affected industrial sectors, agriculture and other sectors. Thousands of people, industrial enterprises, educational institutions, scientific organizations and other material resources will be moved from the front areas to the interior of the country. 104 of them will be relocated to Uzbekistan. Among them are the Leningrad Textile Machinery Plant, the Krasniy-Aksoi, Rosselmash, Sumsk Kompressor and Dnepropetrovsk carborundum plants, the Elektrokabel and Podyomnik plants in Moscow, the Chkalov Aviation Plant, the Krasniy Put plant, in Kiev There was the Transsignal plant, the Stalingrad chemical plant and many other enterprises.

If in 1940 there were 15 labor reserve schools in the Uzbek SSR, during the war years their number reached 59 due to the evacuation of 26 people from the areas close to the front and the opening of new educational institutions.\(^4\)

55 of them will be placed in Tashkent and Tashkent region, 14 in Samarkand, 22 in Fergana valley, and two in Bukhara region. Copied plants and factories were put into operation in a short period of time, i.e. "Rosselmash" in 25 days, and "Krasniy Aksoy" plant in 29 days after arriving here. By December 1941, about 50 of the evacuated enterprises will be put into operation. In the first half of 1942, all the listed industrial enterprises began to produce products.

As a result of the construction and operation of 280 new enterprises in our republic during the war years, by 1945, industrial production almost doubled compared to the pre-war level, oil production increased by 4 times, metal production by 4.8 times, machine-building products by 13.4 times, coal mining output increased by 30 times, energy production by 2.42 times.

World War II has gone down in history as one of the most terrible events in human history. Like all nations, during the war, thousands of Uzbeks actively participated in the battles against the enemy on the front lines. Such bravery was an example of true heroism and bravery of our people. The Uzbeks' bravery in liberating Belarus, Ukraine, the western regions of Russia, the North Caucasus, breaking through the siege of Leningrad, liberating Stalingrad, and defending the Brest fortress on a wide front is a true example of heroism.

The military structures created in Turkestan, especially in Uzbekistan, played a big role in achieving military success. Including Major General I.V. The 316th Rifle Division under the command of Panfilov fought heroically in battles near Volokolamsk, Dubosekovo, and Novo-Petrovsk. The bravery of the chief fighters of

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\(^3\) Круглянский М.1. Высшая школа и подготовка специалистов для фронта и тыла. Кн.: Советская культура в годы Великой Отечественной войны, "Ваука", 1976, с.83

\(^4\) Узбекистан в годы Великой Отечественной войны (1941-1945 гг.), с.707.
Uzbekistan, Abdulla Togaev, Mamadali Madaminov, and Lieutenant Pilyugin can be noted separately. Zebo Ganieva, who set an example of the courage 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 medal "For the Defense of Moscow" for their bravery in defeating the Nazi troops on the outskirts of Moscow. S. Kasimkhojaev was awarded the title of "Hero".5

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 Turdiev, who showed bravery and skillfully fought in the winter offensives of 1942, was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The courage of our fighters was not enough to completely destroy the enemy's troops 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, launched an attack in the direction of the Volga and the North Caucasus on June 25. 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 loyalty to the motherland is and fear in battle. 1974 of our soldiers who responded to this challenge with their heroism were awarded with the "For the Defense of the Caucasus" medal.

Breaking through the defense of Stalingrad 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.

Sabir Rahimov is the first general from Uzbekks. General Sabir Rakhimov from the commander of his regiment to the commander of the guard unit 10 wounded once. He was awarded the Order of Suvorov of the 2nd degree and 4 orders of the Red Banner. In the first days of the Second World War, the division of the 27th mechanized corps began to be sent to the front from June 27. By July 15, it was part of the 28th army of the Western Front lieutenant-general V. Ya. Kachalov. Then the division was transformed into the 104th Panzer Division, and the regiment in which Major S. Rakhimov served became the 104th Motorcycle Regiment. On July 21, 1941, he entered the battle of Smolensk. On August 1, he was seriously wounded in the battle.

5 Воскобойников ЭЛ, Узбекский народ в года Гелиной Отечественной войны.Ташкент ?осПолитиздат УзССР,1947, C.40.
for the village of Putisheva. After the hospital, he returned to the front, and on October 31, he was appointed commander of the 1149th rifle regiment in the North Caucasus Military District. In November-December 1941, the regiment commander took part in the defense of Rostov and offensive operations in Rostov. There, his name became known to the entire army: on November 28, 1941, his regiments were the first to take part in the liberation of Rostov-on-Don, and were awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Later, the army and the division became part of the southern front and in the winter of 1941-1942 took part in another offensive against Taganrog, which ended in failure. takes part in the heavy battles of the operation.

The village of Zolotarevka is called Shukurovka in honor of Ahmadjon's bravery. Even now.

Every Belarusian remembers Mamadali Topiboldiyev, a scout of the partisan detachment, with deep respect. He personally destroyed 67 soldiers and officers of the enemy and captured 180 of them. The precious son of the Uzbek people became one of the symbols of the liberators of the Belarusian people. A clear example of this is that the village of Pisarevo is named Topiboldiyevka in his honor.

Amon Umarov fought in Smolensk, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol and other cities. He destroyed 3 Nazi vehicles and 9 Germans. With his small detachment, he attacked the enemy airfield near Odessa and disabled 16 enemy planes and 30 vehicles.

On October 25, 1941, Kochkor Turdiyev, a fighter of the 353rd mountain rifle regiment, goes on reconnaissance with his comrades. After a heavy firefight, all his comrades are killed. Kochkor Turdiyev will be left alone. However, he continues to fight without equal. As a result, the enemy destroys 9 German soldiers and officers. Captures 3 Germans. This and many previous feats were recognized and he was given the title of hero.

Uzbek fighters were also famous for their bravery, determination, willpower and skillful marksmanship. This was clearly demonstrated in the devastating battles on the outskirts of Moscow. Uzbek sniper Ishakov killed 354 fascists, Abubekov - 229, Yusupov - 132, and Madaminov - 123. This bravery was passed from platoon to platoon and passed from language to language like a legend on the fronts of the Second World War. Therefore, 1,753 of our compatriots were awarded the "For the Defense of Moscow" medal.

Brave Uzbek girls have shown that they are no less than boys. When the war started, Zebo Ganiyeva from Andijan, who was studying at the institute, submitted an application saying, "I am asking you to send me to the front." He quickly becomes an

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6 Сковцев С., Мельцер Л. Белорусская ССР в годы Великой Отечественной войны, Минск, 1967, с.70
experienced scout and sniper. defended Moscow. Sniper Zebo Ganieva killed 23 Nazis on March 21, 1942 alone.

In the Battle of Stalingrad, the motorized rifle company under the command of officer Mamasoli Djabbarov destroyed 400 soldiers and officers of the enemy, captured 230 Nazis and captured a lot of weapons. Sniper Hayit Khojamatov with his rifle 117 he kills the fascist and more than 300 soldiers and officers of the enemy with his machine gun. However, in those turbulent days, their bravery was not properly rewarded. This is also a situation that hurts the heart.

Uzbek boys showed courage in saving Europe from fascism. For example, Abdulla Rahmatov from Samarkand, Sariboy Shomurodov from Bulungur, Rahmon Rahimov from Tashkent, Nasib Amirov and others showed courage in liberating French departments such as Aleye, Belfort, Saint-Chely. For their heroism in liberating France, Hashimjon Ismailov from Kokand and Tojiboy Ziyoyev from Tashkent were awarded the Order of Joan of Arc of France. Turgun Kochkarov and Akhmed Mamajonov from Andijan fought in the liberation of Carraro, Italy.

Along with Uzbek men, Uzbek women showed their bravery in the fiercest battles of the Second World War on the outskirts of Moscow, the capital of our country at that time.

One such Uzbek woman, Zebo Ganiyev, single-handedly killed 28 Nazis in the battles on the outskirts of Moscow. For this bravery, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Sniper Badge.

In general, 1,753 Uzbek fighters were awarded the "For the Defense of Moscow" medal for their bravery on the outskirts of Moscow and in the battles to defend it. From the summer of 1942 to the spring of 1943, Uzbek fighters showed great examples of bravery in the battles that took place on the outskirts of Stalingrad.

Sniper Abdujabbar Alikulov killed 13 Nazis, another sniper Uzbek Ughlan Khojamatov and 117 machine gunner Khamro Ochilov killed 1500 fascists.

Labor courage of Uzbeks behind the front.

The beginning of the war brought heavy burdens on the heads of millions of peoples, ruined the country's economy, left thousands of people homeless, and because of it, thousands of people were separated from their homeland, family, and children. The world was in the throes of war, political and military conflicts began between countries and peoples. Work has begun to move important industrial enterprises, properties of collective farms, state farms and MTSs, cultural assets and educational institutions to the East, including Uzbekistan.

They fulfilled their daily plans by sending a large number of household items, including metal items (glasses, buckets, washing utensils) and various knitted items to

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the residents of the regions liberated from the German-Nazi invaders. In July 1942, workers of a number of light industrial enterprises were obliged to produce various clothes, leather, leather-shoe products and other goods and to work in 2-3 shifts. This patriotic initiative of the workers of local industrial enterprises was greeted with enthusiasm in other enterprises of our republic.

As a clear example of this, the team of the Denov cotton factory in Surkhondarya decided to send two days' wages to the areas destroyed by the Nazis for the reconstruction of the economy and the front. In February 1942, the workers of the Kokanwagon depot sent 50 wagons of fruits and vegetables, warm clothes, and personal hygiene products for the restoration of the railways in the liberated areas, while the enterprises producing leather products in the city sent 600 pairs of shoes. They sent 2 tons of household soap and 10,000 detergents.

If only the workers of the "Kyzil Tong" factory in Tashkent collected 250,000 soums to the Kursk and Oryol regions, in 1944, the workers of the Tashkent Mechanical Plant soon started the production of woodworking machines and sent raw materials to mines in the Podmoskove region. The youth of the republic, especially the Komsomol members, organized additional work outside of work and study, and sent 1 carload of various inventories and necessary equipment to the FZO schools in Stalingrad, showing true examples of patriotism.8

In the most difficult and difficult moments of the war, Uzbek railway workers were among the first to reach out to the liberated city of Stalingrad. Various medical supplies, jackets for military hospitals, telephone communication wires, special clothing, household goods were loaded on 33 wagons to help the Tashkent Railway company liberate the city on the Volga River from Nazi invaders and restore the liberated city. They sent their goods.

Construction and repair brigades of the republic, consisting of young people and teenagers, repaired and sent 93 locomotives to the city, 40 to Kharkov, 30 to Donbass and various technical devices. They spoke. The People's Commissariat of Communications and Road Networks of the Union expressed special thanks to the youth of the administration of the Tashkent railway enterprise for such heroism, and the news about such heroism was published in all newspapers and magazines of the Union.9

Many scientists, writers, poets worked tirelessly in the first days of the war. That is, along with the workers and laborers of Uzbekistan, science, education and culture workers also contributed to the victory over the German-fascist invaders. During 1942, 31 educational institutions were transferred to Uzbekistan from the territories under

8 ПА УзФ ИМД, ф.15 (Архив ЦК ЛКСБУз), оп.25, д.4297, л.143.  
9 Беларуссия и Узбекистан (Из истории развития межнациональных отношений белорусского и узбекского народов). Минск, Изд-во им. В. И. Ленина, 1970, с.125

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Nazi occupation. In particular, scientific staff of Nevsky Industrial Institute, Odessa, Pharmaceutical Institute, Odessa Institute of Milling Industry and Economy Engineers worked in the republic. In particular, the Kharkiv Institute of Chemical Technology, which was moved from Ukraine, was temporarily located in the city of Chirchik, and a number of local and European scientists and specialists worked in this scientific institution.

Despite the terrible difficulties of the war, a number of scientific institutions were moved to Samarkand in the first years of the war. In particular, in the second half of 1941 and the beginning of 1942, the Academy of Arts and the Academy of Agriculture were relocated. Scientific staff of Kursk Zoo Veterinary Institute named after A. Timiryazev, Leningrad Institute of Film Engineers, Ukrainian Art Institute, Odessa Institute of Water Transport temporarily continued their work in Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

If we don't remember our compatriots who gave their lives for victory in time, at the decisive moments demanded by history and the future, and if we don't honor those who survived, then this victory is a real victory, this holiday is a real holiday. won't be. Taking into account these noble goals and consulting with our people, we have been celebrating May 9 as the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation in our country since 1999.

Islam Karimov

Speaking about the meaning of May 9, President Islam Karimov said, "If we take into account that 1.5 million of our compatriots participated in this terrible war, and approximately 500 thousand of them died, then in Uzbekistan "It is clear that this tragedy did not escape any of the households at that time," he said.

There was not a single neighborhood, village, or family of Uzbeks that did not suffer from fascism. If the map of Uzbekistan is spread and the villages, neighborhoods, and families affected by the war are painted in the color of trauma, it is not surprising that the whole country will be in the color of trauma. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Second World War, an extremely meritorious and historic work was done in Uzbekistan. The phrase "unknown soldier", which was common in the former Union, was put to an end. The documents of our ancestors who died in the Second World War were brought from the archives. Based on them, a huge, gilded "Memory Book" was created. It made the souls of our ancestors who died for us happy, and became a story of kindness of generations to their ancestors.
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