

COMMATRIOTS IN THE YEARS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR ABOUT WARRIOR'S SPIRIT AND HEROISM

(On the example of the courage of Mamadali Topiboldiev)

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Abstract

The article contains thoughts and comments about the great common contribution of our people to the victory over fascism, the courage, tenacity, courage and heroism shown by the hero of Uzbekistan, Mamadali Topiboldiev, in the battles.

Keywords: peace, courage, heroism, fortitude, bravery, national spirit, fighting spirit, strong will, fortitude, defense, attack, border, oath to the country, memory, value, fascism, enemy, group, division.

"At the same time, the awareness of national identity among the personnel and the strengthening of fighting spirit, patriotism education, raising the intellectual potential of military personnel should always be in the center of attention"

Sh.M. Mirziyoyev

Introduction

On September 1, 1939, the Second World War, the bloodiest and most terrible massacre in world history, began with the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany. The Second World War was started by aggressive countries - 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, a war of injustice [1]. Warring States fought for justice against fascism. The liberating character of the war became stronger when the patriotic forces and people began to resist in the countries that were victims of aggression. The ruling circles of England and France tried to keep under their control the territories they won in the First World War, to direct Hitler's troops to the East, towards the Soviet Union.

The foreign policy of the Soviet state was aimed at pitting Nazi Germany against England and France and striking when their military forces were weakened. On August 23, 1939, a 10-year non-aggression pact was signed between the former USSR and Germany. According to the secret additional protocol of the treaty, Germany and the USSR will divide their spheres of influence. Germany renounces claims to the Baltic countries. In the first days of the war, the material and moral forces of Uzbekistan were mobilized for the war. The Central Asian Military District has been turned into a furnace for training fighters and officers for the front. In the period from June 1941 to the end of 1942, this district formed 109 military units based on military mobilization, sent the 86th division and brigade to the army in action and the reserve of the headquarters of the Supreme Command.



In the first days of the war, the Uzbeks serving in the military units of the Western borders entered the battle against the Nazi invaders. Uzbeks Daniyori Abdullayev, Bobo Khalil Kashanov, Ahmad Aliyev, Nurum Siddikov, Uzog Otayev and others were among the fighters of more than 50 nationalities of the Brest fortress located on the border. They stood shoulder to shoulder with the defenders of the fort and fought to their last breath for almost a month against the great forces of the enemy. The heroic defense of Brest, Smolensk, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol and Leningrad, in which Uzbek fighters participated, was the first blow to Nazi Germany's plan to make a "Lightning War". Partisan movement played an important role in defeating the enemy. In the early period of the war, when the enemy dominated, entire military units were surrounded by the enemy, and many soldiers and officers were captured out of desperation. The number of prisoners of war was more than 5 million, including thousands of Uzbeks [2].

Among the prisoners of war, commissars and commanders were among the first to be shot. The rest were thrown into a military camp, they were severely tortured, and they were killed because they were an unnecessary burden. Later, when the war did not turn out as the enemy thought, prisoners of war began to be used as free labor. The inhabitants of cities and districts occupied by the enemy were deported to Germany. In some places, they also tried to recruit citizens who were able to work in Germany. The number of Soviet citizens deported to Germany was more than 4 million. Prisoners of war, deported civilians were kept, humiliated and many died in Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Buchenwald and dozens of other death camps. The fighters who escaped from the siege of the districts occupied by the enemy or escaped from military captivity, hid in the mountains and forests and went to partisan struggle [2]. Our compatriots fought valiantly in the most terrible and bloodiest war in the history of mankind, many of them died in trying battlefields, and many of them returned to our country wounded and disabled [1]. Many children were orphaned. The population of our country suffered greatly from famine and poverty. However, even in such difficult times, our people did not give up.

Withstood the challenge [3]. In such difficult times, some Uzbek families took children of different nationalities into their arms, stroked the heads of the orphans, and shared a loaf of bread with them. It was a true example of great courage, humanity and tolerance shown by our people. The idea of fascism, which plunged mankind into unprecedented horror, massacres and disasters, the great historical works performed by the people of Uzbekistan during the Second World War, the bravery of the boys who showed high patriotism, strong will and determination in the bloody battlefields, are special. For example, "more than 120,000 Uzbek soldiers and officers were awarded combat orders and medals for their heroism, more than 300 of our compatriots received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, more than 70 of our compatriots 1,2, 48 Uzbeks were awarded the "Slava" order of the 3rd degree, and 22 of them were heroes. We should learn and be proud of the bravery of Uzbek generals S.U. Rahimov, I.P. Bikjanov, M.A. Gareev, K.K. Karimov, M.K. Uzokov and others [2]. The fact that more than 300 Uzbeks received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union during the Second World War is a clear proof of their bravery. It is correct to say that the courage shown by Mamadali Topivoldiev, one of these heroes, can serve as an example for everyone. Mamadali Topiboldiev was born on September 20, 1919 in the village of Pandigan, Rishton district, Fergana region. His nationality is Uzbek. He graduated from primary school.



In 1934, he worked as a postman and tractor driver on a collective farm.

In 1939, he was drafted into the ranks of the Red Army.

He served as a car driver in the 130th artillery regiment of one of the rifle divisions located in Babruysk (Belarus). From 1941, he was a participant in the Second World War. As part of the Western Front, he took part in defensive battles on the territory of Belarus. Topivoldiev's unit was encircled in the city of Borisov, Minsk region. Together with his friend Ivan Rilkov, he reaches his village in Mogilevshina. Anna Vasilievna, Ivan Rilkov's mother, shelters them, and later she becomes like a second mother to Topivoldiev. The villagers agree to collect the harvest from the field as soon as possible and hide it from the representatives of the "new regime". Topivoldiev repairs the tractor and takes part in threshing.

For this, he was arrested by the police and sent to a camp in Krugloe. In 1942, Topivoldiev escaped from the camp. He is accepted into the partisan detachment led by G.A. Kirpich. At the end of May 1942, the detachment took the name of the partisan brigade "Chekist" and fought in Rasevsky forests on the border of Tolochinsky district of Vitebsk region and Kruglyansky district of Mogilev region of Belarus. Topivoldiev commanded the intelligence department of the 5th partisan detachment. In the partisan detachment, he was called "Kazbek". He proved himself to be a determined and brave fighter, he knew the German language well and had a good memory. During one day, he traveled dozens of kilometers and collected valuable information.

M. Topivoldiev formed a garrison of Uzbeks in the city of Tolochin, Vitebsk region. The unit led by Topivoldiev succeeds in disarming a large group of policemen. In another battle, a large Nazi garrison is defeated in the village of Prigan. Topivoldiev personally blows up 4 echelons of the enemy. He entered the battle for the last time in June 1944. During the combat attack of M. Topivoldiev, 5 echelons were blown up, 76 Nazis were killed and one German general was captured. According to legend, the Nazis promised 50,000 German marks for the head of "Kazbek". By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR dated August 15, 1944, Topivoldiev Mamadali was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union "for exemplary performance of the command's combat tasks during the fight against the Nazi invaders, as well as for his courage and heroism". He died tragically on May 7, 1969 and was buried in Fergana. "A person is alive with memory, great with value."

Remembering the memory of our ancestors, continuing the good deeds, honoring the luminaries who are in our ranks today, who served for the development of our country, as well as fighting valiantly against the invaders who invaded our country with evil intentions for the sake of the purity of our sky, the peace of our country, and the inviolability of our borders.

"Remembering the military servicemen who were loyal to the country, the people, and the oath taken to the country is one of the noble qualities of our nation," are noteworthy. On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Museum of Honor was established in the Almazor district of Tashkent, which shows the appreciation of military personnel. It should be noted that our today will become history tomorrow. This is the law of life. But that doesn't mean it's forgotten. After all, "There are such events that have become history, there are such figures that have left an indelible mark in life, and as years pass, they occupy a deeper place in people's hearts. Especially, the selfless lives in the way of preserving the freedom of the motherland and the freedom of the nation are alive and immortal. In this sense, the



discovery of 101 hoki of Uzbek officers in Norway is a sign that today the future will be created with the lessons of history [4]. The terrible consequences of the Second World War, the bravery, fortitude, and heroism shown by our compatriots in the war will not be without benefit in raising the national and fighting spirit of the military personnel and the current young generations. After all, every person who has studied them should appreciate the peace and stability that reigns in our free country today. In conclusion, it should be said that the courage and bravery of the Uzbeks in the war was highly appreciated. 120,000 Uzbek fighters, including 70,000 Uzbek men and women, were awarded with orders and medals. The war that lasted for 6 years and brought heavy hardships to all mankind is over. The war cost humanity dearly. More than 50 million people died, more than 90 million people were injured and disabled. The cost of material losses will exceed 4 trillion dollars. The war was fought on different fronts in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania, and many countries participated in the defeat of fascism. However, the main burden of the war fell on the Soviet people.

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