

THE COURAGE OF THE ANCESTORS IS AN EXAMPLE FOR THE YOUTH: HE MADE A WORTHY CONTRIBUTION TO THE VICTORY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR ABOUT OUR COMPATRIOTS

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Abstract

This article examines the experience of the Second World War and discusses the great contribution of our compatriots, who protected their chests for the Fatherland, to the victory of the Soviet Union in the Second World War, as well as the worthy contribution of young men and women who worked tirelessly day and night and delivered goods to the front.

Keywords: World history, World War II, National Rifle Brigade, front, military academy.

Introduction

War – let your name be erased from the world



World War II, known in world history for its aggression and injustice, wiped out millions of people. He separated fathers from their children, mothers from their husbands, sisters from their brothers, sisters from their brothers and many friends from each other, and the saddest thing is that the cruel blows of this war still leave their mark on our hearts people, sometimes with pain and sometimes with pride. On June 22, 1941, Nazi Germany, led by

Hitler, violated the Non-Aggression Pact and launched a treacherous attack on the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

The former Soviet government prepared an appeal to the people of the country in connection with the beginning of the war on June 22, and this document was announced on the radio on the same day. On the day of the news about the beginning of the war, rallies and meetings were held in all cities and districts, enterprises and institutions of Uzbekistan. Workers, servants, peasants, intellectuals, students expressed their readiness to defend their Motherland, to go to war to defeat the invaders in face-to-face battles, to work selflessly behind the front to ensure victory. In the first month of the war, more than 32 thousand of our compatriots applied to the military commissariats asking to be sent to the war. As a result of this, hundreds of thousands





of workers, servants, collective farmers, young people went to the front with weapons in their hands. On June 23-24, 1941, rallies of many thousands of people were held in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, and Nukus, and those who spoke in them promised to defend the Motherland with their chests in shields. The Central Asian Military District was transformed into a center for training fighters and officers for the front. At the very

beginning of the war in 1941, 1,316 applications were sent to the military commissariat of the Samarkand region with a request to immediately send them to the front. By August 4, 1941, the number of such applications reached 2,988. In doing so, they showed that they had boundless hatred for the Nazi invaders. According to the decision of the State Defense Committee "On the creation of national army units on the territory of the Central Asian Military District" dated November 13, 1941, separate national rifle brigades were formed in the Samarkand region and military training exercises were held. In the Samarkand region, the 83rd and 100th Cavalry Divisions, the 90th Separate National Rifle Brigade, the 27th Separate Automation Battalion and the 682nd Construction Battalion were formed. During this time, they adopted the slogan: "Everything serves to defeat the enemy." Industrial and railway enterprises were rebuilt, and the "Red Locomotive" plant, relocated from Novorossiysk, was put into operation.

On the New Year holiday of 1942, the workers of the Samarkand region sent fruits, raisins, vegetables and sweets, meat and groceries, and canned goods to the front-line workers. In November 1941, 12 companies were transferred to Samarkand and all companies restructured their work in accordance with the requirements of the war. Working as counterfeiters in factories and factories, the name of the Guards Brigade became more and more popular. Participants in this patriotic initiative met two or three standards in one shift. The reconstruction of industrial enterprises on a military



base took place under difficult conditions and encountered great difficulties. Therefore, attention was paid to training a new workforce of young people and women to work on the front lines of qualified specialists. By the end of 1941, the number of women working in Samarkand's factories exceeded 2,500. The war was a test of responsibility for the collectives of industrial enterprises in Samarkand. The workers worked day and night, making a worthy contribution to the defense of the Motherland. Women mastered the most complex processes and worked without men. Factories and factories quickly began supplying products for defense. The trend of delivering more products with less labor to complete the task in excess began. Powerful searchlights, barrels, grenades, grenades, ammunition and other military weapons



were sent to the front. By 1944, 4,899 workers, 1,885 strikers, 112 multi-machine workers and 68 front-line brigades worked in the city's factories. 296 progressive workers were awarded the government's certificate of honor.

In the first days of the war, the people of Samarkand collected 11,230 pieces of warm clothing - fur coats, gloves, socks and shoes - and sent them to the front.

There were about 20 military hospitals in Samarkand, where more than 50,000 soldiers and officers were treated and returned to the ranks.

The following 5 military academies were relocated during the war:

Military Medical Academy named after Kirov;

Military Chemical Academy;

Naval Academy;

Military Veterinary Academy;

Ф.Э.Дзержинский номидаги Артиллерия академияси.

Artillery Academy named after F.E.Dzerjinsky.

In addition, a number of secondary military educational institutions, such as the Voronezh Communications University, the 2nd Kharkiv Tank University and flight schools, were also relocated to Samarkand. All educational institutions are engaged in the training of highly qualified military specialists. Our nation will never forget our compatriots from Samarkand who patiently faced the difficult times, who believed in them and who did not lose their identity in difficult times.

Our brave, courageous, heroic young men from Samarkand showed their loyalty to the Motherland by bravely serving at the front.



Among them: Sanaev Gulyam from Samarkand was drafted into the ranks of the Red Army on June 1, 1942 at the age of 19. His service began on the Volkhov Front. On August 15, 1942 he was sent to the Baltic Sea front. In 1944, Sergeant G. Sanaev and his troops were transferred to the Belarusian front. In 1945 he dealt heavy blows to the enemy, captured the city of Königsberg and reached Berlin. Sergeant Sanaev Gulyam was awarded the following medals by the

Soviet Union for his bravery and loyalty to the Fatherland during his service:

"For the defense of Leningrad";

"For the capture of Koenigsberg";

"For courage";

"For the capture of Berlin."

Sanaev Gulyam returned from the war on March 4, 1947. His indelible name is still remembered by the people of Samarkand and is an example for young people.

Kudrat Suyunov was born on February 6, 1919 in the village of Urgut, Samarkand region. He was called up for military service on September 20, 1939. During the war, he served as a unit



commander of the 109th Rifle Division with the rank of sergeant. When the Nazis were firing from machine guns, Kudrat Suyunov took a grenade in his hand and, despite being hit by several bullets, threw the grenade with all his might into the machine gun and shot himself into the open machine gun, and died heroically on September 12, 1943. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated October 16, 1943, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. A bronze statue of the brave son of an Uzbek was installed at the entrance to Ziyovuddin Fortress in Samarkand region. At the same time, the 37th secondary school in Samarkand region, the 1st secondary school in the city of Obolon (Ukraine), one of the streets in Ziyovuddin was named after the hero Kudrat Suyunov.

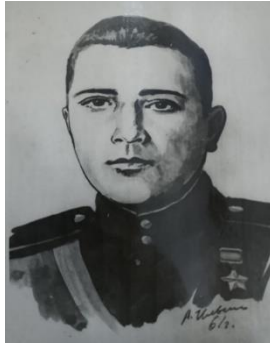


Hero of the Second World War Israil Mirzaev was born in 1918 in the village of Bashkuduk, Nurobot district, Samarkand region, in a peasant family. In 1939, Israil Mirzaev was called up for military service. Due to the sudden outbreak of war in Finland, the serviceman and his friends are mobilized to the battlefield. In 1941, when he was about to return to his village after completing his military service, the Second World War began in Israil Mirzaev's life. Israil Mirzaev fought for the freedom of Moscow, Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Odessa, Crimea, Don, and Volga fortresses in the ranks of the machine gunners and participated in defeating the enemy right up to the threshold of Berlin. He is accepted into the party ranks on the battlefield. In 1946, he took part in the third war in his life, the Japanese war, finally overcoming all hardships patiently and returning to his homeland after seven years.

For his heroism in the Second World War, Israil Mirzaev was awarded three levels of the Order of Fame, the Order of the Red Star, the Medal for Courage, the 20th, 40th, 50th, 60th anniversary medals of the Victory of the Second World War, "For the German Minority", "Freedom of Warsaw" for", "Belarusian Front" and "Courage" medals. After returning from the war, Israil Mirzaev threw himself into work. In the village of Boshguduk, a memorial avenue is established, and intercity bus service is launched. That is why the people of Bashkuduk village are proud to call him "our own hero grandfather".

Elboy Karaboev was born on September 15, 1917 in the village of Bahrin, Samarkand region, in a peasant family. He was drafted into the Red Army in July 1941. 1943 passed through the Dnieper river bed. He was one of the first to cross the Dnieper River, and for his bravery in attacking the enemy's hill, he was awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Hero of the Soviet Union. The Hero of the Soviet Union, Elboy Karaboev, lived a long and fruitful life and lived for 72 years, worthy of the people's respect.





Pirimkul Nurmonov was born in 1911 in the village of Okkurgan, Poyarik District, Samarkand Region and was drafted into the army in 1937. In June 1942 he became division commander of the 178th Guards Rifle Regiment. In 1943, Nurmonov crossed the Dnieper with his unit in the village of Razumovka in the Zaporozhye region and showed exceptional bravery in the battle for the platform. According to the Decree



of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated February 22, 1944, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. After the war, the collective farm where he was born and raised was given the name Nurmonov. Achil Kadirov, our compatriot from Samarkand, born in 1910, went to war in response to the call "Motherland is in danger" on June 22, 1941. He served on the Southern and Central Belorussian fronts, was wounded five times on the battlefield. For his bravery in defense of the Fatherland, Achil Kadirov was twice awarded the Red Star, the Shorat Order of the 3rd degree and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. After returning from the war, he died in 1946 at the age of 36. In 1982, the Museum of the Hero Achil Kadirov was founded in the Qovunchi district of the Koshrabot district.

We can mention many of our ancestors who willingly fulfilled their duty to the Motherland at the front and behind the front during the years of the Great Patriotic War. It is our constant duty to preserve the name of our heroic grandfathers who made a great contribution to our peaceful and peaceful life, and to make their souls happy, to make their names eternal.

River waves are a battlefield
 He swallows the bullets with disgust
 He sings bravely, cheerfully
 He will definitely believe that the day will come.

