

THE ROLE OF FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS IN THE VICTORIES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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Annotation

In our country, May 9 is a national holiday - the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation. Paying respect to the memory of every participant of the Second World War, front-line labor veterans, raising the young generation in the spirit of loyalty to our national traditions and respect for universal values is clear in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the preparation and measures for the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation on April 4, 2017 and clearly defined¹.

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During the 1941-1945 war, the Uzbek people once again fully demonstrated their friendly feelings with other nations that fought together against fascism. These feelings were expressed in the decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, dated March 16, 1994 "On preparation and celebration of the 50th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the war of 1941-1945"². Cooperation of Uzbek fighters with the nations on the fronts during the war years, as specified in the decree; the feats of mutual friendship were of great historical importance in educating young people in the spirit of love for the motherland and interethnic friendship.

Indeed, in the war of 1941-1945, the Uzbek people fought against fascism together with all the peoples on the territory of Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation and other republics, and contributed their due contribution to the great victory.

On June 22, 1941, the armies of the Nazi bloc attacked the territory of the former union with great force. On this day, the 4th Army, 42nd and 6th Rifle Divisions of the Red Army were withdrawn from the Brest Fortress for field exercises. They faced an unexpected attack by the Nazis and could not defend themselves; they retreated to the East after giving great sacrifices. The rest of the army heroically defended the fortress with the border guards. The defenders of Brest consist of 3,500 people, including children of dozens of nationalities and peoples, as well as 500 Uzbek fighters such as Daniyov Abdullaev, Ahmad Aliev, Ozaq Otaev, Nurum Siddikov, Yusupov, Ahmad Gafurov, Mamadalim Khojiev, Makhammadjon Abduvaliev, Zakir Karimov. They fought bravely against the enemy. There was also an Uzbek ensemble under the leadership of Rizakulov in the 5th rifle company of the 84th rifle regiment. It lasted 28 days (June 22 - July 20, 1941). The participants of the defense of

¹ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 4, 2017 "On measures to prepare and hold the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation". <https://lex.uz/docs/315099>

² "Xalq ovozi". 1994 yil, 17 mart.

Brest fought valiantly, 24 fighters who survived the destruction, got out of the enemy's encirclement in a difficult situation and joined the ranks of the founders of the nation³. Four rifle divisions from Kazakhstan, one division and one rifle brigade from Kyrgyzstan, one rifle and two cavalry divisions from Uzbekistan and forces of other nations fought in the ranks of the army defending Moscow from the enemy's attack. Guardsman Panfilov's division, composed of cadets of the Tashkent Infantry Academy, took an active part in the battles on the outskirts of Moscow. The division was multinational, it included Jalilov from the Uzbeks, Z. Ganieva, a student of the Institute of Theater Arts, military doctor Abdukarimov, A. Togaev, M. Madaminov, who killed 84 Germans at the gates of Moscow, T. Umarov, and others.

At the end of October 1942, during the fierce fighting on the banks of the Volga, Uzbeks addressed the "Uzbek fighters" with a patriotic letter. From this letter one can see the friendly feelings between the nations.

In the letter written to "Uzbek fighters", words of encouragement were expressed to the children of our people. If all brothers and all peoples join hands and attack the enemy with full determination, he will surely be crushed... The unity of the peoples has brought us victory in the past. The unity of peoples is the basis of our power today. The unity of peoples is the immediate key to our victory tomorrow⁴. Uzbek fighters, who knew and felt that the task of our people was sacred, fought heroically against the German fascist invasions, together with the children of all nations and peoples, on the fronts outside their country.

The heroic courage of 11 heroes from the East on the threshold of Stalingrad is written in golden letters in the annals of great victories. They did not let down their spirits, did not retreat even a step, and inflicted great losses on the Nazis. The memory of Bahadurs who showed bravery on the hill 115.2, called "the hill of eleven boys from the east", will live forever in the hearts of our people. Almost all Uzbek men who defended the hill were Bahars from Qamashi district of Kashkadarya region. They were 9 Uzbeks from Kashkadarya, one Tatar and one Kazakh, and they prevented 300 German machine gunners from reaching the hill. They killed 120 Germans. The hill was not given from the desert. The forces that came to help threw the enemy off the hill. The heads of the division sent a letter to the Government of Uzbekistan and expressed their gratitude to the Uzbek people who raised selfless patriots.

A. Matrosov blocked the enemy's embrasure with his chest and showed a unique heroism. This feat was repeated 338 times. Among them were Russian-Gribanov, Ukrainian-Shevchenko, Kazakh-Boimukhametov, Kyrgyz-Tolabergiev, Estonian-Laar, Udmurt-Kulikov, 7 Uzbek fighters, including Eryigitov from the village of Bulak⁵.

In each of the 6.5-month battles for Stalingrad, you could meet representatives of different nationalities and peoples. Uzbek warriors Komoljon Turgunov, I. Askarov, N. Niyozbekov, Fattoh Farmonov, etc., Kazakh Murazov, Tajik Turdiev, Abkhazian Sukba, Ukrainian Sabgaida, Georgian Mosiashvili, Tatar Ramazonov showed examples of heroism. On September 27, 1942, the commander of the department, Guardsman Sergeant Ya. V. Under the leadership of Pavlov, 23 combat reconnaissance groups of 11 nationalities (13th Guards, 212th Guards Rifle Division, Rifle Regiment) guarded four buildings for three days and nights without surrendering to the enemy. Later, 24 fighters from 6 nationalities came to help the group. They defended the half-ruined house, which was riddled with Nazi shells and mines, from the enemy's attack for 58 days. 67 young Uzbeks died heroically in the battles fought for the liberation of the Ivano-Frankivsk region of the Republic of Ukraine. Uzbek fighters Islam Usmanov (Tashkent), Aleksey Gurbanov, originally Abdullah, adopted the name of the Fighting Friend Alexey

³ "Guliston". 1979 yil, 6-raqam, 5-bet

⁴ "Pravda" 31 oktabrya, 1942 god.

⁵ Jasaratnoma. Toshkent.-1990 yil, 174 bet.

during the crossing of the Dnieper River from Ukraine. Sharif Ergashev, H. Aminov, K. Jalilov, V. Nabiev (Vukhoro), A. Dehqonboev (Fergana), K. Yaqubov, Abdusattor Rakhimov (Namangan), U. Shumaniyazov, I. Navro'zboev, (Q. Autonomous Republic), A. Yoldoshev, T. Mirzaev (Andijan), O. Uzokov, R. Makhmudov, P. Nurmatov (Samarkand), Shodi Shoimov (Kashkadarya) showed real courage. These alpomish of the Uzbek people received the title of hero in the land of Ukraine. While crossing the Dnieper, 120 fighters from Uzbekistan received the title of Guardsman, while 45 Uzbek men received the title of hero. One of them was H. Aminov. He was born and raised in Iskogare village, Shofrikon district, Bukhara region. From November 1942, he participated in the fight against the German Nazi invaders. On September 28, 1943, the division commander of the 60th Guards Cavalry Regiment, Guardsman Private H. Aminov, was one of the first to cross the Dnieper River in the Komarin district of Polese. The platform occupied by his unit was strengthened. As a result, it made it possible for the squadron to cross the river. On January 15, 1944, he became a hero.

In 1941-1945, the workers of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted more than one million people displaced from the front near the east and provided them with housing, work, and food. In addition, 165,459 people worked in industrial enterprises and constructions in republics other than Uzbekistan⁶.

Regardless of nationality, religion and race, every soldier who took a weapon in the active army and went to fight against the fascist invaders fought to avoid falling under the tyranny of fascism. The front was a testing ground for everyone, every nation. In this test field, representatives of different nationalities demonstrated their courage. Representatives of dozens of nationalities, including Uzbeks, took part in the battles to liberate the territory of the Republic of Belarus from the enemy. A. M. in the anti-fascist partisan movement on the territory of Ukraine. Grabchak led: representatives of 24 nationalities participated in the association. Among them were 880 Ukrainians, 195 Russians, 96 Belarusians, 65 Poles, 44 Uzbeks, 4 Tajiks, 4 Armenians, 17 Kyrgyz, 41 Kazakhs. Representatives of 42 nationalities participated in the partisan association led by S.A. Kovpak. Representatives of 42 nationalities acted in the partisan association led by Kovpak. 17 Uzbeks who participated in the liberation of Belarus from the enemy managed to receive the title of hero. There, 219 Uzbek children participated in the partisan movement. 36 of them commanded Uzbek partisan detachments. 5 detachment intelligence department of Chekist brigade (commander of I. Ahmadjonov, N. Toshev, S. Khalilov, Abdimutal Abdullaev, M. Akramov, S. Jumaev, T. Jo'raev, R. Karimov, E. Umrzokov, M. Majidov, T. Paradaev, Mamadali Topiboldiev was awarded the title of hero on August 15 of the year due to his courage and bravery.

The great victory of the Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Tatar and other nationalities in the war against fascism showed the strong friendship of the forces of peace against the war.

As the sun reflected in every drop of water, the commonwealth of nations manifested itself in each part of the army in action. Representatives of all nationalities fought against fascism in all divisions, armies and units. A massive victory was won in this struggle.

List of used literature:

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 4, 2017 "On measures to prepare and hold the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation". <https://lex.uz/docs/315099>
2. "Xalq ovozi". 1994 yil, 17 mart.
3. "Guliston". 1979 yil, 6-raqam, 5-bet
4. "Pravda" 31 oktabrya, 1942 god.
5. Jasoratnoma. Toshkent.-1990 yil, 174 bet.
6. Jasoratnoma. Toshkent 1990 yil, 333-bet.

⁶ Jasoratnoma. Toshkent 1990 yil, 333-bet.