
HEROES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (ON THE EXAMPLE OF NAMANGAN REGION)

Bunyod Khasanov

PhD Student Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: In this article, the beginning of the war, the participation of Uzbek fighters in the battles and the contribution of the heroes of the Soviet Union to the victory and other processes related to the Second World War are covered.

KEYWORDS: Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, the participation of Uzbek fighters, the awarding of orders and medals, the heroism of Namangan fighters, Abdusattor Rahimov, Salijon Adashev, Nabijon Mingboev, Boris Andreevich Ivanovsky.

INTRODUCTION

Over time, wars have become more and more terrible and destructive. One such war was World War II, and on June 22, 1941, Nazi Germany launched a treacherous attack on the USSR despite the non-aggression pact. Fascists Germany and its allies against the former USSR 5.5 million. 193 divisions including soldiers, officers, 5,000 aircraft, 4,500 tanks, more than 50,000 cannons and mortars were used[1]. More than 110 million people were mobilized for the war, and more than 56 million people were wounded and killed. The war caused great damage to the economy of all countries. This damage was especially strong for the Soviet Union, during the war 1,710 cities, more than 70,000 rural settlements, 31,850 industrial enterprises, and 65,000 kilometers of railways were destroyed. As a result of the Hitlerite attack, the damage suffered by the national economy of the USSR amounted to 679 billion soums[2]. In compensating for the losses caused by the war, the Soviet people showed enthusiasm in rebuilding the homeland. These people, children of different nationalities who participated in the battles, were united by a single idea - the nobility of protecting the homeland from foreign invaders. Along with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Uzbek people made a selfless contribution and fought against fascism as part of the Union.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

"Although the territory of Uzbekistan is far from the war zones," says L. I. Brezhnev, "like all the republics of the Soviet Union, it was at the forefront of the front line". Thousands and thousands of glorious children of the Uzbek people - infantrymen, artillerymen, pilots, tankmen, snipers, scouts - fought for the glory and freedom of the homeland [3].

In the first days of the war, 900,000 Komsomol soldiers joined the army. In the ranks of the soldiers of the Soviet army, the youth of Uzbekistan showed an example of fortitude and courage.

A total of 38,600 communists and more than 200,000 Komsomol soldiers from Uzbekistan fought on the battlefields [4]. Uzbek fighters, along with other nations of the Union, fought valiantly in the battle for the homeland. The soldiers of the division formed in Uzbekistan took part in the battles of Stalingrad, Kursk, Moscow. For example, 5,439 Uzbek fighters were awarded the highest government award for their bravery in liberating Warsaw, 6,946 in Prague, 664 in Belgrade, 2,430 in Budapest, and 2,000 in Vienna [5].

The Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the entire Soviet people highly appreciated the bravery of the soldiers during the war years. More than seven million soldiers and sergeants, officers and generals were awarded with orders and medals of the Soviet Union. More than 11,000 soldiers were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, of which 104 were awarded twice, and three were awarded three times [6]. In particular, 160,570 soldiers and officers from Uzbekistan were awarded with orders and medals of the Soviet Union[7], more than 300 of them were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union[8]. Among the heroes were boys from Namangan.

Those who were mobilized for the war from Namangan region also showed great courage during the Second World War. In the first days of the war, many young people applied to the military commissariats and asked to be sent to the front. More than 79,000 people from the province were mobilized to the front. Of these, 24,000 did not return from the battlefield. 23 thousand people of Namangan were awarded with combat orders and medals. G. Valiev, E. Morozov, S. Nesterenko, V. Puzenko, B. Tolstykh and A. Huseynov took part in the victory parade. Soli Adashev, Nabijon Mingboev, Abdusattor Rahimov, Boris Andreevich Ivanovsky, Mikhail Fayozov, Fayzulla Yuldashev were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Gani Valiev, Kholmat Jalolov, Seit Nebi Abdurakhmanov became knights of the “Shukhrat” Order and enriched the history of the war with their bravery [9].

The memories of every soldier who heroically fought against the German-Nazi invaders in the Second World War will live forever in people's hearts, history will be written in golden letters on the pages. Abdusattor Rahimov is one of such Namangan heroes.

When the war started, Abdusattor Rahimov worked as a winemaker at the “Eastern Sweets” artel in Namangan. Military journalist, senior lieutenant Telkanov, who was inspired by Rahimov's courage during the war, wrote in his article: “Rahimov killed hundreds of fascists during the war. He destroyed dozens of enemy machine guns, mortars, cannons and vehicles” [10]. Rahimov took part in the battles for Moscow, for the liberation of Kiev, Kharkiv, Vinnytsia from enemies. He also took part in terrible battles in the Korsun - Shevchenko district, took part in the battles for Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and inflicted great losses on the enemy. For his incomparable bravery on the banks of the Dnieper River, in the battles for the capital of Ukraine, Kiev, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of War on his chest, the Order of Lenin with the Order of Lenin, and the Medal of the “Golden Star”[11]. In addition, he was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree for the indiscriminate slaughter of the German invaders in the battles at the gates of Belaya Tserkov, and Abdusattor Rahimov was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree for his bravery and fortitude in the battles near Cluj[12]. The Uzbek

people should be proud of their loyal son. Abdusattor Rahimov continued fighting despite being wounded three times in battles and was decorated with four orders and three medals[13]. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on January 10, 1944 for his bravery[14]. The glorious heroism of the Hero of the Soviet Union, junior sergeant, Abdusattor Rahimov, who sacrificed his strength, knowledge and skills on the battlefields for the honor, freedom and independence of our country, inspired collective farmers, workers and hard-working intellectuals of Uzbekistan to help the front and to new labor victories for the glory of our great country.

Another Hero of the Soviet Union, Salijon Adashev, was born in 1923 in the Norin district of the Namangan region and worked as a teacher until the start of the war. As soon as he came to the military unit, he was appointed commander of the reconnaissance group. His comrades-in-arms in the unit used to jokingly call Solijon Adashev a “linguist”. On June 28, 1944, the troops of the 2nd Belorussian Front broke through the enemy’s second line of defense on the west bank in a 120-kilometer section across the Dnieper River and stormed the city of Mogilev, a large regional center of Belarus. In the battles for the city of Mogilev, the enemy's 12th infantry division was crushed. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 23, 1945, the Namangansk boy was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his bravery and heroism in crossing the Dnieper River [15].

On June 10, 1944, the commander of the unit, junior sergeant Nabijon Mingboev, took the place of the platoon commander, who was out of the line during the battles for the village of Lembolovo, Leningrad Region, started the attack and drove the enemy from the occupied position. Even if he is wounded, he does not leave the battlefield. In March 1945, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union [16].

Boris Andreyevich Ivanovsky was born in 1912, and in 1933-1941 he worked at Namangan ginning plant No. 3 and No. 4. In November 1941, Ivanovsky was also drafted into the ranks of the Soviet army. He performed his bravery in the Ukrainian steppes in September 1943. When they stormed the village of Voroshilovka, there was a strong base of German defense here. Ivanovsky climbed to the top under enemy fire. The soldiers under his call also attacked. Ivanovsky, seriously wounded, fought against the tank, unable to throw a grenade, got under the moving enemy tank and destroyed it at the cost of his life. On November 1, 1943, Ivanovsky was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his bravery [17].

The more history moves us away from the years of the Second World War, which decided the fate of mankind, the greater the strength and weight of the heroic deeds on the battlefields, labor courage inside the country, which ensured the military, moral and political victory over the Nazis. The Namangan War cost the lives of about 27 million people.

In particular, fighters from Uzbekistan, from Namangan, Abdusattor Rahimov, Solijon Adashev, Nabijon Mingboev, Boris Andreevich Ivanovsky showed courage and heroism in the battles from the thresholds of Moscow, Stalingrad, Kiev, Kharkiv to Berlin, where the Nazi headquarters is located. Our fighters made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism not only in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, the Baltic nations, but also in Europe and Asia.

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