

COURAGE OF UZBEKISTAN IN WAR BATTLES.

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Annotation: *On the fronts of the Second World War, Uzbek fighters demonstrated their bravery, bravery and fearlessness and showed examples of heroism.*

The belief of the Soviet political leaders that Germany would not attack the USSR in 1941, despite having sufficient intelligence, the fact that they did not build defense structures on the border with the purpose of attacking the exhausted capitalists on the western front, and the role of the blow to the fighting ability of the Soviet armed forces as a result of mass repressions in the army in 1937 Due to lack of replenishment and low level of professional training of the commanders, the enemy troops, which invaded rapidly in the first days of the war, were not stopped and caused many casualties. The leaders of the Soviet government led by Stalin are responsible for this.

Key words: *u rush, the second the world war , Ex Union , Germany , heroism.*

Uzbeks were the majority among the Soviet fighters serving in the border troops. They set an example of heroism in the defense of their outpost and fought the enemy until their last shot. They were able to enter enemy outposts only after they were killed. Lieutenant Usov, political leader Sharipov near Grodno, Uzbeks such as Ahmad Aliev, Daniyor Abdullaev, Bobokomil Kashanov, Uzuk Otaev, Nurum Siddikov, Madamin Hojiev, E. Ya. Liss, Rahimboy Arslonboev, Sayidahmad Boytemirov, F. I. Laenkov in the defense of the Brest fortress His bravery became a symbol of the heroic courage of the defenders of the Motherland.

The fierce attack of the enemy, the organization of a single front, the lack of general communication, disorder, did not allow to use heroics in defensive battles. The German-Nazis 30 km attacked rapidly and reached the central regions of the country in a short time. 2 million in the armed forces of the USSR. lost more than 43,300 people, 43,300 guns, 8,300 tanks, and 8,200 aircraft. It was a huge loss. Stalin implemented measures of intimidation of the army with administrative-repressive means. In the decision of August 16, 1941, instructions were given, such as "imprisonment of the families of those who sold the Motherland" and those who had left the military service. Obstructing detachments and penalty battalions were formed, and there were more than 1.5 million fighters in their ranks. But these methods did not justify themselves.

We are not wrong to say that the defenses of Smolensk, Odessa, Leningrad, and Moscow in the Second World War were real heroic miracles of Soviet soldiers. These battles made it possible to stop the enemy. Hitler's plan to wage war at lightning speed failed.

Arriving at the defense of Moscow, formed in the Turkestan military district, Major General I.V. The 316th Rifle Division, commanded by Panfilov, with more than 180 commanders who graduated from military and military political schools, fought heroically in the battles near Volokolamsk, Dubosekovo, and Novo-Petrovsk. The bravery of the nine

fighters led by Abdulla Togaev, Mamadali Madaminov and Lieutenant Pilyugin from Uzbekistan can be noted separately. Zebo Ganieva, who set an example of bravery 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 "For the Defense of Moscow" medal for their bravery in defeating the fascist troops on the outskirts of Moscow. S. Kasimkhojaev was awarded the title of Hero.

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 was awarded the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" in May 1942. The bravery of our fighters was not enough to completely destroy the enemy's forces while preserving the main part of their military strength, and to compensate for the mistakes of the Soviet leaders. Of this for from the enemy's strong military equipment _ and tactics are needed was _

May - June 1942 of the Soviet troops offensive operations stopped the enemy on June 25 Volga and in the direction of the North Caucasus to attack passed. In the country again shaky situation to the body came _ That's it one at the time Uzbek people Uzbek to the warriors open letter with appeal so, own their children to the motherland faithfulness and in battle fear what is to not know called _ This to the call own heroism with answer gave 1974 of our fighters " Defense of the Caucasus for " with a medal was awarded.



General Sabir Rahimov

Defense of Stalingrad on the Volga break over the enemy big the victory to the hand the introduction of war to a radical turn in the process basis it happened This in battles showed feats for 2733 Uzbeks fighters " Defense of Stalingrad for " medal worthy it happened For the Caucasus take went in battles in Tashkent made up Patient Rahimov in command

the division is serious successes from 8 thousand more enemy fighters scratch they threw This division is our compatriot in command Eastern to Prussia combative the way pressing passed. Later on Poland their husbands free in doing Patient Umarovich Rahimov 37 guardsmen under his leadership Rechitsk shooter division separately separate stood up. Dan ts ig to the city from the first being entered _ Heavy injured which is S.U. Rahimov on March 25, 1945 death it happened Only on May 6, 1965 historical truth recovered, S.U. to Rahimov from his death then the Soviet Union Hero title given _

In 1943, the construction of the Oryol -Kursk road according to take went serious in battles showed feats for Ahmadjan Shukurov, V. Shalandin, M. Abdullin, A. Salihov Soviet Union Hero to the title worthy they were Dnieper past in transit heroism for about 100

Uzbeks Soviet Union Hero title with were awarded . Of them J. Usmonov , V. Nabiev , H. Aminov , Sh. Shoimov courage separately note reach can _

In 1944-1945 Belarus, Ukraine, Moldavia, Baltic tall republics and the Russian Federation _ western activity in partisan detachments in the regions showed from Uzbekistan warriors activity second the world war history to the pages done being their _ to the heart of the enemy without names was afraid . _ These are among M. _ Topiboldiev , J. Otaboev , I. Musaev , A. Hakimov , I. Kasimov and of others bravery samples to emphasize can _

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