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Courage of Uzbeks on the Battlefields

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Abstract: World War II is one of the greatest tragedies in human history. 72 countries of the world joined this war, and 110 million people were mobilized into their armies. During the war, about 55 million people were killed, thousands of cities and villages, factories and factories, cultural monuments, communication and irrigation facilities were destroyed. The total amount of damages and expenses is 4 trillion. made up the dollar. Here the question arises: what are the reasons for the start of the Second World War? Is it preventable, or does it inevitably start? It is possible to answer this question based on the analysis of the social, political and economic situation in the world in the 30s of the 20th century.

Keywords: Fascism, war, policy of repression, courage, decadence, invasion of Tsarist Russia.

The roots of the Second World War go back to the political, social and economic tension that covered the whole world in the 1920s and 1930s. As a result of the tension, the conflicts between the leading countries of the world will intensify and eventually lead to the beginning of the second world war. This is the first.

Secondly, the fire of war was fueled by the efforts of Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan to dominate the world.

Thirdly, it should not be forgotten that the political leaders of Western countries in the 20s and 30s considered the "scourge of Bolshevism" to be the evil force that threatens humanity, and in some cases historically unjustified actions were taken in the fight against it. In particular, they supported the war-seeking forces in Germany and pursued a policy of allocating funds to increase the military-economic power of this country. They pursued a policy of conciliation in relation to the territorial claims of the Nazis led by Hitler, who established the rule in Germany. As a result, Austria and the Sudeten region of the Czech Republic were annexed to Germany. Encouraged by this, Hitler and his comrades intensified their efforts to dominate the whole world.

Fourthly, when talking about the reasons for the start of the Second World War, it should not be forgotten that this war was largely the result of the foreign policy of the Soviet state aimed at implementing "socialist revolution in the whole world". was the result of the policy. From the first moments of the establishment of Soviet power, the Bolshevik leadership began its efforts to establish the rule of the communist system on the entire planet. One of these directions of action is to masterfully use the conflicts between different countries and stir them up. It was the result of this policy that the USSR moved away from England and France and became closer to Germany. At that time, Stalin believed that he had succeeded in destroying the united front of the imperialists. But the further development of events showed that the non-aggression pact concluded between the USSR and Germany on August 23, 1939 for a period of 10 years gave Hitler the opportunity not to fight on two fronts and to direct all his forces against the Western countries. The "August Agreement" hastened the start of the world war. On September 1, 1939, 8 days after the conclusion of the agreement,

Germany launched an attack against Poland. This acceleration of events was a surprise for England and France. Therefore, they could not provide real military assistance to the Polish army, which fought heroically, even though they declared war on Germany on September 3. According to the secret clauses of the August Pact, the USSR had to attack Poland at the same time as Germany. But Stalin overruled Hitler in this matter. On September 17, he was able to get the Red Army to enter the eastern regions of Poland, which was defeated by Germany, as an "aggressor" as a liberator. In addition, as a result of this game of Stalin, the USSR achieved neutrality, and in the eyes of the world community, Germany was portrayed as the main culprit of the world war.

During 1939-1940, the main war effort continued in Europe. During this period, Germany conquered Poland, Norway, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg. During this period, the Soviet state expanded its territory by seizing the lands between Leningrad and Murmansk from Finland, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina from Romania, Western Ukraine and Western Belarus from Poland. In addition, the Baltic republics were occupied by the Red Army by the summer of 1940.

The non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany was concluded for a period of ten years. But both Stalin and Hitler refused to comply with the agreement for the specified period. Each of them wants to withdraw from the deal at a convenient time for himself. In the early period of the Second World War, due to the fact that the situation was favorable for Germany, the level of training of the Nazi army was higher than that of the Red Army, and Germany surpassed the USSR in terms of military and economic potential at the expense of European countries, Hitler took measures to cancel the agreement before Stalin and on June 22, 1941 to the USSR started war against. 191 Nazi divisions attacked the borders of the USSR from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. In the first days of the war, the Nazis occupied Latvia, Lithuania, and part of Belarus. Minsk was occupied on the seventh day of the war. This development of events confused Stalin. Chief Marshal of Artillery Voronov

According to his memoirs, Stalin experienced deep mental stress and lived alone in his residence for several days without receiving anyone.

Although the Communist Party declared the war as the Great Patriotic War, it was not such a war for the Uzbeks. Because at that time we were a colony of Russia. The bloodshed of the independence movement, persecution for faith, violence during collectivization, and mass repressions of the 20s and 30s have not been erased from the memory of our people, and therefore our people rarely thought about protecting the Soviet authoritarian system. But at the same time, the Uzbek people realized that fascism poses a greater threat to mankind than the scourge of Bolshevism, and that it is just to fight against it, and started to fight against the enemy. In this regard, I.A. Karimov's call to speak less of ideology in "analyzing and describing the events of the war period and the bravery of our fighters" sounds extremely relevant. The president rightly stated that: "No matter how you look at the Second World War, no matter under what idea and by whose hand this war was waged, the bright future of your country, country, We will always remember those who died on the battlefields for the sake of heaven, and those who lost their lives prematurely. It is bitter, but no one has the right to forget the supreme truth, and we will not allow it. Those who spoke emphasized that the war was a just war for all of us and expressed their readiness to defend the Motherland and work selflessly behind the front for victory. In the republic, the volunteer movement began to take on a mass character. For example, from June 22 to July 8, 1941, the military commissariats of Samarkand region received 1,316 applications from volunteers. In the first days of the war, more than 14,000 applications were received throughout the republic.

Military control of the economy was carried out by military-communist methods. The leadership of this work was carried out by the State Defense Committee headed by Stalin, created on June 30, 1941. The decisions of the State Defense Committee become law during the war. One of the biggest problems in organizing work behind the front is the lack of manpower. Therefore, the working day for adults has been extended to 11 hours, vacations have been canceled. Office workers, housewives, teachers were involved in production. All employees of military enterprises were declared mobilized

and attached to these enterprises. Severe punishments have been established for those who violate labor discipline. Working people of Uzbekistan, first of all women, considered the tragedy that befell the country as their own tragedy. In July 1941, more than 300 women at the Ursatevsk station, more than 200 in Samarkand, 220 at the "Tashselmash plant", and more than 120 at the Andijan steam depot went to work instead of their fathers, brothers and husbands who went to the front. they worked hard. In addition, the problem of personnel was solved in factory-plant educational schools, vocational schools, short-term courses in higher and secondary special educational institutions.

Thus, the bravery of the Uzbek people on the war fronts, selfless work inside the country became a direct component of the victorious end of the Second World War.

In the years after the war, "Khotira" books were created in order to restore and appreciate the memory of the dead. Great attention is paid to this good work, especially in the years of independence. In our capital Tashkent, the Memorial Square and the memorial complex of the bereaved mother have been restored. Memorial complexes were also built in regional centers. May 9 was announced as the "Remembrance and Appreciation" day by the decree of the head of state, who led these activities.

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