

THE HEROISM OF BUKHARA NATIVES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM
ON THE FRONTLINES DURING 1941–1945

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Abstract: In the terrible Second World War, which lasted from 1939 to 1945, the USSR was among the winners. The role of Uzbeks in achieving this victory is great. This war did not take place on the territory of Uzbekistan, but fascism was the enemy of all independent peoples. That is why our people were among the first to fight against the cruel enemy. The war brought great hardships and disasters to the people of our country. Out of 1 million 433 230 people mobilized to the front from our republic, 263 005 people died, 132 670 people went missing.

During this period, our homeland literally did not exist. We were in the throes of colonialism and slavery. The Uzbek people were forced to participate in this war because they were in colonial slavery. The memory of those who died in it should always be in our hearts.

The following points in the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev on the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Victory are noteworthy: "In the Second World War, our compatriots were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, thousands of our fathers and grandfathers received combat orders and medals. were awarded with".

More than 5 thousand people from Bukhara were awarded orders and medals. 12 of them are heroes.

Keywords: Second World War, front, hero, fascism, Bukhara, Bukhara workers, industry, ammunition, evacuation, over, victory, contribution, village, economy, Kogon, supply, behind the front, print done, press, courage, behind the front, help, German-fascist, Moscow, Leningrad, Stavropol, Kharkiv.

Introduction

The Soviet Union emerged among the victors of the terrible Second World War, which spanned from 1939 to 1945. The contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to this victory was immense. Although the war did not take place on the territory of Uzbekistan, fascism was the enemy of all freedom-loving nations. Therefore, our people were among the first to rise against this cruel enemy.

The war brought great suffering and calamities to the peoples of our country. Out of 1,433,230 individuals mobilized from our republic to the front, 263,005 lost their lives, and 132,670 went missing.

At that time, in the truest sense, we did not have our own homeland. We lived under colonial oppression and slavery. The Uzbek people, being in colonial bondage, were forced to participate in this war. The memory of those who perished in it must always remain in our hearts.

The following words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech dedicated to the 72nd anniversary of Victory, are noteworthy: "During the Second World

War, many of our compatriots were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and thousands of our fathers and grandfathers were honored with military orders and medals.”

Realizing that fascism was the enemy of all freedom-loving peoples, the people of Uzbekistan, alongside all the nations of the former Soviet Union, showed great courage in the war, demonstrating bravery in defeating the fascist invaders, and marched shoulder to shoulder with soldiers of different nationalities on the victorious path all the way to Berlin.

Many Uzbek warriors were awarded military orders and medals for their bravery in the fight against fascism. Among the numerous Uzbeks who showed courage and heroism in the war, Bukhara's sons and daughters also stood out. Bukhara sent 73,688 of its true children to the front, including 176 women.

Of those who went from Bukhara, nearly 44,000 soldiers did not return. They perished heroically in various places. Only about 30,000 came back, and most of them were severely wounded. More than 5,000 natives of Bukhara were awarded orders and medals, and among them, 12 were recognized as Heroes. They are: Khalloq Aminov, Ernafas Khojayev, Sharif Ergashev, Yuriy Mikhailovich Bikov, Isaak Fedorovich Vaksman, Baris Yakovlevich Vaynshtein, Kamol Jamolov, Valijon Nabiyev, Narzi Rajabov, Azimjon Rahimov, Konstantin Andreyevich Tikhonov, and Vasiliy Markelovich Pimenov.

During the years of the war against fascism, like representatives of all other nations and peoples of the country, Bukhara's warriors fought on the outskirts of Moscow and Stalingrad for our beloved Bukhara, for the land where they were born and raised.

The feelings of the people were vividly expressed in a letter written by the Uzbek people to their soldiers on the front. This letter was published in 1944 in the frontline newspaper “*Soviet Warrior*.”

“Letter of the People to the Liberating Soldiers.” “Beloved sons of decorated Uzbekistan! With this letter, all the peoples of our dear Uzbekistan congratulate you. Our thoughts and hearts are with you. The Uzbek people call upon you to be ruthless in battle. By destroying the Hitlerites, you will show great courage. The measure of your humanity will be counted by the number of fascists you have slain. A soldier who has not killed a single fascist will bring grief upon himself. Son of the Uzbek people, remember: your forefathers preferred to break the chains of slavery with their own teeth rather than live without freedom. Keep in mind: Hitler is not only the enemy of the Jewish people, or especially the Slavic peoples, but also the sworn enemy of all Eastern peoples.

He who has once tasted the joy of freedom will never forget it. It is better to live one day in freedom than a hundred years in slavery. Fight without sparing your life for our Motherland, for our freedom.”

Literature Review and Methodology

Among the Uzbeks who demonstrated exceptional bravery and heroism in the battles against fascism, the warriors from Bukhara were especially numerous.

From the very first days of the war against fascism, the sons and daughters of Bukhara voluntarily submitted applications and joined the defense of the Motherland. During the years of the war, Bukhara sent 55,449 of its true children to the front, including 176 women.

Of these, 27,303 did not return from the 1,418 days and nights of the war, giving their lives heroically in different places. Only 28,146 returned, and the majority of them were severely wounded.

Nearly 10,000 natives of Bukhara were awarded orders and medals. Among the Bukhara soldiers, 12 were honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. They are: Khalloq Aminov, Ernafas Khojayev, Sharif Ergashev, Yuriy Mikhailovich Bikov, Isaak Fedorovich Vaksman, Baris Yakovlevich Vaynshtein, Kamol Jamolov, Valijon Nabiyeu, Narzi Rajabov, Azimjon Rahimov, Konstantin Andreyevich Tikhonov, and Vasiliy Markelovich Pimenov.

Alongside all the peoples of the Soviet Union, the people of Bukhara honor and take pride in the heroism of these brave sons who fought for the liberation of the Motherland.

Discussion and Results

The war brought immense suffering and tragedy upon the peoples of our country. Of the 1,433,230 individuals mobilized from our republic, 263,005 were killed and 132,670 went missing.

At that time, in the truest sense, we did not have our own homeland. We lived under colonial oppression and slavery. The Uzbek people, being in colonial bondage, were forced to participate in this war. The memory of those who perished must always remain in our hearts.

The following words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech dedicated to the 72nd anniversary of Victory, are especially noteworthy: *“During the Second World War, many of our compatriots were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and thousands of our fathers and grandfathers were honored with military orders and medals.”*

Realizing that fascism was the enemy of all freedom-loving peoples, the people of Uzbekistan, together with all nations of the former Soviet Union, showed great courage in defeating the fascist invaders. They marched shoulder to shoulder with soldiers of different nationalities in the victorious campaign all the way to Berlin.

Most Uzbek soldiers were awarded military orders and medals for their bravery in the fight against fascism. Among the many Uzbeks who demonstrated valor and heroism in the war, Bukhara's sons and daughters were also present. Bukhara sent 73,688 of its true children to the front, including 176 women. Nearly 10,000 natives of Bukhara were awarded orders and medals.



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