

THE CONTRIBUTION OF UZBEKISTAN WOMEN TO THE GREAT VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II.

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Abstract

This article provides information about Uzbek women who worked on the front and behind the front lines during World War II and made a worthy contribution to the victory with their courage and hard work. Through the information in this article, you will gain detailed information about the courage shown by the heroes whose names are mentioned.

Keywords

Front, military mobilization, army supply, industrial enterprises, fascism, military service, contribution to victory.

Throughout its long history, humanity has witnessed thousands of terrible wars. During these wars, millions of victims were killed and enormous destruction was experienced. But humanity has never faced such a tragedy as the Second World War. This terrible war is remembered for its unprecedented human death, the emergence of millions of orphans, various devastations, the direct use of new weapons of mass destruction, the disruption of social life, and similar terrible memories. Now let's talk about the impact of this war on Uzbekistan.

All republics, autonomous regions, national districts that were part of the former USSR, including the people of Uzbekistan, were plunged into the whirlpool of war was taken. The people of Uzbekistan also faced severe trials. In 1941, the population of Uzbekistan totaled 6.5 million people, half of whom were children and the elderly, while 50-60 percent of our able-bodied people, or rather 1,433,230 people, were mobilized for war. According to the latest historical research, 1 million 433,230 people from Uzbekistan participated in the Second World War. "At first glance," notes I.A. Karimov, "this number may not seem so large."

But "if we remember that in 1941 the population of Uzbekistan was only ... 6.5 million people, it becomes clear how great the test that befell the people of the republic was." [1, 80].

Along with many men mobilized for war, several thousand brave women also showed courage on the battlefields, standing side by side with men. One of such brave girls was Anvara Muharramova. Anvara Abdullaevna Muharramova graduated from the Zebiniso School in 1933, and from the Y. Okhunboboev Medical College in 1936 with excellent grades, and entered the Tashkent State Medical Institute. After graduating from the university in 1941, she began her medical career as a resident in the clinic of nervous diseases of this institute. In December 1941, she was mobilized to the front. From February 1942 to 1945 Until December 1941, he served as a surgeon in the 148th medical and sanitary battalion of the 15th Army. In addition to Anvara Abdullayevna, in 1941, three more children of the Muharramov family went to war. These were her brothers Vali and Iskander, as well as the only son of her eldest brother Abdurakhmon Muharramov, who died at the age of 25, Rafkat Muharramov, went to war. Of them, only Iskander Muharramov (1912-1991) returned from the front. He participated in the liberation of Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. In 1943-1944, he served as the commander of a sanitary platoon in the 121st Rifle Division of the Voronezh Front, and in 1944-1946, he served as the chief paramedic of the 148th Rifle Division of the 1st Ukrainian Front of the 60th Army. He was wounded twice and, after treatment, returned to the front line. He ended the war with the rank of senior lieutenant. Anvara Mukharramova actively participated in defensive and then offensive operations on the 1-4 Ukrainian fronts. She provided medical care to wounded soldiers, ensured their rapid recovery and return to the front lines, and ensured the survival of officers and soldiers fighting against fascism.

A. Mukharramova, who was also wounded in the war and was treated at the medical post where she served, quickly returned to the front lines and the operating table, ended the war as part of the Belorussian Front. She celebrated Victory Day in Prague as a captain of the medical service. For her military service at the front, she was awarded the Red Star and the Patriotic War of the 1st degree. This is a testament to the courage shown by the young surgeon, who was only 23 years old when the war began. After returning from the war, A. Mukharramova worked as a resident at the Neurological Hospital of the Tashkent State Medical Institute. On October 27, 1957, he defended his candidate's thesis under the supervision of Professor L.Ya. Shargadivsky. In 1964-1974, he worked at the Tashkent State Medical Institute, Department of Neurology. worked as an associate professor at the Department of Diseases. In the 1970s, old injuries and heart disease

from the front bothered her, so she retired with a 3rd group disability. Anvara Muharramova died in 2009 at the age of 90. [2,158-165].

Another of the brave girls from Uzbekistan was Azizakhan Qalandarova. After Azizakhan graduated from the training course for nurses, she was drafted into the army in September 1941. For six months, she thoroughly learned anti-aircraft fire, even firing from a machine gun. During short-term training, she became a pilot. In the summer of 1943, she was sent to the forest near the city of Kursk. In this train, along with more than 30 Russian, Ukrainian, and Turkmen girls, there was an Uzbek girl Azizakhan.

On July 7, 1943, the navigator Azizakhan's crew shot down three fascist bombers. In the battles of July 8, the battalion's anti-aircraft gunners shot down eight enemy bombers. The first of them was shot down by Azizakhan Qalandarova's crew. For these heroic deeds, she was recommended for the Order of the Red Star. Aziza Qalandarova, who was raised in an orphanage in the Chigatay village of Tashkent, fought in the regions of Oryol, Kursk, Ukraine, and Romania. After the war, she returned to Tashkent. Azizakhan Qalandarova, as a brave daughter of the Uzbek people, rose from a soldier to an officer during the war years. Rakhima Alimova, a girl from Bukhara, also participated in the battles for Ukraine. She served as a sanitary instructor of a rifle company. From July 18 to July 28, 1943, there was a ten-day battle for the liberation of Donbass on the banks of the Northern Don River. At that time, Rakhima Alimova, under machine gun and mortar fire, provided emergency medical assistance to 97 wounded soldiers and officers, and showed great courage in taking most of them from the battlefield to safe places. In subsequent battles, she demonstrated her heroism. Rakhima Alimova was awarded the orders "For Courage" and "The Red Banner" for her actions in the war. [3, 86].

One of the important keys to victory in the war is a strong front rear. Because everything necessary for the front was prepared behind the front. One of those who worked selflessly behind the front was Fatima Kasymova from Samarkand. Farmer Fatima Kasimova, in addition to her own six children, took care of 16 more orphans. She wrote about this in her autobiography. "I endured the hardships of sending my husband, Ibrohim Jorayev, to the army, to the front. During these years, I took care of first 10, then 6 more children. I also raised 6 of my own children."

Journalist Ulrich Felkel, who came from Germany in 1969 after reading about her in a newspaper, met Fatima Kasimova. In an interview, Fatima answered the question:

"I grew up as an orphan. That's why my heart was broken when I saw children who lost their parents in the war. After consulting with my husband, we took in children of different nationalities. We raised them until they were fourteen years old, that is, until they could fend for themselves. I also had six children of my own. Now these children of ours have studied, learned a trade, and are adults. They have homes and become parents. We have already become grandmothers. The number of our grandchildren has reached sixty-four."

Fatima Kasimova, who gave birth to 22 children, chaired the collective farm from 1954 to 1972. Her collective farm achieved great success in horticulture and viticulture. She herself was awarded a gold medal at the All-Union Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. By the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Chkolov Village Council of People's Deputies dated February 26, 1992 "On perpetuating the memory of Fatima Kasimova", the collective farm named after Engels was renamed, based on the wishes of the residents, and was named after Fatima Kasimova. A similar resolution was issued by the khokim of the Samarkand district on April 28, 1992 under No. 20b/4k. [2, 288-290].

In conclusion, the names of such heroic women and girls can be listed in the thousands, and their contribution to the victory is incomparable, and this article only lists some of them. As nothing happens by itself, the victory in this war was achieved thanks to tireless work, strict discipline, and devotion to one's homeland. We, the generations, are the descendants of our ancestors. We should always be grateful to them for their great work and for the bright days we have today.

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