



In The Process of Educating Students of the Faculty of Military Education in the Spirit of Patriotism the Invaluable Contribution and Significance of the Uzbek People to the Victory Over Fascism (Dedicated to the 76th anniversary of The Victory of the Second World War)

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ABSTRACT

In his article given information about and dedicated to the 76th anniversary of the Victory in World War II, in which the Uzbek people and the victory over fascism in World War II and information about the great contribution of the Uzbek warriors. The article serves to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism.

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INTRODUCTION

World War II, with its most devastating consequences in world history, left hundreds of thousands of children orphaned, killing millions the catastrophe that befell mankind, the utter destruction of towns and villages, was a terrible event that ruined their lives and their future.

The 76 years that have passed since the victory in the World War against fascism are short, but its wounds and severe consequences will never be forgotten, warning the present generation of the horrors of war. Our main goal is to imprint the incomparable courage and tenacity of the Uzbek people on the battlefields and behind the front lines in the pages of history, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland. [1,423]. "May 9 - Day of Remembrance and Honor" Those who died in the battles of World War II, it is also celebrated in our country as a blessed date, remembering the immortal memories of the people who contributed to the prosperity of our country, honoring our war and post-war labor veterans. It is one of our national values not to forget our past, to

remember the past and to respect and honor the elderly. It is impossible to build a prosperous future without knowing our history.[2,4]Therefore, on the eve of the celebration of the 76th anniversary of the Victory over fascism in the Second World War of 1941-1945, we must never forget the heroic deeds of our compatriots in the war and the contribution of the workers of the front to the Victory. In this regard, the President said, "Along with other nations, our compatriots fought heroically and sacrificed their lives in the fight against fascism. The courage of the Uzbek boys is an example for the younger generation and they deserve to be proud of them".

During the first difficult months of the war, 14 divisions and 12 artillery brigades were formed from the republic and actively fought on the front, became legends and most of the compounds gained the status of guardsmen.

Our compatriots on the fronts – "For the defense of Moscow" - 1753 people, "For the defense of Stalingrad" - 2738 people, "For the liberation of Budapest" - 2430 people, "For the liberation of Warsaw" - 5439 people, "For the liberation of Belgrade" - 664 people, For the liberation of Prague - 6846 people and for the liberation of Berlin - 6758 people were awarded medals.

More than 170,000 Uzbek soldiers have been awarded orders and medals for their bravery and heroism on the front. In particular, 53 people are full holders of the Order of Glory and 301 people (70 of our compatriots are Uzbeks) were awarded the title of "Hero". During the difficult period of the war, 19 academies, 7 military schools and 10 military faculties were relocated to the republic, which trained more than 12,000 military personnel for the active army. The contribution of the Uzbek front-line workers to the Victory is invaluable. More than 151 large enterprises have been relocated to the country, 280 enterprises have been newly built and worked for the state defense.

Including, 55 enterprises in Tashkent city and Tashkent region, 22 enterprises in Fergana valley, In Samarkand - 14 enterprises. During the war, Uzbekistan sent 2,090 planes to the front, 1,7342 aircraft engines, 1,700,000 mortars, 27,000 tank spare parts, 2,318,000 air bombs, 60,000 chemical protective equipment, 22,000,000 mines, 560,000 shells, grenades 1,000,000, armored trains - 5, military ambulances - 18, military field kitchens - 2,200, at the initiative of the local population, gymnasts 7,518,000, cotton telogreikas 2,639,700, boots and boots 2,221,200, more than 650,000,000 rubles were contributed to the Defense Fund and 4,226,000,000 rubles were voluntarily disbursed.

35,209 tons of dried fruits, 57,444 tons of grapes, 108,000 tons of potatoes, 195,000 tons of rice, 1,066,000 tons of grain, 159,000 tons of meat, 4,806,000 tons of cotton. tons, animal skins 528,600 pieces, their total value was 246,918,700 rubles (4.8 million tons of grain, vegetables and dried fruits) prepared and sent to the front.

During the Great Patriotic War, more than 1.5 million people of different nationalities were relocated to Uzbekistan and resettled on 135,000 square meters.

More than 250,000 young people were evacuated from the hotbeds of war and placed in kindergartens, and 4,500 of them settled in Uzbek homes. The Shomahmudovs adopted 15 children, the Samadovs 13 and the Kasimovs 13 orphans. The tolerance of our nation to the representatives of other nations and the fact that it is a childish nation have been tested in difficult times.

For example, the Tashkent blacksmith Shoakhmad and Bahri aya Shomahmudovs. During the difficult times of the war, 15 children of Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Jewish and German descent, separated from their parents, were embraced. They were brought up with Uzbek love for the broken hearts. The heroism of the Shomahmudov family inspired the warriors on the front to move forward, and poems

and films about them were made during those times.

At present, a bronze statue of the Shomahmudov family has been erected in Tashkent's Peoples' Friendship Square. This, in turn, is a clear expression of the greatness of our people, its national mentality and tolerance towards other nations. The courage of Zulfiya Zokirova, who lived in the village of Khanabad, Zangiota district, Tashkent region, during the difficult times of the war, is relevant and important for the younger generation.

After the death of her husband Kholmat aka, Zulfiya Aya raised five sons and a daughter alone. In the battles of the Second World War, five great sons named Isaqjan, Ahmadjan, Makhamadjon, Vahhabjon, Yusufjon were killed. As a result of the war, Zulfiya Zokirova's four daughters-in-law became widows and five grandchildren became orphans. Until the end of his life, the Uzbek mother will live with the memory of the heroic sons, brides, grandchildren, the worries and joys of the country.

Zulfiya Aya's loving daughters-in-law also followed their example and helped her, all of them remained faithful to their husbands and families - she never married again. The feature film "Ilhak", created by the Uzbekkino national news agency, lost five brave sons due to the terrible war. The image of Zulfiya Zokirova, who cared for her children until the end of her life, is deeply expressed in the greatest qualities of Uzbek mothers and Uzbek women. During the turbulent war, Uzbekistan was transformed into a health center behind the front lines.

More than 315,000 people in 113 military hospitals, about 15 divisions of this division, have returned to the ranks to restore the health of servicemen. The people of Uzbekistan have provided specialists, equipment and raw materials to enterprises in other republics behind the front lines.

In 1941-1943, 155,000 specialists were sent from Uzbekistan to the military plants in Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Zlatoust and Selikamsk. More than 2,000 tractors and cars, 3,000 quintals of grain and 8,300 head of cattle were sent to the liberated Ukrainian, Krasnodar and Stavropol regions. Along with the equipment, 1,595 tractors and 50 combine harvesters and other agricultural specialists were sent. Workers of Uzbekistan became real heroes of labor during the war and showed tolerance for other nations.

The contribution of Uzbek fighters to the victory over fascism is also significant. Although in those turbulent years the ideological system was different, it was found that more than 1 million 951 thousand fighters out of 6 million 551 thousand people of Uzbekistan were mobilized for war.

This means that one in three Uzbeks took up arms and fought against fascism, 640,000 people were injured and more than 538,000 did not return home.

It was also revealed that more than 59,000 of our compatriots, who were deported to other countries as "enemies" during those difficult times, were also mobilized into the active army. According to the data, today in our country live more than 8,000 war veterans, about 140,000 veterans who worked behind the front lines. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, In 1995, a 33-volume book "Memory" (later published in 2 additional volumes) and a generalized special volume describing the courage of the people of Uzbekistan behind the front during the war were published in Uzbek and Russian.

In May 1999, the Square of Remembrance and Honor was erected in Tashkent, where a statue of the Mother of Sorrows and metal shelves with the names of all Uzbek soldiers killed in World War II were

erected on the north and south sides of the alley. [2-3,100].In addition, on the eve of the 76th anniversary of the Victory in World War II, the names of 158,000 people who were not included in the book “Memory” were searched.In 2020, on the basis of well-designed projects, the monuments “Victory Park”, “Museum of Glory”, “Eternal Courage”, “Anthem of Courage” were built.

Singing the unparalleled courage of our people, who made a great contribution to the victory, serves the noble purpose of educating our young generation in the spirit of patriotism.[1-428-430].

Since 2015, the Year of Respect for the elderly, our government has been paying increasing attention to war and labor veterans.

In this regard, in accordance with the decrees of the President, every year on the eve of the great date, in order to encourage our veterans, they are given cash prizes and free referrals to sanatoriums in our country throughout the year.War and labor are in the high attention and care given to our veterans. The elders of this country are valued and respected. They are the beauty and blessing of the country. They are our brave and courageous ancestors.This, in turn, serves to educate young people in the spirit of devotion to their motherland and patriotism. Their military life and hard work will always be a school of honor and example for us.

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