

Studying the Contribution of Uzbeks To the Victory in World War Two in Uzbekistan During the Years of Independence

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Abstract: The article discusses the studies created in the years after Uzbekistan gained independence in the historiography of the Motherland on the topic of the contribution of Uzbeks to the victory in World War II, and the issues raised in them.

Keywords: Independence, historiography, World War II, fascism, victory, fighters, workers, agriculture, industry.

Introduction: The complex and contradictory historical path of the peoples of Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet power cannot be assessed in one way. The Soviet era should be studied as it really was: taking into account all its positive and negative aspects, its ups and downs, all aspects of historical processes. In particular, the issue of the participation of the peoples of Uzbekistan during the Second World War, their contribution to the victory over the enemy is also one of the topical issues. Although the war did not take place within the borders of Uzbekistan, the people of Uzbekistan from the very first days of the transition of hostilities to the territories of the former Soviet state (June 22, 1941) began to fight to stop the enemy and throw him out of the territories of the USSR. By this time, the idea that the population of Uzbekistan at the time of the war was 6 million 551 thousand people, and about 1 million 500 thousand of them participated in the war, had already become firmly established in the memory of our people. Currently, it has been determined that about 1 million 951 thousand people from Uzbekistan were drafted into the war. That is, it has become known that one in three Uzbeks took up arms and fought against fascism. "In the merciless battles," says our esteemed President Sh.M. Mirziyoev, "it is certainly not fair that the names and fates of about 451 thousand of our compatriots who bravely participated in them have been ignored for so many years"[1]. Today, a lot of scientific research is being

conducted in our country to fill this gap in our history. Indeed, during the war years, the socio-economic potential of Uzbekistan, all sectors of the national economy were fully mobilized to fight the enemy. Covering the history of the hard work of our people on the path to victory, the high humanitarianism of the Uzbek people, and the courage of Uzbeks on the battlefields based on primary sources is one of the important and urgent topics for today's historians. As we noted above, during the years of independence, attention has been paid to studying the history of the Second World War, along with various periods of the history of the Motherland. Especially in recent years, at the initiative of our esteemed President Sh.M. Mirziyoev, many good works have been carried out to immortalize the courage shown by the people of Uzbekistan during the Second World War on the fronts and behind the front lines.

The publication of the 34-volume "Memory" books dedicated to each region and district in order to perpetuate the memory of Uzbek soldiers who died and went missing in the war during the years of independence and in 1941-1945 was a major event in the socio-political and spiritual life of our republic. However, one of the important tasks facing us historians is to illuminate the glorious history of many of our compatriots who were not included in this memory book and the research it has created. Numerous studies [2] created during the years of

independence have comprehensively covered issues such as the heroism shown by Uzbeks in battles during World War II, their hard work behind the front lines, the resilience of the Uzbek people, the transformation of Uzbekistan into a front-line arsenal, the formation of national military units in the territories of Uzbekistan, the activities of Uzbek divisions at the front, the implementation of national policy and forced resettlement during the war years, and Uzbekistan's role in the reconstruction of the western regions of the USSR and the evacuation of the resettled population. The courage shown by the Uzbek people on the fronts of World War II, the difficult working conditions of our people behind the front, the fate of the peoples who were resettled to our country during the war years, the issues of the Turkestan Legion and its formation, the history of Uzbek fighters who died in the battles for Belarus, the participation of Andizhan residents in World War II, new views on the life and activities of Uzbek labor soldiers ("armed soldiers"), approaches from a realistic scientific point of view are reflected in a number of scientific articles published in the pages of the "Vodiynoma" socio-historical scientific and popular magazine [3]. During the years of independence, the publication of the 34-volume "Memory" books dedicated to each region and district in order to perpetuate the memory of Uzbek fighters who died and went missing in the war in 1941-1945 was a major event in the socio-political and spiritual life of our republic. However, one of the important tasks facing us historians is to illuminate the glorious history of many of our compatriots who were not included in this book of memories and the research that has been created, and to immortalize their names. During the years of independence, a number of other scientific works [4] and fundamental studies [5] were also published, which shed light on the contribution of Uzbekistan to the great victory, in which various aspects of the contribution of Uzbeks to the victory over fascism were highlighted.

One of Professor R. Shamsutdinov's fundamental studies on the history of World War II is entitled "On the Contribution of the People of Uzbekistan to the Great Victory"[6]. It contains some articles detailing the courageous and heroic struggle of Uzbek soldiers against the enemy, the creation of a book-album dedicated to this topic, the work of Uzbek compatriots who showed heroism on the battlefields of Belarus, the hard, difficult, but honorable work carried out in the front line - Uzbekistan, some articles on the activities of the great son of the Uzbek people Usmon Yusupov, who stood at the head of these great works, the participation of our compatriots from Uzbekistan who suffered exile in Ukraine, the North Caucasus, North

Kazakhstan and other places in the struggle against the enemy, the selfless and hard work of our "labor army", that is, "unarmed soldiers" behind the front, the fate of prisoners of war, the views of Russian writers about Uzbek fighters, the role of the Uzbek press in striking against the enemy, the press workers who contributed to the Victory with a weapon in one hand and a pen in the other, and other issues. conducted, and many new factual information has been presented. In short, these studies serve as an important source for studying the history of Uzbekistan during the Soviet period, especially during the years of World War II, especially the years 1941-1945, when the war moved to the territory of the former Soviet Union, for revealing the worthy contribution of Uzbeks to the victory in the war, and for identifying the names of our compatriots who died as martyrs on the battlefields and went unknown.

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