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A PICTURE FROM THE HISTORY OF JIZZAKH HEROES DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Annotation. This article talks about the heroes of the Soviet Union from Jizzakh who participated in the Second World War and their heroism at the front. The life path of the four heroes mentioned in the article, their bravery in battles, and the history of their subsequent activities were covered based on available literature and archival sources.

Key words: World War II, Jizzakh war veterans, Hero of the Soviet Union, Gold Star Medal, Dnieper River, Warsaw-Poznan military operation, Lublin-Brest military operation, Karpovka village, Odessa and Belarus, Gallaorol district.

INTRODUCTION

Over the centuries, our ancestors have shown an example of indomitable will and courage in hard trials and hard struggles against invaders and evil forces. The courage of our forefathers, who fought for their freedom and made countless sacrifices, will never fade from our memory.

Today, commemorating thousands of our compatriots who died in the Second World War, showing kindness to our grandfathers who returned alive from the battlefields, and our ancestors who patiently overcame the difficult days behind the front lines has literally become a national tradition [4].

As our president Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “The contribution of the multinational people of Uzbekistan to ensuring the historic Victory over fascism in the Second World War is incomparable. Our country will never forget the bravery and courage shown by our selfless ancestors on the way to today’s peaceful, free and prosperous life,” [1] is proof of our above opinion.

MAIN PART

It is well known to everyone that the victory in the Second World War was achieved at the cost of unprecedented losses and countless victims. The Uzbek people also experienced the bitter suffering of the war. Soldiers mobilized from our country took part in the hot spots of the war, in the defense of various regions, and faced fierce blows. All of Uzbekistan during the war years. Many young people from Jizzakh region as well as other regions were mobilized to the front. In the early years of the war, fighters from Jizzakh showed bravery in the battles for the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Smolensk, Odessa, Sevastopol and other cities, the liberation of Prague, Warsaw, Belgrade, Vienna, and the conquest of Berlin in order to crush fascism [5].

In 1941-1945, 39,620 people from the territory of the current Jizzakh region were mobilized for the war. 7450 of them died heroically in battles. More than 4,600 fighters from Jizzakh were awarded with orders and medals. The total number of soldiers mobilized in the Second World War from the territory of Jizzakh region was re-studied on the basis of archival materials and field research. Based on archive materials, the number of heroes of the Second World War (Heroes of the Soviet Union) from Jizzakh was clarified.

This article highlights the heroism of Jizzakh residents who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union in World War II based on archival and field research data.

Eshankul Ismailov. A soldier of the 240th Rifle Regiment of the 1st Belorussian Front, 8th Army. He was born on March 1, 1902 in the village of Turk, Gallaorol district, Jizzakh region.

He was drafted into military service in 1942, and from 1943 he fought on the 3rd Ukrainian and 1st Belarussian fronts. In the battles for the Dnieper, Odessa and Belarus took part in offensive operations. In January 1945, E. Ismailov showed exceptional heroism and example in the battles to capture the city-fortress of Poznan. E. Ismailov destroyed several enemy checkpoints and about 40 enemy soldiers in the battle. Inspired by the heroism of E. Ismailov, the battalion attacked and the enemy hospital was captured with about 400 wounded soldier [2].

In the subsequent battles for Poznan, E. Ismailov killed about 20 enemies. On January 29, 1945, severely wounded E. Ismailov did not leave the battlefield and continued the battle.

According to the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 31, 1945, Eshankul Ismailov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the "Golden Star" medal. He died on July 20, 1990 [5].

Jorakhon Usmanov. He was born on February 12, 1922 in the village of Savat, Yangiabad District, Jizzakh Region, in the family of a farmer. He was drafted into the ranks of the Red Army in 1942 and participated in battles against the enemy as part of the active army from March [3].

On September 29, 1943, senior sergeant Jorakhan Usmanov, the assistant platoon commander of the 237th Rifle Regiment, showed heroism when crossing the Soj River near the village of Karpovka, Gomel region of the present Republic of Belarus. Senior sergeant Jorakhan Usmanov, who was one of the first to cross the river, repelled 13 enemy counterattacks with his 8 surviving comrades, and the main forces of the Red Army were ensured to cross the river. Jorakhan Usmanov was seriously wounded in this battle [2].

By the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on January 15, 1944, senior sergeant Jorakhan Usmanov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the "Golden Star" medal for his personal bravery in the fight against the German-fascist invaders and exemplary performance of the given military mission. Senior sergeant Jorakhan Usmanov died on February 14, 1945[5].

Gubarkov Grigoriy Maksimovich. Machine gunner of the 34th motorized rifle battalion of the 1st Belorussian Front. He was born in 1926 in Ayirtour district, North Kazakhstan region, and his parents moved to Jizzakh in 1930. After finishing the 7th grade in the city of Jizzakh, Gubarkov Maksimovich works as a driver at the 2nd Jizzakh machine-tractor station. In November 1943, he was drafted into the ranks of the Red Army. In July 1944, he showed heroism in battles as part of the 1st Belorussian Front, 2nd Tank Army, 15th Motorized Rifle Brigade. He took part in the Lublin-Brest military operation, the battles for the liberation of Demblin (Poland). [2].

In the Warsaw-Poznan military operation of 1945, the 2nd tank army, in which Gubarkov served, attacked the Magnushev platform and destroyed the enemy troops and approached the city of Inowratslav (Poland).

On January 21, 1945, terrible battles for the capture of the city began. Machine gunner Gubarkov was one of the first to break into the enemy position and the Nazis were forced to retreat. Gubarkov, who was seriously wounded in the battle, continues to fight against the enemy. He destroys 3 enemy firing points with a machine gun, kills 25 German soldiers and officers, including a colonel. Gubarkov's heroism brings success to the battalion in battle [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Grigory Maksimovich Gubarkov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the "Golden Star" medal by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on January 27, 1945 for his bravery and heroism in battles. After being treated in the hospital, Gubarkov returned

to the front, and the war ended with victory in Berlin. He continued his military service after the war. In 1951, he returned to the city of Jizzakh. He died on December 11, 2008.

Trainin Pyotr Afanasevich. Born on June 18, 1909. Before the war, he worked as a driver in the grain products state farm of Samarkand region, Gallaorol district. He was called up for military service in June 1941. On October 3, 1943, the Voronezh Front, 60th Army, 150th Tank Brigade "T-34" tank mechanic-driver Traynin P.A. Destroys 3 enemy anti-tank guns, 4 mortars and 5 enemy firing points in the battle for the village of Straholes, Chernobyl region, Kyiv region. In the unequal battle on October 5, 1943, even though only one of the tank crew members survived, he did not stop firing at the enemy. As a result, enemy counterattacks are stopped [3].

On October 17, 1943, Trainin Pyotr Afanasevich was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the medal "Golden Star" for the successful crossing of the Dnieper River by the Red Army and the establishment of a strong platform on the western bank of the river.

After returning from the war in 1946, Trainin Pyotr Afanasevich worked as a chief mechanic at the Gallaorol state farm. 161 of 1947. 31.35 s from each hectare of land by planting yields [2].

On April 26, 1948, Trainin Pyotr Afanasevich was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and the gold medal "Urak va Bolga" for exceeding the plan of transferring agricultural products to the state in 1947 and obtaining high yields from arid lands.

Trainin Pyotr Afanasevich will go down in history as a famous person who has the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" and "Hero of Socialist Labor".

CONCLUSION

In short, together with the residents of all cities and districts of Uzbekistan, the people of Jizzakh made their effective contribution to the victory of the Second World War. Jizzakh people organized military mobilizations in Jizzakh, Gallaorol, Zomin, Forish, Bakhmal (Karakishlak) districts, which were part of Samarkand region during the Second World War. During the war, the people of Jizzakh worked heroically behind the front lines and provided material support (clothes, food, financial resources, etc.) to the front lines.

Residents and young children relocated to Uzbekistan from war-torn areas were placed in "Mercy Houses" in Jizzakh city and districts, in residents' homes.

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