

**THE EXPLOITS OF UZBEK SOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD
(BASED ON LETTERS FROM THE FRONT)**

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ABSTRACT

The National Archives of Uzbekistan contains a significant number of archival documents from the Second World War. The study of the Second World War is one of the topical scientific areas of Uzbek historical science. This interest is due to the fact that today, in the context of the revision and qualitative improvement of the system of international relations, this period of history is being carefully studied and objectively reassessed on the territory of almost all former Soviet republics. The article describes the heroic exploits of Uzbek soldiers in the Battle of Stalingrad on the basis of letters from the front.

Keywords: Motherland, World War II, National archives of Uzbekistan, battle of Stalingrad, front letters, patriotism, research, epistolary text, archival materials.

INTRODUCTION

The National Archives of Uzbekistan (formerly the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan) stores a significant number of archival documents from the period of the Second World War. The value of front-line letters lies in the fact that, with a comprehensive study of not only the economic political, but also the social aspects of the history of the war, they not only complement the event moments, but also allow us to assess the consciousness, worldview, sensory-emotional perception of the eyewitness of fatal events. The study of the memories of people of the front-line generation allows us to expand the boundaries of the study of the war period in the history of Uzbekistan, to study the features of the individual perception of the direct participants in the war.

RESEARCH METHODS

The Uzbek warriors, together with the entire Red Army, with unremitting energy and courage fought against the hated enemy. In the days of the great battle on the Volga, the Uzbek people addressed an exciting letter to the Uzbek soldiers fighting on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. 2 million signed it. 412 thousand people [1, p.13]. "Beloved sons of order-bearing Uzbekistan! The Uzbek people call on you to be merciless in battle... - the letter said, - We curse cowards, deserters, there will be no place for them in our Uzbekistan. Motherland will never forgive them... Victory or death - there is no other outcome. With such simple words, the Uzbek people expressed their deep feelings, their boundless devotion to the great friendship of peoples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

"The letter of the Uzbek people," Pravda Vostoka wrote in those days, "inspired not only Uzbek warriors, but also warriors of other nationalities" [3.1]. In addition, a letter to the Uzbek people

from the Uzbek fighters of the First Belorussian Front was published in one of the issues of the military newspaper in the Uzbek language of the 1st Belorussian Front: "Our dear fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children! Two years ago you addressed us with a letter. At that time, black clouds hung over Stalingrad. Together with all the heroic defenders of Stalingrad, the Uzbek soldiers demonstrated courage, iron discipline, an example of valor and the ability to win" [4, p.60].

In the defense of Stalingrad, representatives of all nationalities, including Uzbek soldiers, became famous for their heroic deeds. Among the fighters who defended the famous "Pavlov's House" was Kamoljon Turgunov. It should be noted that the only surviving defender of the Pavlov House died at the age of 93. He was then 20 years old. In one of his letters, he writes as follows: "In May 1942, we were sent to Dubovka, where we took the course of a young fighter, we were taught to shoot from all types of weapons, bayonet fighting, they ran in tanks. Then I mastered the PTRS anti-tank rifle, which was considered a powerful tool for fighting tanks. I still remember all the vulnerabilities of the German T-3 and T-4 tanks. In September, after a many-day hike to Astrakhan, we were transferred by train to the left bank of the Volga River. The path was difficult every now and then we had to repel the raids of German attack aircraft" [5.1]. It should be noted that the heroic defense of the "Pavlov's house" lasted 58 days, and the enemy was never able to take it and go to the Volga. In the great battle on the banks of the Volga, the envoys of Uzbekistan fought boldly and courageously. As is known, formations of the 62nd and 64th armies played an outstanding role in this battle. It was they who repelled on July 17, 1942, the offensive of the fascist shock divisions on the distant approaches to Stalingrad, at the turn of the Chir and Tsimla rivers [6.1].

Sergeant Raimankulov Magomet, a sapper of the 326th Army Engineer Battalion of the 62nd Army, proved to be an excellent warrior. In battles with the Nazi invaders on the Stalingrad front, he showed valor and heroism. In one of the letters, the following information is given: "Sergeant Raymankulov, heading the boat crew, showed resourcefulness, delivered ammunition and food to the courageous defenders of Stalingrad, evacuated the wounded to the left bank of the river. Private Bazar Narzalis from the 47th separate engineering company of the same army did not lag behind his countryman. He was known as a skilled miner, mined roads on the way of the offensive of enemy troops. A lot of equipment and manpower of the enemy flew into the air from the explosion of these mines, Narzaliev in the Stalingrad region, under heavy enemy fire, once laid 140 mines within two hours. And at the beginning of 1943, he was already clearing the roads of enemy mines, making passages for our tanks".

By order of the 62nd Army, Sergeant Akberdin Mukhin, the commander of the 17th separate machine-gun and artillery battalion, was awarded the medal "For Military Merit". When repulsing the counterattacks of the enemy troops encircled near Stalingrad, he showed himself as a brave and devoted warrior. With his detachment, he blocked the way for a group of fascists up to 50-60 people, and being wounded, did not leave the battlefield [7.1]. In units and formations of the illustrious 62nd Army, which later became the 8th Guards Army, many other valiant sons of the Uzbek people bravely fought the enemy. This is Nuriddin Asamuddinovich Sharafutdinov - Major of the Medical Service of the Guards, Divisional Doctor of the 74th Guards Rifle Division, Guards Junior Lieutenant Maksud Sakhabitdinov - Deputy Company Commander for the Political Part of the 39th Guards Rifle Division, Guards Senior Lieutenant

Yusuf Srazhevich Sabitov - company commander of the 79th Guards Rifle Division, Kadyr Islamovich Shamuratov - Red Army soldier of the same division, sergeant Abdulkhaiid Khadzhibaev - squad leader of the 227th Rifle Regiment, Guards Junior Sergeant Akhmed Nabiev - gun commander of the 87th Guards Artillery Regiment 39 th Rifle Division, Red Army soldier Zafar Mufazalov - machine gunner of the 48th machine gun battalion of the same division, and many others [8.1]. And here are the combat exploits of the Uzbeks in parts of the 64th, later the 7th Guards, Army. Turab Nuraliev from Fergana showed himself to be a master of his craft. He was the senior telephone operator of the 1104th Infantry Regiment.

The unprecedented exploits of the defenders of Stalingrad served as an example for the Uzbek soldiers who fought in other sectors of the front. The Uzbek warriors of the Western Front wrote in their letter dated February 7, 1943: "Fight as valiantly as the Stalingraders, destroy the enemy's manpower and equipment, as the Stalingraders did, drive the German fascist invaders to the west, clear the land of git Lerov's scum—this is what the heroic defenders of Stalingrad oblige us to do. Let his native Uzbekistan know, - they wrote further, - the names of the heroes - daring, courageous, courageous, brave warriors-Uzbeks fighting on the Western Front.

"The fearless Akhat Babamuratov did not lose his head in front of the armored vehicles of the Germans. With well-aimed fire from armor-piercing weapons, he destroyed four enemy tanks in one battle. Let the beloved wife of the collective farmer hunter Babakul Abzalov rejoice, he honorably fulfilled his duty to the Motherland. In the very first two weeks of his stay on the front line, Babakul killed 50 Germans to death. The names of the fearless Uzbek warriors Kuzybaev, Tashpulatov, Abdurasulov and others are famous at the front," it was written in letters to relatives [10.1].

In addition, the letter reported on the combat score of snipers. Madaminov Mamadali, who exterminated 84 fascists, Tashpulatov - 91, Saitov Kasym - 29, Toshmatov Ikram - 93 Nazis, "Let the Uzbek people be proud of them, who sent them to exploits," the letter said [11.1].

CONCLUSION

The battle on the Volga is an unsurpassed example of military art. The history of wars does not know such examples of the encirclement and destruction of such a large number of regular troops. The victory on the banks of the Volga was a great symbol of heroism and courage - the Red Army, the whole people. She still continues to excite the minds and hearts of our friends. No vicious hissing of the falsifiers of history, of beaten fascist generals, can belittle the greatness of this historic battle. We won it in all respects, according to all the rules of military art. No matter how difficult the struggle, we survived and won!

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