
THE WORLD WAR II AND THE COURAGE OF UZBEK WOMEN

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ANNOTATION

In this article author write about changes in Uzbek people's life during World War II, the condition of Uzbek people's life in the back of the front, woman's braveness and their contribution for triumph in that process, Uzbek girls in battle who showed heroism. Moreover in this article there is given information about caring for war honors by our government.

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It is said that in World War II 4555 Uzbek women fought for peace together with men in the front. Their actions were the model of great steadfastness and courage.

Our first President I.A.Karimov wrote in his book called "Motherland is sacred as altar" "I am going to emphasize one thing. In describing and discussing about the war events, the warrior's courage we should lessen the ideology, waste praising, splendor motto. We should remember with pride bowing with agitation our fathers and brothers who had early death. Died warriors' family should be cared instead of praising endlessly about alive warriors. Practically supporting them is our duty, our responsibility"[1.81].

In 2018 on 16th of April the President of Uzbekistan Republic, Shavkat Mirziyoyev decreed a law about "Encouraging warriors of World War II".

The 9th of May began to celebrate as a national holiday-Memorial Day, furthermore in order to encourage the participants and disabled of war financially they were given 5 million sum regarding 73 anniversaries of triumph over fascism.

On last holiday the participants and the disabled were rewarded with 2mln sum.

There were a lot of Uzbek women among the participants and heroes of World War II. During the soviet tyrant years Communist Party conducted policy in terms of women regarding their own purposes and trying to deal with this point under the ideological pressure led to severe consequences.

Soviet Union and Communist Party had their own purpose that they intended to educate them as leader women who wanted to be interested in participating more actively in social and political life, not only caring for their own family[2.4]. So some ideological and developing factors were organized for having an influence on women's activity.

In World War II 1,5mln compatriots went into battlefield, at that time nearly 4 million people inhabited in our country. Four hundred thousand people died at war, about a hundred thirty thousand people disappeared. That was a large loss for our population. During those years 4555 women from Uzbekistan fought in the battlefield at the same stage with men. In 1941 on 22nd of June that was the beginning of fight against fascist women's role increased the participation in national economy. They worked actively in each field of national economy, also instead of men who had gone to front. Millions of women showed their courage

in labor as a response such mottos "Everything is for front!", "Everyone is for the protection of motherland", "as front in the back of the front!", "only forward and forward!", "do not leave without finishing the task!"[3.356].

In 1941 on 26th of 1551,28 females from Tashkent, 423 from Fergana, 147 from Khorezm, 798 from Andijan, 267 from Namangan, submitted their application for being accepted to the army and they wanted to fight at war. In the spring of 1942 20 graduated students at Tashkent Medical Institute went to war. There were some Uzbek girls such Nuri Shokirova, Po'latoy Kadirova, Sobira Madijova among young doctors. In previous years of war came down the 1st delegation and the train that had loaded presents was controlled by machinist Bashorat Mirboboyeva, Zebo Ganiyeva, Muqaddam Ashrapova, Aziza Khalandarova, Roza Ibrohimova and Mavjuda Samatova. They were real valorous women. But in the Soviet colonialism period their feelings such as patriotism, nationalism was considered unfairly regarding Union. That did not give chance to national originality and forming necessity for the protection of national independence[3.343].

In that period that is being learnt Soviet Union in charge of Communist Party utilized widely the activities of women's committees in directing against fascism of republic social-economic capability. Soviet Union system finished several times the women's department and when they need they set up again[3.344].

During war years increasing the women's role in social-political activity, national economy was the demand of that period, so in 1943 on May women's department was reset for a short time according to the order of All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, during that time the direction, figure, and styles of work were developed much and made complicated.

In 1943 on the 18th of May according to the order of CC (Central Committee) UzCP (Uzbekistan Communist Party) in CC government apparatus a department was lined up concerning the points of women and the director of department was appointed, moreover the duty secretary of women's department was established in the party committees of province, city and districts[3.445].

These departments controlled the masses leaning the trade union and other social organizations via different organization and funds. Even though these

organizations were independent in law, in fact they acted the instructions of party, and carried out the politics of the party under the motto “the party is the intellect and reason, honor and conscience of our period”.

In community economy women’s meetings with the initiative of women’s departments were conducted and in districts conferences were carried out devoted to the duties of women at war. In 1943 on July and August in some cities and districts of Fergana region meeting was carried out devoted to women’s role in social life at war. In October of that year in Fergana the meeting of associate workers from women’s department was organized among provinces: over this province totally 20 538 women participated in meeting and conferences which were held in 1943 in August and September. In these meetings the working method and styles of women’s departments were discussed and enlisting women to social producing were also discussed. Special places were organized for propaganda, women were informed about all news that was being happened in front and national economy[7.347].

One of them was Zebo Ganiyeva who was studying at Moscow Theatre Art Institute, after the beginning of war she did not want to come back her motherland, Andijan, she wanted to fight. That was the trace of the preference for courage and bravery. She became immediately master sniper and explorer. The military section that she was working was situated near the Moscow-Volga channel, the courage of that girl with greatcoat praised to the skies for the protection of Moscow. Her life was in danger several times, she participated 12 times “til” operation (to bring catching alive captive in order to know the plans of enemy).

The original name of Roza Nazirova was Xayriniso, she was born in Gortepa in 1904. After school graduation, she worked at MTC of Yangi yo’l of Tashkent province as a deputy of director, as a secretary in committee of former national economy party. She was rewarded with several medals acquiring attention her diligence, hard working. In previous days of war Roza addressed to military asking to send her front and she fought for the protection at war.

In “The story of girls with greatcoat” of writer Adham Rahmat we can know about Doctor – Muqaddam Ashrapova. In that book it was said about Muqaddam as following: one day a surgeon saw her that she was curing the wound of a patient and that surgeon said that she was a real surgeon. From that time Muqaddam gave her attention totally to the surgery. She operated more wounded people more and more, exceeding her experience the knife of surgery did not tremble in her hand. For that reason it is not in vain to remember still her mastership, skillful and miraculous hands in surgery. That woman spent the whole life in hospitals.

Muqaddam was decorated with the order “Qizil yulduz” and she was rewarded with several medals for her courage and services. In 1945 she was accepted as a person who was responsible for ordination to the surgery clinic of Tashkent Medical Institution and she began to exceed her skills in charge of professor M.C.Astrov and after 2 years she was appointed as an

assistant in that clinic. In 1953 she was the candidate of medical sciences, in 1958 she was the assistant professor of clinic. She investigated the treatment of cirrhosis, one of the fatal diseases, in surgery way under professor M.P.Poctolov’s charge and read doctoral dissertation.

The life of Munira G’iyosova in battlefield who was one of the heroines can be written as a whole book. The war began when she was studying pedagogical institute in Bukhara. In August of 1941 she went to war as a volunteer. The part that Munira was serving arrived to the threshold of Donbass in the middle of September in 1941. In that days Munira G’iyosova was given the rank sergeant. Then she was given holiday getting the rank lieutenant and she went back to Tashkent in the summer of 1943.

At that time her grandmother who was bringing up Munira’s sister died. Munira had to take her sister to front. She could not leave her sister alone. After few days they reached the border of front. The department that Munira was serving was fighting in Belarusian. She found her military department. On that time commander made a decision to bring up Roziya.

In previous days Roziya began to look after wounded people in hospitals. Attentive and nimble Roziya became immediately lovely sister of wounded warrior. She read for them data, article, story and poems, even their letters that were sent for them from their home, and when they need she wrote letters for them. Munira served at post office of military field, (so later on she took her sister, Roziya, to her workplace to with her.....). That little girl was accustomed to the condition of front and she behaved courageously, not being afraid of bombardment, and then she did successfully all military task.

Sisters giyosovas participated actively in releasing Polish for enemy. After triumph Munira G’iyosova was rewarded with medals “Jasurligi uchun” and “Germaniya ustidan qozonilgan g’alaba uchun”.

Two national brigades were organized on December of 1941 and on January of 1942. They were 93 construction brigades and 94 shooter brigades. In those brigades several Uzbek women worked.

According to the law of CC The All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks 1943 on 22nd of January women’s committees were organized in front of republic party committees from the May of 1943, they were directed by assistants of secretary in party committee, secretaries of town and districts from women’s issues. In the republic secretaries were appointed as a responsible for this task, 10 assistants of secretary in committee of province parties, 13 in committee of province parties, 11 in committees of districts belonged to cities, 133 in committees of district villages. These new organization were given tasks in the following;

- to strengthen political and general-educational tasks among women;

- to organize women’s works that were supposed to consolidate the front and the back of front;

- to support for helping the warrior’s family.

While doing these tasks there was O’ktamxon Payg’amova among women from Fergana who showed

their courage at war. That woman was born in Khokan worked the back of front. She showed her self-sacrifice in delivering warm clothes like robes that were sewn by herself. She was rewarded with several awards for her works. One of the women who was born and worked in the district Buvayda of Fergana was Oliyakhon Sultonova. She worked in social life since she was 12 years old. She lived very friendly with her husband who came back being invalid at war.

Another heroine of war was Oyshakhon Yuldosheva who was born in the district Uzbekistan of Fergana province and lived there for a long years. She provided with beet front even though she was 13 years old. Kumrikhon Sodiqova who was from Margilan city of Fergana was the hero of labor for her works at war. She began to work with reel in factory from her 14 and she carried out a lot of works in delivering the products of that factory. She had a popular speech during the war years that if the doors of factory open they will not close, the girls of Margilan are not sold worthless

things. The courage of these women who were mentioned above is exemplary model for us. In this period when our ancestors are appreciating for their fights for peace, recollecting their heroism and courage will increase patriotism in our soul.

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