

# HEROIC ACTS OF THE PEOPLE OF SURKHAN OASIS ON THE FRONT

Toshov Kamoliddin Tojinorovich  
Doctor of Philosophy in History (PhD)  
Termiz University of Economics and Service

Xurramova Sabrina Abdirashidova  
Student of Termiz University of Economics and Service

## Abstract:

In the article, the contribution of the Uzbek people to the Great Victory, the life, courage and fortitude of our compatriots, as well as the heroism of the people of Surkhandarya region at the front, the mention of the names of the deceased citizens who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the Motherland, and the pride in them are studied in the article.

## Keywords

Front, scourge of fascism, military commissariat, letter, life-and-death struggle, defense, material goods, war, heroism, loyal to friendship, partisan, intelligence, kindness, patriotism, courage.

## Introduction

On the basis of the reforms being implemented in the new Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to increasing the spiritual potential of our people, enhancing national identity, patriotism, and humanism. In addition, an objective study of the history of the Second World War, which the Uzbek people bravely endured, is an urgent task.

World War II is considered one of the most tragic historical events in the history of mankind of the 20th century. 62 out of 73 independent states at that time participated in World War II, and this process covered 80 percent of the world's population. According to rough estimates, 60 million people died in this war, in which 110 million armed soldiers participated. Therefore, it is recognized that this war truly became a real World War.

At the same time, the people of Uzbekistan also made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism. In general, at the beginning of the war, the population of Uzbekistan was 6.5 million people, of which about 1 million 951 thousand people from Uzbekistan participated in the war, of which 538 thousand Uzbek citizens were killed. During the war, 158 thousand of our compatriots went missing, while more than 59 thousand of our compatriots, who were exiled to other countries due to the policies of the Soviet regime, participated in the war at the expense of other countries[1]. When fathers and mothers sent their sons to the front, they wished them to fight with honor against the invaders, to learn from the example of the heroic deeds of heroes who had won battles against the invaders in the past, to become brave and courageous soldiers and to win victory over the enemy.

From the first day of the war, the great men of Surkhandarya took up arms and set off to fight the fascists in bloody battles. The number of applications to the military commissariats asking to be sent to the front increased every day. In the first months of the war, the number

of patriots from the region who expressed their desire to volunteer for the front exceeded two thousand people. Thousands of young men and women from Surkhandarya went to war and took up arms. The fathers and mothers of the Surkhandarya oasis began to send their children to the front and give them combat missions. Shomirbabo Mirzaev, a resident of the “Kizil Chegara” collective farm in Termez district, watched his son go to the army and said, “My son, be brave, fight with courage,” while the mother of Ochil Turdimurodov, a resident of the Gambur village of the “Socialism” collective farm in Sherabad district, watched her son go to the front and said, “My son, do not give the enemy any safety, kill the enemy without leaving a single one, return victorious and take possession of my homeland,” and sent her son to the front, blessing him with a white blessing. Surkhan’s brave young men, who took to heart the advice of enlightened fathers and loving mothers and considered every lesson they gave them sacred, showed examples of heroism in unparalleled battles with the enemy.

In the battles of life and death, 82,274 patriotic children of the Surkhan oasis took up arms and inflicted merciless massacre on the enemy. From June 22, 1941 to October 30, 1942 alone, 20,727 people from the region were sent to the front lines of the war [2].

The people of Surkhandarya region also have a worthy place in the fierce battles fought by Uzbeks for their homeland on the fronts of World War II, in the victory over fascism. The heroes of the Surkhandarya oasis set a special example in the defense of the Brest Fortress on the front lines. Among them, A. Sharipov, I. Qobilov, I. Begiyarov showed an example of courage, striking the enemy every hour and every minute, no matter on which line of the front they fought. In particular, one of the brave and courageous young men, J. Nazarov, showed a special example of heroism in the defense of the city of Moscow.

Another such brave and courageous young man was Prokopi Sivustinov, who before the war worked as an employee of the Vostoknigtorg base in the city of Termez. He began his combat career in August 1941. He was awarded the Medal «For Courage» for his heroism in the fierce battle with the enemy for the Caucasus Mountains in the company of gunners, and for his heroism in the life-and-death battles for the liberation of Crimea, he was awarded the Medal «For Courage» a second time. In addition, Prokopi Sivustinov was awarded the Order of Glory, III degree, for the battle for Sevastopol, and the Order of Glory, II degree, for the battle for the liberation of Hungary [3].

Brave warriors from Surkhandarya fulfilled their sacred duty in liberating Ukraine and Belarus, the Caucasus and the Baltic lands from the enemy, defending besieged Leningrad, extending a helping hand to the peoples of Europe, and crushing fascism in its own nest. In particular, Khudaykul Allanazarov, who worked as the head of the Denov district education department before the war, was awarded the medal «For Courage» for dealing a crushing blow to the enemy.

On July 12, 1942, Surkhandarya residents S. Eshboyev, Kh. Jurayev, Q. Omonov, N. Mamatkulov, A. Jurayev showed special heroism in the defense of the city of Stalingrad. The names of hundreds of young men from Surkhandarya, such as Kh. Jorayev, R.

Kilichov, A. Ashurov, and K. Abduganiyev from Surkhandarya, who showed courage in the life-and-death battles of organizing the defense of Stalingrad and sacrificed themselves for the freedom of the Motherland, are included in the historical and military chronicles along with the names of the fighters who sacrificed themselves for the freedom of Stalingrad.

One of the warriors who fought against the enemy on the Caucasian Front is Safar Khudaiberdiev. He began his combat path from the Caucasus to Berlin. He was awarded many orders and medals for his heroism on the front and was lucky to meet victory. Another young man from Surkhandarya who fought for the freedom of the peoples is Bobo Sharfullayev. He showed special heroism in clearing the outskirts of Narva, Estonia, from the enemy in 1943. At the beginning of the war, many brave men from Surkhandarya died bravely on the battlefields. Razzaq Doniev, who went to the front from the Boysun district, is also one of the brave men who sacrificed his life for peace. He fought in the war as a marksman in the 1279th Rifle Regiment of the 389th Rifle Division. During the battle for the hill 246.4 near the settlement of Bozhuv, Razzaq Doniev opened fire from his machine gun and destroyed the enemy position that was blocking the infantry. By order of the commander of the 389th Rifle Division, Razzaq Doniev was awarded the Order of Glory, III degree. He died heroically on February 27, 1945, and the body of the heroic fighter was buried in the village of Neiderfel, 12 km south of the city of Gubin in Germany [4, p-49].

Another heroic soldier who sacrificed his life in the fight against fascism is Ollomurod Nazarov from Denov. He was the first to break into the enemy camp in the battle fought at the front as a rifleman in the 616th Rifle Regiment of the 194th Rifle Division, and killed 12 Nazis. Ollomurod Nazarov was awarded the Order of Glory, III degree. He died heroically in one of the battles with the enemy on February 15, 1945. The body of the deceased soldier was buried in the village of Gorntnik in the Ushanovsk district of Poland [5, p-12].

Islam Kurbanov, who went to the front from Sherabad district, also set an example in battles with the enemy, fighting as a commander in the anti-tank weapons company of the 1277th Rifle Regiment of the 393rd Rifle Division. The body of Islam Kurbanov, who showed special courage in fighting with the enemy on the outskirts of the Ardon settlement, was buried 500 meters northwest of the village of Ardon in North Ossetia [5, p-10].

Amon Soliyev from Denov fought against the evil enemy as a rifleman in the 1378th regiment of the 87th Guards Rifle Division. He threw a grenade, destroyed an enemy machine gun point, opened fire from a machine gun, and destroyed 8 soldiers. Despite being slightly wounded, he did not leave the battlefield. Amon Soliyev was awarded the Order of Glory, III degree. He was wounded and died in hospital on January 25, 1945, his body was buried at the edge of the forest 150 meters northwest of a private house in Kali Kestechka, Libava district, Lithuania [3].

Juma Kasimov from Baysun participated in the war as a rifleman in the first rifle battalion of the 151st Guards Rifle Regiment. He was awarded the medal «For Courage». Juma

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Kasimov died bravely in a fierce battle with the enemy on March 11, 1944. Umar Ramazonov, a fellow citizen of the fighter who sacrificed his life for the liberation of the Motherland, also showed examples of courage in the battles against the enemy, destroying 2 enemy machine guns and more than 40 soldiers. He was awarded the medal «For Courage». Ramazonov Umar died heroically in the battle on April 18, 1944, his body was buried in the village of Chervona in the Rovani region [4,b-50].

The heroism of the Sherebod fighter Jovli Boymatov, who participated in the battles against the enemy, is an example for today's youth. Jovli Boymatov began fighting against the enemy in March 1943. He covered a long combat path, participated in many battles against the enemy. On April 18, 1945, the artillery crew commanded by Jovli Boymatov, standing in a firing position, with the support of 16 tanks, destroyed a total of twelve enemy tanks, seven cannons, eight mortars, eleven machine gun positions, and about 350 soldiers and officers. Jovli Boymatov himself was killed in this battle. The body of the deceased hero was buried on the Bezimyannaya hill, 400 meters northeast of the village of Nodersdref in Germany. Jovli Boymatov was awarded the «Homeland War» Order for his heroism in battles.

During the infamous war years, thousands of Surkhandarya residents died heroically against fascism in bloody battles with the enemy. Among them are Otkir Turayev, Jura Oltiboyev, Abdulaziz Qodirov, Muhammadi Khojamurodov, Ziyu Khojamurodov, R. Qurbonov, E. Turaqulov, Sh. Allanazarov and many other martyrs.

The sacred memories of the deceased warriors who sacrificed their lives on bloody battlefields will live forever in the memories of today's generation and will play a great educational role in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism and in helping our youth grow up faithful to the courage of their fathers. During the war years, brave young men from Surkhandarya firmly mastered the secrets of military science and rose to the rank of officer. Among such officers, one can mention the names of Lieutenant Colonel Kaysarov, Kumikov, Glazunovs, Major Nosirov, E. Muhammadiev, Quvvatov, Major Denisov and many other similar officers [6].

During the war years, dozens of Surkhandarya residents were engaged in reconnaissance, among such fearless and courageous scouts were Normurod Mamatkulov from Termez and Sergiy Petrov from Sherabad. These brave patriots honorably completed the difficult task of penetrating the enemy and bringing back the «language». Normurod Mamatkulov managed to capture 70 fascists during the war. 65 of them were ordinary soldiers and 5 were officers [7]. During those war years, skilled partisans also emerged from the brave children of Surkhandarya. Among such partisans, one can mention the names of the regiment commander Ahmad Siddikov and the partisan A. P. Sornasky from Saryasi. Andrei Petrovich Sornasky was the battalion commander and with his battalion carried out partisan operations from the enemy's rear, inflicting crushing blows on the enemy. A. P. Sornasky's battalion managed to conduct seven combat operations in 49 days. During these

operations, they killed 82 fascists, captured 6 enemy vehicles, and captured 160 head of cattle from the Germans.

Thousands of Surkhandarya warriors actively participated in the honorable battles of expelling the treacherous, occupier, and hated enemy from the country's territory, liberating European lands from the enemy, and capturing the Reichstag, the enemy's nest, and showed special examples of courage. Among the heroes who chased the enemy to Berlin, we can cite the names of S. Saidov, K. Ergashev, Q. Abdunazarov, B. Shoimov, T. Tursunaliyev, O. Turdimurodov, and thousands of similar winners. During the war years, six Surkhandarya residents became Heroes of the Soviet Union, three were full recipients of the Order of «Glory», and 3,769 people were awarded various orders and medals. More than half of the 50,365 people mobilized from Surkhandarya died heroically in battles with the enemy. Today, we honor and honor the names of the great warriors who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our Motherland.

1,753 Uzbek soldiers were awarded the medal «For the Defense of Moscow», 2,733 - the medal «For the Defense of Stalingrad», 2,974 - the medal «For the Defense of the Caucasus», 1,382 - the medal «For the Defense of Leningrad». During the fighting, 1,706 Uzbek soldiers were awarded the medal «For the Taking of Berlin», 109,208 - the medal «For the Victory over Germany». 6,770 Uzbek soldiers were awarded for their bravery in battles against the Japanese militarists. A total of 120,000 Uzbek soldiers were awarded orders and medals during the war. 75 Uzbek soldiers were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. 82 Uzbek soldiers were awarded the Order of Glory of all three degrees[7]. During the years of independence, our citizens who participated in frontline and rear-line work were given special care by our government. On March 2, 1999, the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On declaring May 9 as the Day of Remembrance and Honor" was issued. Such humane deeds as commemorating those who died in the war, honoring the war veterans who live side by side with us today, and our compatriots who participated in rear-line work are of great importance in educating young people in the spirit of love for the Motherland.

Today, war veterans, who are walking the path of old age, have made a great contribution to educating our youth in the spirit of patriotism, instilling in the youth of our independent Uzbekistan the values of love for the Motherland, loyalty to friends, patience, honesty, respect for parents, and hard work through their advice and teachings, and are contributing to the further prosperity of our state.

So, during the war years, many people who saw nothing but hard work and suffering died in a whirlwind of grief. A similar number of war participants did not see the light of day. However, we must not forget that our ancestors, at the cost of unprecedented suffering and losses, made a huge contribution to eliminating the disaster that befell all of humanity, leaving an indelible mark on world history.



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