

**DURING WORLD WAR II TRAINING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL
(On the example of the Chirchik High Tank Command Engineering Academy)**

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Chirchiq oliy tank qo'mondonlik muhandislik bilim yurti
Gumanitar fanlar kafedrası dotsenti

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
It is well-known that our people's contribution to the Great Victory has not yet been fully studied, but in the years that followed, a huge amount of work began to be done in this direction. In particular, it was possible to study previously confidential archive documents, materials not known to the scientific community. Cooperation with archive organizations, museums and funds, historians and experts, and the Governing Body has been strengthened in this regard. Scientific research has published very important new information about the participation of our people in World War II and our heroic ancestors. They are currently widely media, in books and albums.	victory, secret, archive documents, scientific community, former Union, archive organizations, museum, fund, historian, expert, community, World War II, our heroic ancestors, the media.

Introduction

The start of the war was especially painful, tragic. Generally speaking, World War II brought unprecedented calamities to our people, just as it did all over the world. In it, the Uzbek people also made great sacrifices. More than half a million of our nearly two million brothers and sisters who went to war from our country have died.

THE fascist German army, which suddenly invaded the soil of the USSR, quickly enters the country even because they had the upper hand in the early days. The war began in extremely poor conditions. Failures in the early stages are not random, the reasons for this go to objective and subjective factors. The most important reason was that the fate of the country and the people depended on the will of the only one, Joseph Stalin.

Stalin mistakenly assesses the situation and reaches flawed conclusions on the issue of Soviet-German relations, resulting in the preparation of political and military intelligence for an enemy attack, ignoring the time of the attack, the composition of Germany, its allies' army, and the information he has provided about his weapons. At the same time, mistakes made in employing forces and tools in the Western military district also had a negative impact: it was on the eve of the war that it was delayed to bring divisions to a state of combat readiness. This was also caused by the destruction of the composition of highly qualified commanders by Stalin. Of the army's officers, 40,000 were victims of the massacre, and thousands of public officials and leadership personnel were also subjected to the massacre. It could not have affected the country's economy, including the defense industry. At the end of the day, the

most important types of combat equipment in the country fell to a critical level. The rearming of the army at the time of the war had not yet been completed.

Nevertheless, the whole country became the only body in the fight against fascism. Currently, the Chirchik High Tank Command Engineering Academy, which is preparing qualified officers for the Armed Forces of our independent country, is considered the most advanced facility in our country, and its graduates work in high positions as qualified military personnel not only in Central Asia but also in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. World War II played a special role in the history of the High Tank Command Engineering Academy. This military training facility was originally established as a hiking course in Novgorod, Nizhny, and was later transferred to Kharkov, Ukraine, and named after the 1st Kharkov Bronetank School.

In accordance with the order of the Soviet Union of People's Commissioners on June 25, 1941, high-level cursors from military schools approve a plan to graduate from high school cursors within a month, second-grade cursors within three months, and graduate from the first phase cursors within a year and send them to the front lines. At the same time, a review of the training plans was approved and a plan was approved to introduce officer delivery courses for a short period of time.

By the end of 1941, 534,500 people were trained in military training courses and training courses for junior commanders [1]. However, this figure would not meet the demand for officer-personnel. By the end of this year, almost 73% of the Red Army's commanders were destroyed by the enemy, and the troops were relentlessly retreating. By 1942, 16 infantry soldiers, 8 pulemyotist military schools were established, and courses were opened to prepare vzvod commanders in 10 military districts and 2 backup fronts. By the second half of 1941, 192,000 commanders who had graduated from military schools and various courses were thrown into front lines. By 1942, the total number was 564,000 [2]. The Soviet army received officers with the ability to take part in military action during the early days of the war. A change in the landscape of combat weapons and military action has made new demands for the contents of the officers being drafted [3]. By 1943, training courses in 250 military schools, including more than 200 officers, provided personnel for the front lines in various specialties. During that time, 360,000 officers were trained in these centers for the Soviet army, of whom 12,500 were those who graduated from the Academy of Troops on land [4].

In all, during World War II, 31 existing universities, 220 universities and more than 200 different courses in the Soviet Union delivered staffing from more than 2 million officers.

In August 1945, a report by the Defense People's Commissioner's Office stated: "We ended the war not with a shortage of officer personnel, but with large reserves ranging from the commander of the vzvod to the part of the Red Army General"[1].

On June 30, 1941, the Council of People's Commissioners of the USSR adopted a directive from the Department of Military Education to reduce the educational process in the country's universities to a military footprint. According to him, the educational process in civil universities has been reduced, and classes will begin on July 1. The study period in higher education was 1-2 years. Only in medical universities, this period was 3 years. Students of the Faculty of Engineering and Command graduated from high school without state exams, according to the 1941 Genshtab Directive. In the early days of July 1941, the study period in land troops, tanks, cavaliers, automotive, motorcycle, and intendant education was set at 6 months. All 7th graders of high school education could be accepted to study in the academic country. The study period in artillery, tankotechnics, engineering, communications,

chemicals, and topography was 9 months, and for medical and veterinary professionals, it was 1 year [3].

The duration of their studies in military-political schools has been changed several times. In the first years of the war, there were 6-8 months in academies, 4-6 months in academic institutions, and 2 months to 6 months in officer content improvement courses.

From the early days of the war, the Red Army Command began to pay special attention to the work of perfecting and rearming Bronetank troops. Since August 1941, the network of educational institutions supplied by tanker officers has been expanded. At the end of the first period of the war, more than 20 tank schools and several short courses were operating in the country.

On the front line to expanding the composition of officer tankers, this category was the fact that military personnel were making a lot of sacrifice. As a result, new branches of bronetank troops were created. In an effort to increase the combat capabilities of bronetank troops, on October 9, 1941, at the behest of the People's Commissioner of Defense, officer personnel were trained under the command of crews of light, medium and heavy tanks. In June 1942, under an order issued, officers were appointed to mechanical-driver positions in heavy tanks. This would require increasing the number of listeners to be taken to tank academic institutions. The number of officers who graduated from the tank school in 1942 increased by 4 times in 1941, and the duration of their studies in schools was reduced to six months, and in May 1942 the school term was set at 8 months.

On June 22, 1941, at a rally at Kharkov Bronetank School, the personal composition of the academic country demonstrated their readiness to go to war with unity. In the name of the Country of Knowledge Command and the political department, hundreds of applications will be received asking them to immediately be sent to the front lines.

One of the earlier days of July is given a signal of a combat meeting in the academic country. The head of the country of knowledge, Colonel Boris Vasilyevich Delakov, speaks before personal content and announces the formation of a striking battalion to help troops fighting on the front lines at the institution. Many of the cursors express a desire to be part of it. As a result, an early graduation event will be held in the academic country. Among the 252 graduate commanders and tankers was Georgian Lyubar, commander of the attacking vzvod. Major Grishin was appointed commander of the Zarbdor battalion, and Shinkarenko was appointed commissioner of the battalion. After the meetings, the striking battalion was armed with the recently developed T-34 and KV tanks and sent to the Western Front to defend Moscow [1].

News of the Red Army's successive defeats on the front lines and the withdrawal of large cities by handing over to the enemy failed to bury the will of the people. In September 1941, when it was reported that enemy troops were approaching Kharkov, the people of the city were involved in digging trenches, making tyres, and evacuating industrial facilities to the inner parts of the country so that enemy equipment could not pass.

Kharkov bronetank academic country's personal composition stood on the defensive line near the Burun station and the village of Mikhailov and, together with cursors from the infantry academic country, fought against German-Fascist invaders. In this battle, the academic country loses 30 percent of its cursors.

According to the order of the Red Army Command and the directive of the Kharkov Military Command on September 22, 1941, it was decided to move the academic country to Central Asia. And the front line situation was demanding that even more commander-in-chief-tankers be sent there. The

land of knowledge handed over its defensive line to other troops and began to leave Kharkov on October 2 [1].

The land of knowledge traveled 360 km until it reached the railway station. Personal content first reaches Baku and Krasnovodsk, then Uzbekistan, and The City of Chirchik. Despite the difficulty of moving the personal composition of the land of knowledge, not a minute will stop training. Classes were also carried out at the station, open area and wagons. No matter how difficult the conditions were, work was under way to prepare the necessary specialists for the front lines without wasted time.

On November 15, 1941, as the composition of the Kharkov Tank Academy (2,535 cursors, 221 red soldiers, 203 junior commanders, 310 middle and senior commanders) entered The City of Chirchik, the townspeople welcomed them and helped closely locate the personal content of the academic country. Cursors are placed in buildings where military personnel lived in the Sapyors, who rebelled against the politics of the Russian Empire in 1912. The lack of bedrooms and classrooms for them has not interrupted the learning process, with classes being conducted in a field setting and cursors living in tents. Together with commander-in-chief tankers, 30-day courses were also organized in the country of knowledge preparing political leaders for national - combat engagements. Political leaders of 14 national troops organized during the war years in the country were trained and sent to the front lines at these courses. Until January 1942, with the guidance of the Government of Uzbekistan, more than 200 political department commanders completed these courses and joined national cavalry divisions and shooter brigades formed in the country fighting on the front lines.

Since 1942, the number of cursors enrolled in the academic country has increased, and requirements have increased. More than a third of the received cursors were derived from tank parts and military-technical units. The training of the cursors was overseen by qualified officers. Officers who participated in military operations, had combat experience, were wounded on the front lines, and were not eligible for the combat ranks were sent from the front lines to the academic country.

Tankodrom, special classrooms and laboratories were equipped in the area of the academic country for training. The police station next to the land of knowledge was used effectively. At night, classes were held at the tankodrome, and the sound of the zambaraks reached far and near. Cursors were tucked into training based on the combat experiences needed on the front lines. Experienced commanders led the process of training and training cursors: the head of the academic country, Colonel B.V. Delakov, the commissioner of the academic country Manilis, the head of the socio-economic cycle, Commissioner Platov, the head of the education department, Colonel D.N. Sokolov, and others. Cursors were educated in such subjects as Communist Party history, tactics, topography, engineering, chemical protection, the structure of combat machinery and weapons, radio engineering, the theory of fire, regulations, and line preparation. The focus was mainly on firing from tank weapons and physical training.

After the land of knowledge was moved to Uzbekistan, it recovered within a short time, according to the guards of the Central Asian Military Command, which inspected the academic country in January 1942. Since 1942, the tuition period has been reduced again. The commanders and teachers were tasked with preparing graduates every 10 months.

Final results of 1942 graduates [5]

Mutahasis-ligi byyicha tayorarlilik	1942 Žami Bitiruvchilari	Bitiruvchilar orasidan											
		IDKA harbiy hizmatidan		Ўқишга қабул қилинишига қадар маълумоти				Тайёргар - character daražasi		Yakuniy bitirish baholari.			
		IDKA хизмат қилганлар	Ёш фуқаролар	Oliy	Ўрта	Tugallamaga n Turta	саводсиз	Tayörögarlikni kongli	Қайта таёртарлик	аҳо	яхши	Kon-li	Қон-сиз
Lieutenant	1612	507	1105	113	792	686	21	1424	18	388	1244	-	-
2nd Rank Technician	69	10	59	-	58	11	-	69	-	23	46	-	-
Kichik Lieutenant	911	417	494	68	311	479	43	737	174	86	2	283	-
Kichik Komandirlar	9	2	7	1	2	5	1	3	6	-	-	-	9
Jami:	2601	936	1665	182	1173	1181	65	2233	368	197	1272	823	

Letters sent from the front lines, especially from graduates of the academic institution, were of great importance in educating cursors. On top of such letters, the following words would usually be written: "Preserve and multiply the military traditions of the land of knowledge." These words had become the motto of each cursor. In these letters, young officers would talk about their combat path and give cursors the advice they needed. At the same time, they also approached the teachers to show them what to focus on.

Letters sent from the front lines were published as a giant newspaper in the academic country, which in its place called on cursors to be educated in a spirit of patriotism and to remain in the custody of God until the last remains of his life. For example, letters sent by graduates of the academic institution Drapolyuk, Mogilevsky, pogarsky stated that graduates of the academic country are heroically fighting in battles and that the service of commanders and teachers of the academic country is great when they are perfectly involved in military service [1].

In one of these letters, you can quote the following words: "Fellow cursors! We want to call you this way: perfectly master the art of tank warfare, diligently study the experiences of warfare, learn to lead people in battle, once you reach the front lines, you will be given the lives of people in addition to expensive equipment, which is the most precious thing in your hands. We need to learn to work with people."

In battles on the outskirts of Moscow, a battalion of cursors led by Major Grishin fought heroically against the Fascist army. Vzvod commanders Lyubchenko, Lysenko, Bokovikov, and Kuzmin-commanded tank crews fought well. A graduate of the Land of Science, Lieutenant G. Lyubar set an example, especially for tankers.

In one battle alone, 8 German tanks, 2 balls, 7 cars and more than 50 German soldiers were destroyed by his unit. Such victories in the battle would build confidence in themselves and victory in the hearts of tankers. Thereafter, G. Lyubar was appointed commander of the route [1]. When the enemy is thrown out of the Moscow thresholds, the unit is sent to the Leningrad Defense. They will continue their military activities until they reach Berlin and be awarded many military orders and medals. Lyubar G. enriched the military traditions of the land of knowledge and served as a podpolkovnik.

The good news about the frontline bravery of their tankmates was greeted with great joy by the cursors of the land of knowledge. For example, the crew of Lt. Govza was told about the bravery of the war: The crew of Lieutenant Gudza hurriedly tossed into the area where the battle was raging to

help the infantry troops who remained in a difficult situation. Then 18 enemy tanks will appear along their way. 18 enemy tanks go on the offensive against our tank alone. In such a difficult situation, the confused Lt. Gov. Goodza orders his crew to proceed to the attack. One by one, his crew begins to destroy enemy tanks. Enemy troops withdraw as relief troops arrive at the Goodza crew. Lieutenant Gudza's crew is believed to have destroyed 10 enemy tanks in the battle. Later, the same heroism is echoed by Lieutenant Hassanov, a graduate of the academic country. He is attacked and won against 18 enemy tanks in his KV Russian heavy tank [1].

At that time, front sheets issued by the Chief Political Administration told the story of the courage of lieutenant A.I.Umnikov, another graduate of the academic country. He commanded the KV Russian heavy tanks, In the Kotelnikov district near Stalingrad, he narrowly defeated the enemy's artillery overnight with 3 tanks, while destroying the headquarters of the 11th Tank Division of the Nazis, seizing important secret documents from there and destroying 45 enemy bronetransporters, 150 vehicles and biting 500 German soldiers on the ground. For the courage he showed in the battle, A.I.Umnikov was awarded the hero of the Soviet Union [6].

The attention of those who entered the museum, which was organized in the land of knowledge and represents its military glory and history, will inadvertently fall to the stage of a battle dedicated to the memory of Lieutenant Valdemar Sergeyevich Shalandin, a graduate of the school who showed heroism in the battles on the Kursk thresholds. Following in the footsteps of his father, in 1942, at the age of 18, he enrolled in the school and graduated from high school this year alone. Valdemar's letter to the dear academic country from the front lines stated: *"We have been privileged to serve in the army, and I assure you that we, graduates of the Military Academy of Tashkent, will honor such a name and elevate the title of guards. I swear to fight cruelly against the German-Fascist invaders and to consider the military traditions of the land of knowledge sacred and increase them!"*

On July 6, 1943, Valdemar Shalandin was entrusted with the responsibility of protecting the strategically significant hill from the enemy, not bringing the enemy closer to the village of Yakovlevo. After that, the tankers arrive at the hill and cover up their tanks so that the enemy does not feel it. This place was very convenient for opening fire, and maneuvers with tanks were also easy to carry out. In addition, it was clear that enemy tanks could only pass through this place, and therefore the enemy would try to seize the place anyway. The soldiers knew that there would be a very fierce battle ahead. A fierce battle broke out. At first, several enemy aircraft appeared in the battlefield sky, but went inside the front lines, ignoring several Soviet tanks on the hill. A little later, a group of enemy bomber aircraft appeared and bombarded the areas where Lieutenant Shalandin Vzvod was staying. Thereafter, 70 "Tigris" Russian tanks and more than 100 mechanized parts of the enemy began to shoot down the area occupied by Lieutenant Shalandin. At that point, 10 enemy tanks began to walk towards Hill 245. They were followed by an enemy automated battalion. At that time, Shalandin and the nearby tank commander, Lieutenant Colonel Sokolov (he is also a graduate of our country of knowledge), opened fire at the same time and removed two enemy tanks from the ranks.

The Guard honorably fulfilled its duty by fighting the enemy until Lt. Shalandin's last remains of his death. He died heroic in an unequal battle with the enemy. Valdemar Shalandin is buried on the 245th Hill, which he defended. On January 10, 1944, by the decree of the Supreme Soviet, Lt. Col. Valdemar Shalandin was given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union [6].

News of Lieutenant V.S. Shalandin's heroism arrived in Tashkent, from there to the school and academic country where Shalandin studied. The personal composition of the entire academic country

was initiated by the Soviet Defense Department to include Lieutenant V.S. Shalandin in the ranks of cursors of the academic country forever.

In accordance with the Decree of The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has issued a decree no. 4495 of October 23, 2019. For more information, please contact the Treasurer's Office by writing to the address noted above or by telephoning (718) 560 - 7500.

Among the graduates of the academic institution were many who received high state awards. They are General B.V. Kursev, former lecturer of the academic country Dudarov, Khokhlov, Berezin, Lixachev, twice hero of the Soviet Union, army general Beloborodov, divisional commander, general V.A. Bochkovsky and others.

The frontline heroes of graduates of the land of knowledge were told in many front-line and central newspapers, as well as on special distribution sheets. One such newspaper tells the story of V.A. Bochkovsky, commander of the tank route on the Kaliningrad front. The author of this article, Y.Jukov, relates: *"The route commanded by V.A. Bochkovsky on Orel-Kursk Hill is given a combat mission not to include the Nazis in the village of Yakovlevsk for a month. The Nazis surround and attack from all sides. In the early morning of July 7, fighting broke out. There were only five military cars left under Bochkovsky. Nevertheless, the tankers stood on the enemy's path as if it were a fortified wall. In a two-day life-long battle, Bochkovsky's fighters destroyed 35 Fascist tanks, most of which the Germans believed were Russian tanks called Tigris. The warriors of the Bochkovsky route honored the war task, even though they had made great sacrifices."* In his article, Y.Jukov emphasized that V.A. Bochkovsky was the commander of the most exemplary tank troops on the Kaliningrad Front and that the most responsible tasks were entrusting him, and that the troops he led liberated the city of Colonna from the Nazis. The conquering of this city provided a convenient opportunity for Soviet troops to enter Czechoslovakia. In this regard, rats are thrown several times in Moscow in the name of Bochkovsky, which was not an act that would be done for heroes for everyone [6].

L.S. Chichin, a graduate of the academic country and commander of the brigade, also showed examples of heroism with his troops in the battles for Orel-Kursk.

After graduating from the Armed Forces Academy, L.S. Chichin commanded the tank brigade on the Kalinin front. In a battle near the city of Orel, the brigade he commands briefly bites 40 of the enemy's tanks, 17 zambaragi, 1,400 soldiers and officers on the ground, striking them viciously. In 1943, Colonel L.S. Chichin was killed in a battle near the village of Golubok in the Orel region. In 1944, L.S. Chichin was given the title of hero of the Soviet Union for his courage and heroism in the battle against German-Fascist invaders.

Lieutenant G.M. Stankevich, a graduate of the academic institution, was the first to enter Gubets with his crew in battles in Nazi Germany. Since the forces reaching them from behind are delayed, Gemen Stankevich hides his car in an empty cement hose. The location of the car was very convenient, with opportunities to open up a circular fire and shoot enemies from a pulemyot. Although it had been three months since Stankevich's crew entered the city, the fighting continued relentlessly. The relentless fighting not only made the warriors physically tired, but they were crushed spiritually. The reason for this is that there was a shortage of ammunition until the relief forces arrived. *"None, we can stand," Stankevich replied to his comrades. "We can stand and win,"* the words used to lift the hearts of the crew members.

The commander used to require saving ammunition and firing precisely at the target. Lieutenant Stankevich and his crew fought against the enemy for five months, waiting for relief forces. During

this time, Stankevich and his crew pulled out 3 enemy self-propelled zambarak devices, 2 tanks, 4 heavy balls, 3 mines, and more than 200 soldiers. For these heroics, Stankevich received a highly combative title [6].

In the land of knowledge, distribution brochures entitled *"Letters from the Battle of War"* began to be published. Former cursors who had graduated from high school shared their military experience in the fields of education with cursors studying in the academic country. Through these letters, cursors in the land of knowledge were diligently instilled in them a strong sense of knowledge and loyalty to God. Cursors from the land of knowledge reaching the front lines were proving their knowledge of the battles with blood.

Among the papers issued was a letter from Captain Maslovsky to his son just before he left to complete the combat mission. The following words in the letter bring the human body to an impasse: *"Alvido, my son! We will not meet again, I received a combat duty from the division commander an hour earlier. I know I'm not coming back alive from this task. My son, do not let your heart down and do not be upset. Live with such pride all your life that do not be afraid to go to death even for that pride. Not everyone has the privilege of dying for the fatherland. My military mission will decide the fate of Leningrad, the most beautiful city in our country. That's why I try until I have the last breath left to do this task. It's not a refusal to do the task, I wanted to start doing it faster. Waiting for the car that was supposed to pick us up, I was sorting out my things so I realized that a question that had shattered my mind was not asking me peace of mind. "What is the power itself that makes me do this task?" I know it's right to answer this question as follows: this is primarily the pride of masculinity; When a boy is born, the people rejoice that he first defends his Father, preserves the peace of the land, and does not give his Father into the hands of the enemy. The purpose of me telling you these things is that I wanted you to know very well what your father was like and what rules he lived by. If you reach adulthood, you will understand it well, you will appreciate godly devotion, and you will preserve it like an eyeball!"* Captain Maslovsky concluded his letter with these words. Such brochures served as a great tool for educating cursors in a spirit of patriotism.

The main goal of combat exercises and political training in the academic country was to provide highly qualified officer-tank personnel to the front lines. Therefore, the emphasis was placed on the development of field training, tactics and shooting skills in cursors.

In 1942, under the Martial Law and the Field Regulations issued in 1943, the training of officer-tank commanders and political commanders was applied to life by teachers [7].

These regulations are based on the experience of war, which outlined guidelines for crossing rivers without bridges and waging war against an enemy armed with weapons, as shown in the directive issued by the Soviet Defense Department. Studying these documents became the main task of the commander-in-chief preparation system of the country's officers. In order to take an artistic approach to combat experience and new charters, various meetings, seminars, conferences and conversations were held with the participation of officers, commanders, teachers during the curricula. These events usually ended with the issuance of recommendations, open classes and style manuals.

In the second half of 1943, the academic term was extended. Changes have been made to the system of appointing officers to positions. Special attention was paid to the training of officer-tankers from war veterans and those with combat skills. Among the commanders and teachers, there was an increase in war veterans who gained experience on the front lines. Making the most of combat experiences and

modernizing the teaching style has improved the service of cursors in the bronetank army by raising the quality of the learning process.

On November 16, 1943, the academic country welcomed its 25th anniversary wedding with special celebrations. In this regard, the personal composition of the academic country repaired all of the classrooms, polygons and tanks with their own forces. The personal composition of the land of knowledge carried out the tasks it had set before it with great maturity. For such hard work, 25 of the country's servants were awarded the highest orders and medals in the state on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the academic country. News of the award of the land of knowledge spread throughout the Armed Forces, in which many letters of patience came to the academic country. In his letter, Lieutenant-General Šefiyev, commander of tank and mechanized troops at the Voronezh Front, congratulates the academic country and says of its graduates: *"On the Voronezh Front, hundreds of officers and tankers who have completed the Kharkov Academy of Sciences will serve, who will be distinguished from others by their ability to perfectly master the battle of modern tanks and carry out the combat tasks assigned to them."*

In February 1943, in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Tashkent Tank Military Academy was awarded the Lenin Medal at that time. Lieutenant-General P.S. Kurbatkin, commander of the Central Asian Military Command, will present the award at a solemn ceremony. For their heroism on the front lines of World War II, 70 of the graduates of the academic country were awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union. During World War II, the academic country supplied more than 7,000 tankers and officers to the Armed Forces.

Mirsolih Mira'zamov and Sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go, the faithful children of the Uzbek people, were sent from the front lines to study at the university during the war. Mirsolih Mira'zamov was serving in tank military units before the war broke out. From the early days of the war, Mir·ma'ah understood the pain, suffering, and calamity of war. M. Mira'zamov took part in the liberation of Kalach from the German-Nazi invaders and in the battle of Stalingrad and other territories.

Just in the spring of 18, 1941, Sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go were thrown into the front lines with volunteers. Still, in the battle, the brave and maturing Guard was able to manifest itself as an intelligence man. Three times Sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go were awarded the Red Star Medal. Among the heroic graduates of the land of knowledge is Jesus Qlichevich Sultanov. The young man, who is originally from Dogiston, graduated from Kharkov's academic country prematurely in August 1941 and participated in battles against the Nazis in various military positions. Since 1944, Isa Sultanov has served as commander of the 126th Tank Regiment of the 1st Ukrainian Front, the 4th Tank Army, and the 17th Guards Mechanized Brigade of the 6th Guard Mechanized Corps. In January 1944, in the attack operations, he personally destroyed one T-6 Russian tank, two T-5 Russian tanks, and 2 bronetransporters. As commander of the route, he crosses the Oder River with his personal composition and occupies an important platsdarm for the attack. On January 28, 1944, at the recommendation of the commander of the regiment, Jesus Qlichevich Sultanov was recommended for the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, but he died heroically on February 1, 1945 [8].

On April 10, 1945, the Supreme Soviet Prezidium awarded Jesus Qlichevich Sultanov the title of Hero of the Soviet Union after his death [9].

Five of the graduates of the land of knowledge showed unprecedented examples of courage in world war II, and at the behest of the USSR Ministry of Defense, they were listed as eternal military units: G.M. Skleznev, V.S. Shalandin, V.G. Krayev, I.A. Konorev, N.S. Malyuga [6].

The academic country of war years was also actively involved in front-line assistance activities that flared up throughout the country. In an effort to help the front lines, the people of the country would provide funds in their savings, and workers and farmers would spend a few days working for free. In turn, at the expense of the proceeds from these events, equipment and weapons were purchased for the army.

In April 1943, the academic country transferred its original money (\$509923) to a tank colony being built in the Military Command of Central Asia. In May 1944, \$805,000 (U.S.) was invested in the formation of a tank colony. In this regard, the chairman of the USSR State Defense Committee, Stalin, expressed his gratitude to the personal composition of the academic country.

During the war years, representatives of many Central Asian republics also studied at military schools and academies of the Armed Forces. By mid-1944, there were 39,551 in the country, 9,200 in Tajikistan, and 9,723 in Turkmenistan through military commissions. Most of those sent from Uzbekistan studied in our educational country. By the last years of the war, the requirements for cursors enrolled in the academic country were tightened again. It is noteworthy that in the academic country, special attention was paid to accepting cursors whose nationality was not Russian, and additional Russian language and physical training were conducted with them.

In February 1944, according to the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the award of the Lenin Medal to the Tank Military Academy of Sciences of that era was a recognition of the team's hard work, and he was handed over to the congregation at a solemn meeting dedicated to the ceremony by Lieutenant-General P.S. Kurbatkin, commander of the armies of the Central Asian Military Command. For their heroism on the front lines of World War II, 78 of the graduates of the academic country were awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union. During the war, the academic country supplied more than 7,000 tankers and officers to the Armed Forces.

World War II ended with the narrow defeat of Nazi Germany. All the suffering and losses of war had fallen upon the people. The triumphal end of five years of a hectic war raised high hopes for the future, enabling all energies to focus only on restoring a peaceful life, putting the economy on its feet, dealing with the consequences of war.

List of Available Publications:

1. Ismailov A., Rizaev I., Khachaturv A. Tashkent tank. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1990. – P.28
2. Novlev A.M. Kharbiy kadrlarni tayorlashda CPSU faoliyati, 153-bet
3. Order of the NKO of the USSR No. 0194 of 17.03.1942
4. TsAMO, f. 158, op. 12819. d. 152, ll. 18, 32, 71, 119, 165
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