

“PARTICIPANTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR FRONTS ARE
ETERNALLY ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS.”

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Abstract:

This article examines the participation of the people of Uzbekistan in the Second World War and its human consequences through the example of the Djulliyev family—our own family. In particular, the military paths of my grandfathers Hasan, Husan, and Shamsiddin Djulliyev at the front, the emotional experiences of their mother, my grandmother Maryam, as she sent her sons off to war, the long years of painful waiting endured by my grandfather Sobir, and the devoted labor of women who remained on the home front are analyzed on the basis of historical documents and oral memories. The article aims to show that the war was not only a military conflict, but also a profound human tragedy.

Key words:

Second World War, Uzbekistan, Djulliyev family, brave people at the front and home front, oral history, human losses, bitter memories, unforgettable history, suffering mother

Introduction

The Second World War (1939–1945) was one of the most horrific and devastating wars in human history, claiming the lives of millions. This war left deep scars not only on the battlefields, but also in the fate of millions of families. During the war years, the people of Uzbekistan also endured immense sacrifices and hardships both at the front and on the home front.

In this article, alongside the general picture of the war, the painful traces it left in the life of one ordinary family—our Djulliyev family—are highlighted. According to

historical data, nearly 1.5 million people from Uzbekistan were mobilized to the front during the Second World War, and more than half a million of them never returned. Among these immense losses were three sons of our family—my grandfathers Hasan, Husan, and Shamsiddin Djulliyev.

Hasan Djulliyev was born in 1921 and received his draft notice in June 1942. He was sent to the front as part of the 2381st echelon, transported in the red freight wagons typical of that period. According to the recollections of his contemporary, teacher Rushan Mamatkulov, thousands of people gathered at Qarshi railway station, bidding farewell to their loved ones with tears. Some mothers clung to the wagons in the hope of seeing their sons one last time, while others ran after the train as it began to move.

This military group first underwent short-term training at a training ground in Kogon district, and then joined the 42nd Reserve Rifle Brigade near Inza station in Kuibyshev region. Archival documents record that Hasan Djulliyev was sent from this brigade to another area on 19 July 1942 with detachment No. 11777, though the exact destination was not specified.

Husan Djulliyev, also born in 1921, began his service alongside his brother Hasan in the 42nd Reserve Rifle Brigade. Later, he was transferred to the Baltic Front and fought in the ranks of the 6th Guards Army, 2nd Rifle Corps, and 67th Guards Rifle Division. The last place of service of my grandfather Husan was the Republic of Lithuania.

The battles for the city of Rokiškis were particularly fierce. The enemy repeatedly attacked with tanks and infantry, while ammunition was in short supply. During these intense battles, my grandfather Husan Djulliyev heroically fell in July 1944. According to historical sources, the city of Rokiškis was liberated on 31 July 1944, and it is highly likely that my grandfather was martyred around those days. He was buried in the братское (brotherhood) cemetery located on Laukupė Street in the city of Rokiškis, Lithuania (grave number: 1167787132).

The heaviest burden of the war was not borne by soldiers alone, but also by the mothers who waited for them. In our Djulliyev family, this tragedy is embodied in the

figure of my grandmother Maryam. She sent her sons Hasan and Husan to war at the age of 21, and her son Shamsiddin at the age of 25. Like every mother, my grandmother Maryam lived with hope, believing in the return of her sons. Even when death notices arrived, she refused to believe them and continued waiting.

My grandfather Sobir waited for the brothers' return with longing until the age of 90. My grandmother Maryam would hold two stones in her hands, saying, "These are my sons," comforting herself and praying to God for their protection. In this sense, the monument of the mourning mother stands as a symbol of the suffering endured by all mothers who waited for their children during the war years.

During the war, women and children who remained on the home front also demonstrated true courage. According to the memories of my grandmother Hamro, they collected turtles from the deserts, boiled them, and sent the meat as food supplies for soldiers. This labor, too, was an invaluable contribution to the victory.

If it had been possible, we would have brought the graves of our grandfathers back to our blessed homeland, Uzbekistan. Their bravery and their martyrdom in courageous battles for the peace of our land live on forever in our hearts. Today, in order to immortalize the memory of our grandfathers and grandmothers, we have named our grandchildren Hasan, Husan, and Maryam, turning these names into unforgettable legacies. These bitter memories still live in our hearts and will be remembered forever as a great example for future generations.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Second World War was one of the greatest catastrophes to befall humanity. It shattered thousands of families and claimed the lives of millions. As seen through the truth of our Djulliyev family, the war left deep wounds not only on the battlefield, but also in human hearts. Today, the skies of Uzbekistan are peaceful. The memory of our grandfathers who gave their lives for this peace, and our grandmothers who waited with patience, will live forever in our hearts. We express our deep gratitude to history teachers Yaqubov T. and Orziyev Ilhom of School No. 47 for their invaluable assistance in collecting these historical materials.

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