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WAR, MOBILIZATION, AND WOMEN WHO TOOK PART IN FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE FRONT LINES

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Annotation

Mazkur maqolada Ikkinci jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekiston, xususan viloyatlar kesimida ayollarning urushdagi ishtiroki yoritilgan. Ayollarning ko'ngilli ravishda frontga ketishi, front ortida ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo'jaligi, ta'lif va harbiy tayyorgarlik sohalaridagi faoliyati tarixiy-statistik manbalar asosida tahlil qilingan. Maqolada o'zbek ayollarining jasorati, matonati, Vatanga sadoqati va g'alabaga qo'shgan beqiyos hissasi ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, urush yillarida ayollarning jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va ularning fidoyiligi muhim tarixiy omil sifatida baholanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ikkinci jahon urushi, Ulug' Vatan urushi, o'zbek ayollar, harbiy safarbarlik, ko'ngillilar, front va front orti, vatanparvarlik, tarixiy xotira.

Annotation

В статье рассматривается участие женщин Узбекистана в годы Великой Отечественной войны. На основе исторических и статистических источников анализируется добровольное участие женщин в боевых действиях, а также их вклад в тыловую экономику, сельское хозяйство, систему образования и военную подготовку населения. Особое внимание уделяется мужеству, стойкости и патриотизму узбекских женщин, сыгравших значительную роль в достижении Победы. В работе

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подчёркивается значение женского подвига как важного исторического и социального явления.

Ключевые слова: Великая Отечественная война, женщины Узбекистана, добровольцы, военная мобилизация, фронт и тыл, патриотизм, героизм, историческая память.

Annotation

This article examines the participation of women of Uzbekistan during World War II, with particular attention to their role both on the front lines and on the home front. Based on historical and statistical data, the study analyzes women's voluntary enlistment, their contribution to industry, agriculture, education, and military training. The courage, resilience, and patriotism of Uzbek women are highlighted as an essential factor in achieving victory. The article emphasizes the historical significance of women's dedication and sacrifice during wartime.

Keywords: World War II, Great Patriotic War, women of Uzbekistan, voluntary enlistment, military mobilization, front and rear, patriotism, historical memory.

Introduction

On June 20, 1940, despite the previously signed Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, fascist Germany suddenly launched an attack on Russia. Its main objective was to seize Russian territories as quickly as possible, deprive the country of its political independence, and take control of its geopolitical possessions, thereby creating conditions for establishing its own hegemony throughout Asia and adjacent regions.

Under these circumstances, in 1941, the State Defense Committee (GKO) was established under the leadership of I. V. Stalin, concentrating all state power in

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its hands. Stalin clearly understood that fighting an enemy thoroughly prepared for war and possessing significant military potential would be extremely difficult. In order to adapt the Soviet state to wartime conditions, on July 3, 1941, Stalin addressed the people via radio, where he was forced to speak the full truth. Following these events, rallies and meetings were held across all union republics, regions, districts, and villages of the Soviet Union, calling on the population to fight the enemy under the slogan "*The Motherland Calls!*"—to defend the independence of nations and preserve not only their own lives and the lives of their children, but also the future of all humanity. These speeches became a powerful call for nationwide resistance.

According to the resolution of the State Defense Committee dated September 18, 1941, "*On Universal Mandatory Military Training of Citizens of the USSR*," every citizen of the Soviet Union capable of bearing arms was required to be ready to take them up and defend the Motherland. In response to this call, 50,365 young men from the Surkhandarya Valley alone went to the front with weapons in their hands to fight deadly battles. In addition, more than 14,000 applications were submitted to military commissariats in the first days of the war. This testifies to the fact that as long as the courageous heart of the Uzbek people beats, it is impossible to break them. Rising like a storm, this people swept away all obstacles in their path. It is important to note that not only men, but also strong-willed and patient Uzbek women, as well as children, sought to contribute to the common cause.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, Soviet women demonstrated outstanding heroism both at the front and in the rear. About six thousand women from Uzbekistan participated in the war, defending the honor, freedom, and independence of the Motherland.

On July 5, 1941, a rally was held in the Oktyabrsky District of Tashkent, attended by 15,000 women. The rally issued the following appeal:

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“Dear sisters! Let us all unite and defend our beloved Motherland. Let us stand at machines, transport, tractors, and combines, replacing our husbands and brothers. No one has the right to remain on the sidelines in this war. We will achieve victory on the home front!”

Such appeals and rallies spread widely in the very first days of the war. Despite their fragile physique and domestic responsibilities, Uzbek women united and first began working in collective farms, and later in industry—at factories and plants—replacing men. At a women's meeting on July 8, 1941, housewife Sh. Nematova, speaking on behalf of all participants, stated that if necessary, women were ready to work at enterprises and replace men, emphasizing: *“Uzbek girls, alongside their brothers and husbands, will fight for the happiness and glory of the Motherland.”*

Throughout the republic, including the Bukhara region, women declared at rallies and meetings their readiness to make every possible contribution to the defeat of the enemy. From the cities of Bukhara and Kagan, as well as the Gijduvan and Vobkent districts, hundreds of women submitted applications requesting to be sent to the front and trained in military affairs. Notably, among the volunteers were not only Uzbek women, but also Tatar and Russian girls. For instance, on July 6, 1941, the Bukhara city military commissariat alone received 14 applications from young women requesting deployment to the front.

From the first days of the war against fascism, the sons and daughters of Bukhara voluntarily stood up to defend the Motherland. During the war years, Bukhara sent 55,449 people to the front, including 176 women. After 1,418 days and nights of war, 27,303 people from Bukhara did not return home, having heroically perished in various locations. Only 28,146 returned, most of whom had sustained severe injuries.

In addition, 100,000 young men and women were mobilized from Tashkent to the front. From the Samarkand region, 1,316 people submitted applications, and by August 4, 1941, this number had reached 2,988, including 613 women. In the

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first days of the war, 1,148 people from Shahrisabz were accepted into the army, including 10 women. According to the newspaper "*Halk*," more than half of the 96 women who went to war did not return.

As the population actively prepared for wartime conditions and propaganda efforts against fascist invaders intensified, the number of female volunteers continued to grow. Between 1941 and 1943, 37,000 young men and women from the Tashkent region were sent to the Red Army, of whom 10,000 were enrolled in national military units. From the Syrdarya region, 15,252 people participated in deadly battles. In total, 200,000 people were mobilized from the Tashkent region. In the Khorezm region, 1,156 applications were submitted to military commissariats in the first days of the war, including 147 from women. In the Andijan region, 97,000 people were mobilized, a significant portion of whom were women.

Women not only voluntarily applied for frontline service, but also actively participated in universal military training introduced by the resolution of September 18, 1941. They worked tirelessly in the rear, trained and educated the population, serving the cause of victory. In accordance with the GKO's decision, workers in Bukhara began attending military training after work. In the Romitan district, at the Karl Marx collective farm, 260 people—including 85 women—took part in military exercises and improved their preparedness.

In the city of Bukhara, 16 military training centers for the population were opened, where by October 1941, 1,135 people were undergoing training. Schools began instilling patriotic values and basic military knowledge in students. The main burden fell on female teachers, as many men were at the front or wounded. Classes were held in three shifts, requiring great effort and patience. An example of such dedication can be seen in the geography and Uzbek language teachers of the "Dormon" school in the city of Karmana—Sinaev and Sinaeva.

In conclusion, it can be stated that brave, noble, and resilient Uzbek women, alongside men, went to the battlefields. Such examples of patriotism are not found

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in every society. The first chapter examined statistical data on the voluntary mobilization of women by regions and the practical significance of their social activity. It can be argued that this partially fulfilled the first task of this qualification work, the purpose of which is to perpetuate the memory of women who sacrificed their lives for the Motherland and to present statistical evidence of their selflessness despite their physical fragility.

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