

Patriotism of the Peoples of The USSR in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945

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Abstract: A lot has been written about the Great Patriotic War over the years. And the same number will be written, continuing the traditions of previous generations of historians, writers - all those who cherish the memory of the heroic past of their homeland. This war still remains an indelible pain in the hearts of the people of both modern Russia and neighboring countries. Created in its time, an unprecedented, unique society called the Soviet people showed and proved in work and in battle its amazing resilience, true friendship, genuine, not imaginary internationalism, indestructible solidarity, unparalleled courage. Soldiers of all nationalities of the former Soviet Union stood in the same ranks, sharing difficulties and troubles. One Motherland, one enemy - this is the main component in the worldview of the Soviet people, which helped them to survive. The peoples did not oppose themselves to each other, considering some to be chosen and others to be outcasts. Here everyone was equal, and therefore they won. Victory is one for all! The victory in the Great Patriotic War for the majority of Russians is the main event of the 20th century, it gives rise to a sense of pride in the new generation.


1 INTRODUCTION

May 9, 1945 ended the bloodiest war in the history of mankind - the Great Patriotic War. Years pass, generations change, but in the grateful memory of the peoples of our country, these pages of history, full of drama and heroism, will be preserved forever. 1418 days on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War in different periods, from 8 to 12 million people fought on both sides, tens of thousands of aircraft and tanks, hundreds of thousands of artillery pieces and mortars were involved (Abazatov, 1973; Bokov, 1992).

The decisive contribution to the Victory over Nazi Germany was made by the Soviet Union. The backbone of the Nazi military machine was broken precisely on the Eastern - Soviet-German - front. The USSR paid a terribly high price for the Victory: only the killed our country lost about 27 million people. Astronomical figures measure the loss of material and cultural values. According to the data of the Extraordinary State Commission for Establishing and Investigating the Atrocities of the Nazi Invaders and Their Allies and the Damage They Caused to

Citizens, Collective Farms, Public Organizations, State Enterprises and Institutions of the USSR, 1,710 cities and more than 70,000 villages and villages of the Soviet Union were destroyed during the Great Patriotic War. Union; 1,209 thousand houses were destroyed and destroyed in cities, 3.5 houses in rural areas. 31,850 plants, factories and other industrial enterprises were completely or partially destroyed and looted, not counting small enterprises and workshops. This data can be continued and detailed. But, given that they are widely used in research practice, we will only recall the total losses in monetary terms (at pre-war prices): 679 billion rubles, or 128 billion US dollars. In addition, material damage (direct military spending, war-related expenses, loss of income for the population and Soviet enterprises) amounted to 1,890 billion rubles, or 357 billion US dollars. The total material losses of the USSR were estimated at 2 trillion. 600 billion rubles (Tsutsulaeva, 2020).

The victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 is the result of the common contribution to the defeat of fascism of all the peoples of the USSR.

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Undoubtedly, the greatest burden of this struggle fell on the shoulders of the Russian people.

In Russian historiography, the theme of the Great Patriotic War occupies a special place. Many works have been written on various issues of the history of the war, both of a general nature [2-4], and on individual problems of the war - Shtemenko S.M. (Ibragimov, 2007), Grechko A.A. 1941-1943 (Ibragimov, 2007), Smirnov S.S. (Bokov, 1992) and others. Regional historiography also made a significant contribution to the study of the theme of the Great Patriotic War. In particular, the participation of Chechens in the Great Patriotic War is considered in the works of Abazatov M.A. (Abazatov, 1973), Ibragimova M.M. and Khatueva I.Z. (History of World War II 1939 - 1945 in 12 volumes, 1973-1982), Oshaeva H.D. (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005), Tsutsulaeva S.S. (Tsutsulaeva, 2020) and others. Historical works show the courage, heroism and steadfastness of Soviet soldiers, who, despite all the difficulties, defended our country from the Nazi invaders. In a few months we will celebrate the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War.

The historical experience of the formation and development of our Fatherland indicates that the most important means of forming a civil society, strengthening the unity and integrity of the multinational Russian Federation is the patriotic education of citizens. The theme of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945. especially relevant in today's society. In 2020, our country celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory, the Victory achieved by the Soviet people. The article is written on the basis of various sources, which show the courage and heroism of Soviet soldiers, regardless of nationality, who defended our country from the Nazi invaders.

Soviet soldiers in the first months of the war were significantly inferior to the enemy in terms of supplies and military equipment, even grenades and cartridges were not enough, not to mention tanks or aircraft. There was a significant shortage of medicines, food, warm clothing. From the rear, long echelons with parcels from civilians left, who gave away the last rations and knitted mittens to warm and feed an unfamiliar soldier.

With bated breath, millions of citizens listened to the disappointing news about how the enemy was advancing towards the capital, what losses the defenders of Brest, Kyiv, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Novorossiysk suffered. Fearless defenders of the Fatherland were awarded orders and medals: For the

Defense of Leningrad, For the Defense of Moscow, For the Defense of Odessa, For the Defense of Sevastopol, For the Defense of Stalingrad, For the Defense of Kyiv, For the Defense of the Caucasus , For the defense of the Soviet Arctic. Each award contains another story of a feat from the pages of a flaming book about the war. Each award is a monument to self-sacrifice, when, without thinking about himself, a soldier stopped enemy tanks or went on reconnaissance.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

Heroism does not mean characteristic behavior only in offensive battles, but it is during a long defense, and even more so during a retreat, that the deepest abilities of a person are revealed. An example of courage, courage and fortitude is the defense of the Brest Fortress. "To die, but not to surrender to the enemy!" - under this motto, the heroes of the fortress fought against the Nazis - the head of the defense, Captain I.N. Zubachev, regimental commissar E.M. Fomin, commander of the 44th Infantry Regiment, Major P.M. Gavrilov, Lieutenant I.F. Akimochkin (Bokov, 1992), as well as more than three hundred soldiers of Checheno-Ingushetia (The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945, 2005). In the center of the Brest Fortress there is a stele, under which the remains of 1038 dead soldiers are buried today. 277 names immortalized. Among them are four Chechens - Aindi Abdurakhmanovich Lalaev, Magomed Yakhyaevich Uzuev, Zaindi Askhabovich Masaev and Elim Alievich Elmurzaev. The feat of the defenders of the Brest Fortress will remain for centuries. He is immortal!

Soviet soldiers not only expelled the Nazis from their native country, but also made a significant contribution to the cause of the general liberation of Europe. Many European cities and towns remember the names of the liberators, which are inscribed on numerous memorials and monuments. No wonder a separate category of medals appeared with the geography of the European map: "For the capture of Budapest", "For the capture of Koenigsberg", "For the capture of Vienna", "For the capture of Berlin", "For the liberation of Belgrade", "For the liberation of Warsaw", "For liberation of Prague".

More than 7.2 million front-line soldiers were awarded orders and medals of various degrees, and new medals were issued for each anniversary and memorable date. Almost 12 thousand people were awarded the title of the highest degree - Hero of the Soviet Union. More than a hundred nationalities of

the former Soviet Union are represented here. Among them are representatives of our republic. So, Checheno-Ingushetia gave 41 Heroes of the Soviet Union, of which 9 were Chechens. Here are their names: Nuradilov Khanpasha Nuradilovich, Magomed-Merzoev Khavadzhi, Idrissov Abuhazhi, Visaitov Movlid Aleroevich, Dachiev Khansolt Chapaevich, Beibulatov Irbaykhan Adelkhanovich, Abdurakhmanov Kanta, Uzuev Magomed Yakhyaevich, Umarov Movldi Abdul-Vahabovich. (History of World War II 1939 - 1945 in 12 volumes, 1973-1982, The peoples of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945. 2005). As you know, during the Great Patriotic War, according to Professor Khamzat Adamovich Gakaev, more than 50 Chechens were presented with the high rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. And only because of their nationality they were denied. On February 23, 1944, under a false accusation, the Chechen people, like some peoples of the former Soviet Union, were deported to the eastern regions of the country, and Chechen soldiers were removed from the fronts and sent to logging in the eastern regions of the country. However, some still managed to stay at the front and, showing courage and heroism, defended our Motherland. What must they have felt when they learned that their families, their people were deported to Central Asia? However, there is not a single case where at least one Chechen went over to the side of the enemy after that. Moreover, when, by order of Stalin, Chechens began to be expelled from the front, for being Chechens, many began to be called Georgians, Ossetians, in order to stay at the front. And their commanders hid that representatives of the deported peoples were fighting against the Germans in their units [2-4].

The exploits of the soldiers were supported by home front workers: workers, collective farmers, scientists, engineers, designers, who, with their selfless work, ensured the supply of metal and weapons, fuel and raw materials, bread and medicines. In a short time, there was a large-scale evacuation of industrial complexes from the central regions to the Urals, to the cities of Central Asia. People began to work on machines almost in an open field, as soon as they were unloaded from freight cars. Hospitals, institutes, museums and other cultural and historical institutions were transported and put into operation. The oil industry of our republic in a short time switched over to military footing. Industrial enterprises produced products for the front. Application of the command of the Northern Group of Forces of the Transcaucasian Front dated September 30, 1942: B-74 - 2000, B-70 aviation

gasoline - 1500, KB-70 cracking gasoline -1150, motor gasoline - 5604, naphtha - 700, diesel fuel - 697, aviation oil " MZS" – 300, autola – 463 tons (Ibragimov, 2007).

Workers worked in production for 12-14 hours a day, without days off and holidays, often spending the night right at the plant, so as not to waste time and effort on going home. Not eating enough, not getting enough sleep, people went to their shifts in order to fulfill and overfulfill the plan. "Beat the enemy with your skill!" - called posters. As the fascists seized the western regions of Russia, the main focus in the production of military equipment, equipment and shells by the Center was placed on the southern regions of the country, and in particular on the Chechen ASSR. Particularly high was the need for military equipment in fuels and lubricants of high quality.

Rural residents fully experienced the brunt of wartime, it was they who ensured the supply of the army with food supplies, raw materials for factories and combines that produce food products. Agronomists and livestock specialists, mechanics and tractor drivers, workers of collective farms and state farms achieved outstanding results.

The competition actively involved: engineers and technicians, scientists, cultural figures, literature and art. Labor shifts did not stop even during the raids of the fascist aviation, which inflicted massive strikes on residential areas and industrial facilities.

Particular attention should be paid to the mass participation of women in both rear and front-line activities. Their number in the ranks of the Soviet Army has reached an unprecedented scale: more than half a million women, including more than 85 thousand officers. Telephonists and signalmen, nurses and snipers - yesterday's graduates went to the front line with weapons in their hands.

During the war years, doctors saved more than 16 million soldiers and officers of the Red Army, almost 80% survived, more than half returned to duty. Among them was Asiyat Tutayeva, who died heroically in 1944 [3-4].

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Courage and heroism were shown by the Soviet people behind enemy lines, in the occupied territory, trying to undermine the presence of the Nazi garrisons. The invaders unleashed a brutal terror against the civilian population, took away provisions, cracked down on unwanted people, and exterminated women and children.

However, even under the threat of imminent death, the Soviet people did not submit to the invaders. Local residents in partisan detachments acted against the invaders in the rear, who themselves obtained weapons, established communications and coordinated joint actions.

The forms of popular struggle behind enemy lines were very diverse: the partisan movement, the activities of the underground in cities, the sabotage of workers at enterprises and transport - all this helped to crush the power of the German command and defeat the Wehrmacht.

The main goals of the partisan movement were aimed at operational intelligence work and the disorganization of the rear activities of the enemy. During the war years, the partisans organized and carried out more than 18,000 operations to destroy enemy trains, disabled more than 10,000 steam locomotives and 106,000 wagons, blew up 56 armored trains, more than 60,000 vehicles, and destroyed 14,000 bridges. The persecution of partisans and all the residents involved was extremely cruel and inhumane, often entire villages became hostages of fascist punishers.

For courage and heroism shown in the rear of the enemy, over 128 thousand people were awarded the medal "Partisan of the Patriotic War", more than 184 thousand - other medals and orders, and 250 partisans and underground workers were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Among them were Chechens - Zyaudin Akhmatkhanov, Shemil-Khadzhi Chadaev, Osman Satuev, Umar Gazikov, Magomed Arsenoiev, Khamzat Khunkarkhanov and others (J NA IRI RAN f. 2, razdel VI, op. 3, 1941).

The nationwide struggle of the Soviet people on the front line and behind enemy lines was of great international importance. She became an unforgettable example of courage and courage, thanks to which uprisings rose in concentration camps and in the occupied territories of European countries. Citizens of Bulgaria, France, Belgium and other countries fought together with Soviet soldiers. The joint struggle continued until the complete liberation of the European peoples from the captivity of the "brown plague".

Thus, the joint struggle of the peoples of the USSR for its independence during the Great Patriotic War contributed to the strengthening of the unity of the Soviet peoples, the formation of a sense of patriotic duty as a defender of the Fatherland among the younger generation. Sons and daughters of the Soviet people fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Entering the battle, they did not ask themselves which of them was Russian, Chechen,

Tatar or Kalmyk. They fought and died as fighting comrades-in-arms, as brothers in arms, shoulder to shoulder destroying the sworn enemy of the Fatherland. This unity was one of the main sources of victory over fascism (Yaroslavsky, 1941). Our sacred duty is to remember and honor these heroes, at the cost of their lives, who won this Great Victory for us. She is common! And it obliges us, the descendants of glorious winners, to be devoted to our Motherland - multinational Russia.

Victory Day became a single national holiday in the Soviet Union, and later in the Russian Federation. This is a real day of national unity and reconciliation, which evokes the same feelings in the children and grandchildren of the winners who have gone forever.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The bloody war turned the life of the entire population of the USSR. For all strata of society, for all nations and nationalities, for every citizen, it has become truly Patriotic, sacred. The war demanded the exertion of all the forces and resources of the country, subjected the consciousness of the people to the most severe test. On the scales of war, along with the material force - tanks, planes, "Katyushas" was thrown a spiritual charge of great power, a huge people's soul, which made it possible to withstand and win this deadly battle. The spiritual forces of the people depended on the impact of various conditions and circumstances, but many of the basic elements were formed long before the tests. They reflected both the historical traditions and peculiarities of the Russian mentality, as well as the processes and changes that took place in the country and society in the 1920s-1940s. Together with the understanding of the just nature of the war, this basis created the foundations of the spiritual forces of the people. Despite the decades that have passed since the end of the war, interest in its history is still great. Each generation entering into life rethinks the heroic and tragic pages of the past war, pays tribute to the immortal feat of the victorious people, and draws lessons from the past for the present and future. The victory in the Great Patriotic War is not only a historical date, but also a reminder of the price our people paid for peace and social progress. Victory Day serves as a warning about the inadmissibility of a new world war, which could be the last for humanity. Unfortunately, even almost 70 years after the end of the war, some publicists and historians, not only abroad, but also in Russia, are trying to falsify the history of the Great Patriotic War and belittle the

role and significance of the Great Victory of the Soviet people over German fascism. Time is relentless: the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War who saved Russia and the world from the brown plague of the 20th century, unfortunately, are becoming less and less, so the task of historians dealing with the problems of war is to convey to the consciousness of the younger generation the truth about the war.

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