

THE COURAGE OF ZEBO GANIEVA

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Annotation

Any one of the industry developments and in development known one of persons place It is incomparable. In this article Honored Artist of the Uzbek SSR A. I. of Petrosyants creativity activity about word is conducted. His works and resources on the repair of folk musical instruments and the creation of folk orchestras based on illuminating passed.

Keywords: Art, symphony, cantata, oratorio, creator, artist, stage, people dances, dance, rubob, circle, flute.

Introduction

The Second World War engulfed the countries of the world, hundreds of millions of people became direct and indirect participants in this war. It would not be wrong to say that this war changed the lives, livelihoods, and destinies of people located several thousand kilometers from the front line. Therefore, our Uzbek people also actively participated in this war in front and rear processes and, through their labor and military courage, showed their heroic courage in the fight against the fascists. This war once again tested the patience and human qualities of all peoples.

During World War II, a total of 1 million 951 thousand people from Uzbekistan were mobilized for war and directly participated in hostilities. Among those mobilized were not only men, but also women and girls who participated in the war as volunteers. One of these heroes is the Uzbek and Azerbaijani girl Zebo Ganieva.

MAIN PART

Zebo Ganieva , a legendary Uzbek sniper, intelligence officer and scientist who went down in history with her unparalleled courage and bravery during World War II, who terrified the Nazis, is Zebo Ganieva . She conquered the heights of science and art not only on the battlefield, but also in peaceful life, proving to the whole world the intellectual and willpower of an Uzbek woman. Zebo Ganieva was born on August 20, 1923 in the city of Shemakha, Azerbaijan, but in some sources it is recognized that she was born in the city of Gulistan, Uzbekistan. Therefore, the information about this is somewhat controversial. Her father was an Azerbaijani by nationality, Pasha Aliyev, and her mother was an Uzbek woman named Sayida (in some sources, Kamila). The repressive policy of the Soviet era did not bypass the Ganieva family, as a result, Zebo's mother also fell into the whirlpool of this repression. This incident caused drastic changes in the life of young Zebo, that is, after his mother became an "enemy of the people", his father Pasha G'aniev officially renounced his child in order to protect his child from the label " son of an enemy of the people".

In this year (1937), Zebo arrived in Tashkent and entered the choreographic school of the Uzbek Philharmonic. In 1940, she entered the acting faculty of the Russian Institute of Theater Arts. When the war began, Ziba Ganieva was sent to short-term military sniper courses as a volunteer. Here she mastered the skills of operating a machine gun, perfectly studied the technique of shooting from a sniper rifle, and mastered the secrets of the art of military reconnaissance. After training, she was deployed to the most critical points of the Leningrad Front. Zebo Ganieva, who became a brave liaison officer and scout, risked her life and successfully crossed into the enemy's rear (behind the front line) 16 times as part of special reconnaissance groups. From there, she transmitted to the command, via radio and directly, extremely important information about the fascist army that was of strategic importance.

Ganieva's article "We will destroy the enemy" was published in the 1942 issue of the *Rabotnitsa* magazine No. 19-20, in which she provides the following information about her activities: "Who would have thought that a student of the Uzbek studio of the Theater Institute would pick up a sniper rifle and become, as my comrades called me, "the terror of the Fritzes"? During four months of military training, I mastered the machine gun and sniper rifle, and during combat operations I became a scout who carried out many dangerous combat missions of the command.

Combat training and combat experience did not come easily to me. There were moments when I could not stand up from fatigue and fell asleep on the road, but I overcame all the difficulties that a soldier faces at the post, on the march and in battle... At the front, I became very attached to the sniper rifle and the Fritzes. The opportunity to quickly and accurately destroy the enemy fascinated me. Everything else: choosing a position, camouflage (disguise), the ability to quickly change place and situation, I mastered, while remaining subordinate to the main goal¹. In October 1941, she joined the 3rd Moscow Communist Division as a sniper and constantly honed her marksmanship. On November 7 of that year, in difficult conditions, when the enemy was on the threshold of the capital, she took part in the legendary parade on Red Square in Moscow. By January 1942, the division she served in was reorganized and transformed into the 130th Rifle Division. In the spring of 1942, Zebo Ganieva was sent with this division to the most fiery points of the North-Western Front and began an active front-line life. The brave Komsomol girl Zeba Ganieva and her comrade-in-arms Nina Solovey took the initiative to spread the sniper movement throughout the division². In the short period from April 12 to May 23, 1942, Private Zebo Ganiyeva, a rifleman and scout of the 151st Separate Motorized Rifle Reconnaissance Battalion of the 130th Rifle Division, killed 20 enemy soldiers and servicemen, including 2 high-ranking officers, in fierce clashes near the villages of Chernoye, Lunevo, Ozhesii, and Diagilevo in the Leningrad Region.

By May 23, the brave sniper had already killed 11 German soldiers and 2 officers. On this day, Zebo Ganieva received a new combat mission: she was to climb a strategic hill in the eastern part of the village of Bolshoi Vragovo, from where she was to hold back the enemy garrison with snipers. When our tank platoon launched a fierce attack on the village, the

¹ Ganieva Z. Unichtojim vraga. No. 19-20, 1942

² Biryukov V. Dobrovolttsy-moskvichi na zashchite Otechestva. 3rd Moscow Communist Rifle Division and Great Patriotic War. M, 2017. S. 169.

panicked fascists began to flee in disarray. Having correctly assessed the situation, Zebo Ganieva immediately gathered 9 fighters around her and organized a collective fire on the fleeing enemy. She herself went to the front line, took precise aim, and personally killed 6 fascists.

At this very moment, Soviet soldiers led by Junior Lieutenant Marchenko burst into the center of the village, encountering fierce resistance and engaging in street fighting. Marchenko's liaison officer Zebo Ganieva urgently calls for help from her group. Zebo Ganieva, who does not lose sight of Sonia, runs to the command post of the 528th Rifle Regiment and reports the real situation on the front to the regiment commander, Major Pavlov. As soon as she is allowed to enter the battle in the village, she adds 6 more soldiers to her group and leads a 15-man support force to Marchenko's group. However, on the way, they encounter an ambush by a German machine gunner hidden among the ruins of houses. Zebo Ganieva, who notices the danger in time, takes a fighter with her, goes around behind him without notifying the enemy and opens fire from her machine gun, destroying the enemy in the ambush and successfully continues the battle. He went around the firing machine gunner and shot the German with his machine gun. Then he captured his machine gun and led the group to the center of the village. At that moment, the enemy was shelling the village with heavy mortar fire, and he was wounded in the side by a mine fragment. A soldier took him out of the battlefield, but Zebo Ganieva could not remember his last name. The fighters in his group joined Marchenko's group and ensured the complete capture of the village of Bolshoi Vragovo. After the wound was bandaged, Zebo Ganieva immediately went to the commander to report on the completion of the task. This information was confirmed in the reports of the battalion commissar, Captain Galishivilli, and the battalion commissar for political affairs, Grigorev, who confirmed the above thoughts. Zebo Ganieva's courage and heroism were recommended for awarding her the Order of the Red Banner (or Red Star)³.

On May 23, 1942, in the battle for the village of Bolshoe Vragovo in the Molvotitsky district of the Leningrad region, she was seriously wounded in the side by a mine fragment. Ziba miraculously managed to be airlifted to Moscow. Maria Fedorovna Shvernik took care of her in the hospital. This beautiful Russian woman saved the girl's life (Ziba was dying of blood poisoning). For about 11 months, Maria Fedorovna did not leave Ziba's bed.

After the war, Zebo Ganieva married the famous Azerbaijani diplomat Tofiq Kadyrov, who was at that time an official at the USSR Embassy in Turkey. Together with her husband, she returned to Moscow, acted in films (in 1945, the film "Tahir and Zuhra"), studied history, became a doctor of Oriental Studies, professor, candidate of philological sciences. Since 1956, she has been a research fellow at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. She died on August 22, 2010 in Moscow⁴.

CONCLUSION

It is no exaggeration to say that Zebo Ganieva is a symbol of brotherhood and unity between the Uzbek and Azerbaijani people. Through this child of the family, we can also see the life

³ Iz materialo nagradnogo lista Ziby Ganievoy. <http://soviet-aces-1936-53.ru/snipers/abc/g/ganieva.htm>

⁴ <http://soviet-aces-1936-53.ru/snipers/abc/g/ganieva.htm>

and history of the Uzbek diaspora in Azerbaijan or the Azerbaijani diaspora in Uzbekistan. Zebo Ganieva also took her place in science and cultural life in the post-war years. We will provide information about these processes in future series of articles.

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