

Moscow Defense Analysis and Experience

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ABSTRACT: this article analyzes the heroism of the Red Army fighters for the defense of Moscow, the current achievements of Soviet scientists in providing the Red Army with modern new weapons and military equipment.

KEYWORD: command, partisans, hostilities, front, defensive line.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on January 12, 2021, at the extended meeting of the Security Council held in connection with the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Uzbekistan, assigned important tasks to the Armed Forces. Among them, "training of military personnel and improvement of their qualifications and development of military science, military conflicts and modern combat practices, as well as the history of national military art, and further improvement of the training methods and methods of the troops were set." [1].

Part of the assigned tasks is the study of the experience of the Second World War in terms of the in-depth study of the history of national military art. If we analyze them in depth and introduce the used tactical actions in the training of cadets, soldiers and officers in daily practice, it will be a step towards achieving new goals.

From September 30, 1941, the German armed forces resumed the attack on Moscow. The main idea of the offensive was to encircle and destroy the main forces of the Soviet army between Bryansk and Vyazma with strong blows from Dukhovshina (3rd tank group), Roslavl (4th tank group) and Shostki (2nd tank group), and then rapidly attack Moscow from the north and south sides. there was an encirclement and a conquest before the frost [2].

The enemy achieved good results in the first days of the attack, surrounded the 19th-20th armies of the Western Front, the 24th and 32nd armies of the reserve front, and captured a total of 660,000 soldiers. The incomplete construction of the defensive borders, the lack of troops defending the Mojaisk defensive line, increased the danger of the enemy's exit to Moscow.

Defense was shown to be the main line of resistance. Three motorized rifle and two tank divisions were hurrying to defend Moscow from the Far East.

By the decision of the DMK, on October 10, the administrations of the western and reserve fronts were merged and named the western front, to which Colonel-General G. K. Zhukov was appointed commander. The besieged armed forces heroically fought with the enemy on October 8-12, after short-term artillery

preparations, including Captain I. Florev's battery BM-13 "Katyusha". Such a situation was completely unexpected for the German commanders.

The troops that broke through the siege joined their units. Guderian's advanced tank division, which was rapidly approaching Tula from the city of Orel, stopped in the city of Mtsensk against the resistance of the 4th and 11th tank brigades of the special rifle corps of General Lelyushenko. For the first time, the tankmen of the brigade made excellent attacks on enemy tanks while standing in ambush and achieved good results. The long delay of the enemy made it possible to improve the defense of the city of Tula.

From October 10, brutal battles began from the upper part of the Volga to the city of Lgov. The enemy occupied Sychyov, Gjatsk, reached the threshold of the city of Kaluga. On October 17, General I. S. The Kalinin Front was established under the command of Konev. From October 15, 1941, several organizations, including the State Defense Committee of the USSR, the Supreme Council of the USSR, all diplomatic missions, and others, were moved from the western regions to the city of Kuybyshev (now Samara) with their families, workers and employees of the organizations, and their equipment. The decisive moment of the battle for the defense of Moscow has come.

Soviet soldiers, commanders, artillerymen, pilots, tankmen, cavalrymen and engineers, all showed an example of miracles of bravery. Examples of courage and heroism were shown not only by individual fighters, but also by all units, platoons, companies, battalions, regiments, and even divisions. General I. V. 28 fighters of Panfilov's division showed bravery in the battle of Dubosekovo, resisting 50 tanks of the Nazis and surrendered their lives, but did not transfer a single Nazi tank to Moscow.

Artillerymen opened fire on enemy tanks even with damaged cannons and did not retreat a single step from their positions. During the night air battle, the pilot A. Talalikhin, after running out of bullets, went to the enemy plane with his plane and landed the plane safely at the designated airfield.

The tankmen attacked the Nazi tanks from ambushes, burned their infantry with iron wheels, gallantly threw themselves into their cannons, and crushed them with their armor.

The partisans also showed their characteristic courage in inflicting casualties on the enemy on the outskirts of Moscow. Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Sasha Chekalin and hundreds of other young men and women left their names forever with their heroic actions. [3].

By December 4-5, there was no trace of the intensity of the German-Nazi troops. The Soviet military leadership was waiting for this situation. In order to eliminate the threat to Moscow, the Soviet army launched a counterattack on December 5, with a carefully prepared plan.

The counterattack of the Soviet army was an unexpected event for the Germans. The defeat of the fascist army on the threshold of Moscow was a decisive military-political event. A "lightning speed" war, the invincibility of the German army burst like a bubble. Therefore, the Nazi troops were pushed to a distance of 1000 km wide and 350 km from the front line.

The threat to Moscow disappeared completely, Japan and Turkey, an ally, withdrew from the idea of starting a war against the USSR. The duration of the war that took place on the outskirts of Moscow was from September 30, 1941 to April 20, 1942, that is, it lasted for about 7 months and ended with the victory of the Soviet troops.

At the same time, local military operations, large army, and front operations did not take place in an irregular manner, but were managed in a situation where the rules of organizing and conducting the battle were fully followed. Serious historical science does not pay attention to small local military conflicts, but these made a great contribution to the development of tactics and the results of the Great Patriotic War. The emergence of military mechanized, tank, landing military units, formations, formations, powerful large-caliber artillery,

including "Katyushas", which terrified the legendary enemies, and various aviation units during the war years is a confirmation of the development and effective practice of the potential of Soviet military art and industrial production.

Table 1. Table of comparative strength and equipment of the sides in the battles of Moscow (in the period from September 30, 1941 to April 20, 1942)

Т.р.	Одамлар ва қурол-яроқ	Советлар армияси	нисбати	Немислар армияси
1.	Одамлар	1250000	1:1,5	1929406
2.	Дивизиялар	96	1,2:1	78
3.	Танклар	1044	1:1,6	1700
4.	Замбараклар ва минамётлар	10500	1:1,3	14000
5.	Самолётлар	1368	1:8,33	11390

Table 2. Table of losses of the sides in the defense battles of Moscow (in the period from September 30, 1941 to April 20, 1942)

Т.р.	Одамлар ва қурол-яроқ	Советлар армияси	нисбати	Немислар армияси
1.	Одамлар	625256	1,07:1	581900
2.	Танк ва САУ	4171	3,2:1	78
3.	Замбараклар ва минамётлар	10.500	1:1,3	14.000
4.	Самолётлар	1368	1:8,33	11390

According to the analysis of the above table 1, it shows that the commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces, fighters of all types have achieved high levels of implementation of the art of organization, management and warfare of the fighters. It is proof that commanders have achieved a high degree of harmony in military strategy, operational planning, their training, supply, and cooperation with various types of armed forces in achieving the goals of operations.

According to the requirements of the military art, the attacking party must have achieved a threefold advantage. As can be seen from the table, the Soviet armed forces did not gain superiority, but they carried out attacks with a disadvantage in some aspects and achieved high results.

Table 2 analysis is due to the fact that they attacked in a minority and did not sufficiently destroy the enemy's artillery, small arms and personnel [4].

The study of the history of World War II, its analysis, teaches how to weaken and stop the attacks of powerful enemy armed forces armed to the teeth, how to prepare and execute a counterattack.

These lessons and analyzes are not only to record the results of past wars, but to prevent the possibility of a collision, to determine the directions of development of weapons of mass destruction based on the development of science and technology, and to use the weapons created in the system of the armed forces rationally, at the same time, to find ways to protect against them. is to teach.

In order for the commanders of the armed forces, snipers and other key personnel not to be detected by the enemy, there is a need to develop masks for some armed forces, radio stations without antennas for communicators, and special hearing aids for fighters.

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