

THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN EVACUATED TO UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF WORLD WAR II

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Annotation:

The purpose of the research is to highlight how the outbreak of World War II worsened the economic and social conditions of the population of Uzbekistan. The demand for food and housing increased among the population. Despite the difficult situation, the republic received more than 1 million evacuated people. Among the evacuees, there were over 200,000 children, and the population provided them with shelter. The main objective of this article is to demonstrate how the Uzbek people, even in hard economic times, preserved humanity and saved the lives of more than 200,000 children. Additionally, the article will analyze the organization of children's homes, as well as the provision of food, clothing, and other support for these children from a historical perspective.

Keywords: Evacuation, children's homes, Uzbekistan SSR, orphaned children, Dnepropetrovsk, Kuybyshev, Poland, school, food, teacher.

Introduction

During the Second World War, socio-economic problems led to the premature death of children. The Uzbek people took in children evacuated from enemy-occupied territories. The government tried to organize orphanages for evacuated children. Front-line orphanages were evacuated to Uzbekistan. The existing orphanages in the republic also took in “innocent” children.

Literature analysis and methods. Many studies provide information about the evacuation of the population of the enemy-occupied territories of the Soviet Union to Uzbekistan during the Second World War. The evacuated population was settled in the territories and provided with work. There were also young children among the evacuated population. The Uzbek people saved the lives of more than 200,000 evacuated children. S. Turdiyev provides information about the care of the Uzbek people for the resettled population and children in his books.

Results and discussion. On the eve of the war, the number of orphanages in the republic was 106, with 12 thousand children in them, while in 1945 the number of orphanages was 236, with 30 thousand children in them. Also, during the war years, 89 orphanages were relocated to Uzbekistan, 48 of which were relocated from Ukraine.

In the first months of the war, 26 orphanages with 100 thousand people and 10 thousand children were relocated to the Andijan region. In addition, 300 children were brought from Poland.[29] 200 thousand children were evacuated throughout Uzbekistan.[30] Classes were

opened in schools for Ukrainians, Belarusians, Moldovans and other nationalities. It was especially difficult to open classes for Polish and Spanish children, and it was very difficult to provide them with textbooks and teachers.

In January 1942, a special commission was established in the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic for the placement and education of evacuated children. On the initiative of this commission, 192,000 rubles were spent on free meals for evacuated children in canteens from October 1, 1941 to October 1, 1942. By February 1, 1942, 92,415 evacuees had been placed in the Fergana region. 10 orphanages had been evacuated to this region. In addition, 1,283 citizens of Polish nationality were placed in the Surkhandarya region.[31]

The Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR adopted important resolutions in February 1942: "On the introduction of centralized provision of children's homes", in April 1943: "On the organization of feeding children of evacuated citizens", and in June 1943: "On the creation of an additional source of food supply for children's homes". In January 1942, the resolution of the Uzbek Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party (b) "On the settlement of children evacuated from the front area" specifically emphasized that all party organizations, farms, and enterprises were responsible for providing children with housing and food.[1]

In February 1942, in accordance with the order of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the placement of children left without parents", the People's Commissariat of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On the placement of children evacuated from the front line." This resolution called for the initiative of active and public women to accept and place children into a nationwide movement. The resolution stated that "this issue should be considered as an expression of international sentiments of great political importance" [2].

A Chernigov orphanage was placed in the village of Butaqora in the Andijan district of the Andijan region, two orphanages relocated from Donbass were placed in the Kurgan-tepa district of the Andijan region, and four orphanages relocated from Kuybyshev were placed in Chinobod, Pakhtaobod, and Kholdevonbek.[3] The number of children in the orphanages varied. For example, the Butaqora village orphanage had 250 children, of whom only 20 were teenagers. The Kurgan-tepa orphanage had 110 children.[4]

During the war years, the number of orphanages in the Andijan region was higher than in other regions. In 1943, there were 26 orphanages in the Andijan region, where 3,107 children were raised. There were 3 orphanages in the city of Andijan itself. Orphanage No. 1 in Andijan had 125 children, where the work of feeding, educating and raising children was carried out at the required level. Even health groups were organized in the orphanage. During the war years, this institution was headed by Samarina. Often the number of children in orphanages was much higher than the target. For example, in 1944, Orphanage No. 2 in Andijan was designed for 175 children, but in practice the number of children in it was 185.[10]

In September 1942, five of the orphanages in the Kashkadarya region were evacuated orphanages. In 1943, three more orphanages were opened in the region. In early 1944, an orphanage was also established in the Miraki district. Orphanage No. 39, brought from Dnepropetrovsk to Kashkadarya, was placed in Yakkabog, where 174 homeless children were raised during the war. In addition, an orphanage relocated from Kiev was located in the territory of Karshi city, sponsored by the Nishon dehqan farm. In Beshkent district, 100 beds, 100 blankets, 100 blankets, 100 pillows and other items were collected for evacuated children.[11]

In total, 14 orphanages operated in the region in 1943, and 22 in 1945.[12] 78.5 percent of the children in the region's orphanages were evacuees.[13] In the following months, 500 children from orphanages were placed in work, and a thousand children rested in recreation areas. 546 of the children who rested were children of front-line soldiers.[14]

In 1941-1945, 78 orphanages were evacuated to Uzbekistan from the western regions.[5] Of these, 50 were preserved as independent institutions. 4 were placed in the Samarkand region, 5 in the city of Tashkent, 9 in the Samarkand region, 13 in the Andijan region, 10 in the Fergana region, and 9 in the Bukhara region.[6] In turn, the problems of providing educational institutions for children who had been relocated from the west further aggravated the difficult situation in the sector.

Until March 1942, residents of Kashkadarya region gave shelter to 1029 children from their families, in 1944 their number was 588.[15] According to the Kashkadarya regional department of public education, by April 1943, there were 60 children in the Beshkent Polish Children's Home, 150 in the Beshkent Children's Home, 160 in the Karshi Children's Home, and 280 in the Kitab Children's Home (of which 60 were Polish children), 300 children were raised in the Shahrisabz orphanage, 200 in the Yakkabog orphanage, a total of 1,500 children.[16]

In 1943, there were 154 orphanages in Uzbekistan, where 21,784 children were raised. By 1945, the number of orphanages had increased to 242, with 21,784 children being raised. The number of children reached 31,500.[17] In 1944, 105 million rubles were allocated from the republican budget for the maintenance of the orphanage.[18] This had an impact on the educational work of the local population. Because there were also many financial difficulties due to the war.

In order to improve the conditions of those brought up in the orphanage, the Soviet authorities issued a decree "On improving the work of orphanages" The decision was of great importance.[19] According to the decision, a single standard for food supply for children's homes in cities and villages was adopted, and these institutions were attached to sponsoring organizations. For example, in 1943, collective farmers of the Samarkand region provided 700 kg of food to children's homes. grain, 8580 kg of melon products, 250 kg of fruit, 450 kg of

potatoes and 2083 rubles in cash, Bukhara region delivered 15 cows, 204 sheep, 2 tons of wheat, Andijan region delivered 200 tons of melon products, rice and other food products .[20] Since 1943, special boarding schools for the children of fighters and fallen soldiers were established in some rural schools in Uzbekistan.[21] The students of these boarding schools were fully funded by the state. The 1943-1944 academic year In 1943, 15 such boarding schools were opened in Karakalpakstan, where 750 children were educated.[22]

On December 1, 1943, the Suvorov Military Academy was opened in Tashkent. 700 students were admitted, most of whom were the children of fallen soldiers. .[23]

During the war years, the number of orphanages in almost all regions of Uzbekistan increased due to the number of orphaned children. For example, in 1943, there were 15 orphanages in the Kashkadarya region, where 1,950 children were raised. In 1945, the number of orphanages in the region reached 22. The number of children in foster care was 2,744. 2,023,704 rubles, 15,363 hats, 7,079 pairs of shoes, 7,220 head of cattle, 242,238 kg of grain and other items were delivered from the Kashkadarya region to the orphans' aid fund.[24] However, mistakes and shortcomings were made in the provision of orphanages and in the work of attracting students to school.

In 1944, due to the mistake and negligence of the director of the 21st orphanage in Tashkent, Ye.S. Babenko, 162 kg of cabbage, 160 kg of potatoes, 361 kg of melons, 396 kg of pumpkins, 1241.5 kg of watermelons and other products were sent as feed to livestock. [25]

In the 1944-1945 academic year, 50 percent of the children of 26 orphanages in the Andijan region were not enrolled in school.[26] The material support of the orphanage was in a very poor state. Trade organizations did not provide the food and clothing allocated to the orphanages.[27] As a result, hunger and various diseases increased among the children.

Among the evacuated were many school teachers. Special attention was paid to these teachers. They were provided with housing, food, and clothing, and their children were first placed in kindergartens. In the 1941-1942 academic year, 197 evacuated students studied in Tashkent city schools, 500 in Tashkent region, and 287 in Fergana region.[28] In 1943, 100 thousand rubles were allocated for material support for evacuated teachers.

Thus, providing housing for those evacuated to the territory of the republic was a socially significant event, since among the evacuees were representatives of Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Moldovan, Tatar, Polish, Jewish, Hungarian, Latvian, and German nationalities. There were also deported Crimean Tatars and Meskhetian Turks, as well as representatives of the Caucasian peoples. The Uzbek people demonstrated their humanitarian qualities during the war years, taking care of displaced families, especially those whose parents had gone to the front, who were left without care or orphans. Orphanages were established, provided with necessary food, fuel, and coal, and accepted children into their families without waiting for special instructions.

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