

COVERAGE OF ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL LIFE IN THE UZBEK NATIONAL PRESS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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ABSTRACT: In this article, social life in Uzbekistan during the Second World War, in particular, the state and public assistance provided to the population of the frontline, state policy and other issues related to the social sphere, the materials of the frontline and frontline newspapers published in Uzbek during the war years, as well as archival materials. It is explained based on the data.

KEYWORDS: Uzbek national press, social life during the Second World War, social situation during the war, support for the family of a fighter, the title of "Heroic Mother", disabled people of the Patriotic War.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the historiography of the Second World War is enriched with new information. In this regard, frontline and frontline newspapers published in Uzbek during the war are also important. Especially in the Uzbek press, there are many articles related to the issues of social life in Uzbekistan during the war years.

During the war years, the social situation of the republic became extremely difficult. With the sudden start of the war, many families in the republic were left without breadwinners as a result of conscripting a large part of the population of the Soviet Union into the ranks of the Red Army. Women, children, the elderly have become breadwinners. It is no secret that a soldier who is disillusioned with his family increases his fighting skills. After all, during the war years, a number of activities were carried out based on the slogan "Help to the warrior's family – a pledge for victory" [1]. For this reason, in the process of social protection of the population, the Soviet government paid special attention to providing material and moral support to the family members of the soldiers mobilized to the front. Exemption of the families of fighters from the military tax, financial assistance to them, placement of their neglected children in orphanages and other measures are defined. In particular, the plenum of the Supreme Court of the USSR decided to hear the lawsuits regarding the expulsion of the family members of the people serving in the Red Army and the Navy by means of conscription and mobilization at the beginning of the war, as well as instructed the judicial authorities to stop the cases related to the claims of evicting the family members of these people from the apartment. The execution of decisions that have been issued but have not yet been implemented has been suspended [2]. Also, the families of military

personnel receiving state pensions are exempted from military tax [3]. With this, the part of the population suitable for war was encouraged to join the ranks of the Red Army.

Articles about benefits, reliefs, and financial assistance given to the families of front-line fighters in the republic were also published in front-line newspapers. In particular, according to the information given in the March 28, 1944 edition of the "Red Army" newspaper, 468 million sums were given as aid to the families of fighters during the Patriotic War. In addition, during the 3 years of the war, such families were exempted from taxes in the amount of 443 million sums. 80 thousand people were employed. 56,000 families were provided with housing. About 20,000 houses where the families of front workers live have been repaired free of charge. In December and November 1943, a great work was done in the republic in connection with the killing of the families of the defenders of the Motherland. In the Namangan region alone, 3,068 large and small cattle were distributed to the families of the French people [4]. By publishing such information in the frontline newspapers, an attempt was made to inform the soldiers that their families at the frontline were well provided for.

In the Uzbek national press behind the front, there are many materials about the financial support given to the families of fighters. In particular, according to the information given in the "Lenin Way" newspaper, 356,500 sums of aid money was given to the families of fighters by the social security department of Urgut district in Samarkand region from the beginning of the war to July 1942. [5].

The analysis of the press and archive data shows that the work of providing financial support to the families of fighters and servicemen began to increase in 1943. In particular, in the law of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR "On measures to improve the work of Soviet bodies in relation to the provision of assistance to the families of military servicemen", the issue of providing for the families of military servicemen by the state and improving their living conditions is important from a military and political point of view noting that the verse is of great importance, it defined the following tasks:

- creation of the department of state financial support of such families and improvement of their living conditions, such departments under the region, city and district soviets;
- From April 15 to April 25, 1943, all institutions and organizations in the Uzbek SSR, state farms, and MTSs conducted a thorough inspection of assistance to the families of military servicemen and conducted a twenty-day period of accounting for these families. [6].

However, the process of supporting the family members of soldiers at the front was carried out in the name of the first period of the war or a number of shortcomings were made in this matter. According to the archival data of the field, in the Uzbek SSR in 1941-1942, i.e., in a 2-year period, 523,811 family members of front-line soldiers were checked and registered. At the same time, 20,530 families of servicemen who are entitled to half pension and pension have been identified, but they have not been paid the pension. [7]. Applications of many families have not been considered. Since 1943, attention has been paid to the support of such families, and from April 1

to November 1 of this year, the commissions have assigned pensions to 85,220 families, and pensions to 9,889 families of military personnel. As of November 1, 1943, 249,858 families in the republic received 24,134,283 sums of benefits. In the period from April 1 to November 1, 1943, the total amount of allowances and pensions was 190 million 887 thousand 195 sums. As of November 1, 1943, 617,096 families of servicemen were registered in the territory of the Uzbek SSR [8]. Collective farms and industrial enterprises made a great contribution to taking care of the families of fighters. In particular, in January 1944, a fund of 613,700 sums was created by the industrial enterprises of the city to provide financial assistance to the families of front-line fighters in Samarkand [9]. Collective farms and state farms in the republic provided the family members of fighters with necessary products such as warm clothes, food, and fuel.

It is known to everyone that the Soviet Union was the country that gave the most victims during the war years. The losses of the Soviet Union in the Second World War were found to be 41,979,000, not 27,000,000 as previously thought [10]. If we take into account that the population of the USSR was 193 million before the start of the war, this indicates that about 22% of the population died during the war. For this reason, the Soviet government pursued a policy of increasing the population and encouraging large numbers of children. In particular, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on July 8, 1944 "On increasing state assistance to pregnant women, women with many children and women with children without a husband, strengthening the protection of mothers and children, establishing the proud title of "Heroic Mother" and issued a decree on the establishment of the Order of "Maternity Fame" and the "Maternity Medal". In the period before that, having 6 children, and there was a procedure for granting allowances for subsequent children, after having 2 children, each child born as the third and subsequent allowance is set for [11]. This event financially encouraged multiple births in the Soviet Union. (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1

Table of amounts of state allowance for women with many children:

The number of children	Full (Sum)	Each month (Sum)
For women with two children for the third child	400	–
For women with three children for the fourth child	1300	80
For women with four children for the fifth child	1700	120
For women with five children for the sixth child	2000	140
For women with six children for the seventh child	2500	200
For women with seven children for the eighth child	2500	200
For women with eight children for the ninth child	3500	250

For women with nine children for the tenth child	3500	250
For women with ten children for the eleventh child	5000	300

It is established that monthly allowance is paid to mothers with many children from the age of two to five. Mothers who had 3, 4, 5 and 6 children before the publication of the decree were paid for each child born after the publication of the decree. . In the early days of the war, i.e. on June 26, 1941, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree "On the regime of working hours of workers and employees during the war" to the heads of enterprises and other institutions to compel workers and employees to work from 1 to 3 hours per day outside of working hours. was given the right to use. In the decision, it was forbidden to force pregnant women from the sixth month and lactating women for six months outside of work [11]. In the decree of July 8, 1944 "On increasing state assistance to pregnant women, women with many children and women with children without a husband, and strengthening the protection of mothers and children", pregnant women are not allowed to work in enterprises from the fourth month of pregnancy. Off-hour work is prohibited. And women with nursing children were not used at night until the child was weaned. In addition, the pregnancy and maternity leave was extended from 63 calendar days to 77 calendar days [12]. With this decree, the harsh attitude towards pregnant women during the war in labor relations was softened a little.

According to the information provided in the November 12, 1944 issue of the newspaper "Lenin Way", by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated November 6, 1944, Panira Aronova, Bahri Dadamammedova, Mirzachol from Tashkent in the Uzbekistan SSR Saida Abdubakirova from the region, Tursun Muslimova from the Tashkent region was awarded the title of "Heroic Mother" [13]. Analyzing the pages of the press, it can be said that the implementation of the decree on increasing assistance to pregnant women, women with many children, and single women with children has not been fully implemented. In particular, according to the results of the inspections conducted by the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, according to this decree, the executive committees of the oblast, city and district were not widely promoted among the population, and explanatory work was not well organized among the population. As a result, only 2,026 women with many children and widows with children received benefits. Due to insufficient explanations, not a single application was received from Sariosia, Denov, Komsomol, and Uzun regions. Niyazov, the People's Commissar of Finance of the Republic, was assigned the task of checking the work of the allowance payment departments in Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions in December. The heads of the finance department in Kuva, Urgut and Ohangaron regions, who did not actively work in the payment of pensions, were dismissed. The UZSSR has sent 30 senior staff members to oblasts to help with the payment of pensions. The police authorities and civil registration organization have been instructed to strengthen the issuing of references for children whose documents have not been issued before. [14]. 1297 families were given a state allowance in the amount of 1970100 sums within a year of the issuance of the decree in Namangan region. 8 women from the region were awarded the Order of "Maternity Fame" and the "Motherhood Medal". There have been cases where the applications

and documents of women submitted for state benefits were left for months without being seen on time. For example, the application of 27 women in Uychi district of Namangan region was not considered. While the number of women with many children who have the right to receive orders and medals in the region is 2184, only 231 women's documents were accepted for consideration in one year. [15].

During the Second World War, the number of people who returned from the front with disabilities also increased. The disabled fighter who returned to his homeland received free education, received a scholarship and received other benefits. Many fighters were unable to return to their previous occupations due to physical limitations. Therefore, the issue of adapting such fighters to social life and involving them in work has arisen. They were trained in short-term courses organized in craft associations and local hospitals to become telegraphers, photographers, draftsmen, constructors, accountants, collective farm accountants, proofreaders, turners, locksmiths, and other similar jobs that do not require much physical effort [16]. In 1943, the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR issued a decree on the payment of pensions to disabled veterans working in enterprises, institutions and collective farms, regardless of their salary or income. According to him, with the opinion of the medical and labor expert commission, it is also allowed to go on work leave [17]. In the conditions of the shortage of labor resources during the war years, the payment of wages and disability benefits together encouraged the more involvement of war disabled people in labor activities.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the research, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- During the Second World War, social life in Uzbekistan became extremely difficult. In order to encourage the Red Army to increase its ranks, the Soviet government granted allowances to the family members of servicemen, exemption from military taxes, repair of their homes and a number of other benefits. These processes were widely covered in the press;
- In the first years of the war, social protection of the population was very weak. The families of many fighters in the republic have not been paid allowances. As a result of the initiative in the war, which began to shift to the side of the Soviet Union, it allowed the state to increase its attention to the social sphere;
- During the war years, the Soviet government pursued a policy of encouraging multiple births. In particular, awards such as the "Heroic Mother" honorary title, the "Maternity Fame" order, and the "Maternity Medal" were created during the war years;

As a general conclusion, it can be said that despite the strict procedures of the war, social protection of the population, especially the families of military personnel, was one of the important directions of the state policy.

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