

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN EVACUATED TO UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Nodira N. Safikhodjaeva

History Teacher, Andijan State University Academic Lyceum,  
Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In this article, the author reflects on the creation of the Houses of Mercy in the Fergana Valley during the Second World War, the state protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care, and the conditions created for them.

**KEYWORDS:** Orphanage, evacuation, Second World War, orphans, Andijan, behind the front, Uzbekistan SSR.

### INTRODUCTION

As soon as the Second World War began, the fate of the elderly, women, the disabled and children in the areas that became the center of the war began to take a sad turn. In the same situation, work was carried out on a large scale to evacuate them to the rear areas, a large number of elderly people, women, children and the disabled were evacuated to Uzbekistan. More than 200,000 children were among those evacuated. Most of them were left orphans or deprived of parental care.

In such a difficult situation, children of orphanages are the ones who especially need protection and need comprehensive support.

The literature created in the Soviet era [1] was written in the era of class-political and ideological pressures, and in them not only the internal life of the republic, but also in the issue of international cooperation, the harmony of culture, people, society, ideology and spiritual factors with social life, the role of party bodies [2] and the main focus is on “socialist competitions”. It should also be noted that there are many works and articles on the bringing of orphans evacuated to Uzbekistan in 1941 during the Second World War and related processes, their subsequent living conditions, and the activities of orphanages [3].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The analysis of archive documents shows that the following opinion was expressed in the address of the participants of the meeting of women's activists held in Tashkent on January 2, 1942: “None of the children who came to Uzbekistan should be homeless and deprived of motherly love.” 643

families, 69 communities will adopt many evacuated boys and girls within a few days after this appeal was announced. Until September of that year, 1015 children were raised in families, and 303 were adopted. One such family is the Mahkamov family from Tashkent. They adopted and raised 11 children of different nationalities. On January 14, 1942, the bureau of the Namangan region organization of the former UzKP(b) and the committee of the Namangan region organization of the Supreme Soviet of the UZSSR made a decision on “Placing and educating evacuated children and orphans” [4].

During the Second World War, there were 214 orphanages in Uzbekistan, where 20,000 children were educated. The unexpected start of the war forced the government to make urgent decisions on many issues. One of them was the issue of evacuating the population from the front areas where war operations are taking place. Most of the children brought to Uzbekistan were placed in orphanages. However, not all existing orphanages had the capacity to receive such a large number of children. For this reason, Orphanages were immediately opened or the existing ones were expanded. However, despite the fact that the evacuated children were placed in orphanages, there was a lack of providing them with food, clothes, and blankets.

According to the archival data, from the beginning of the war until February 1942, 14 orphanages were moved to Andijan region, with 1,651 children. These orphanages are located as follows: 260 children in Botaqara village, 80 children in Khartoum village, 127 children in Oyim village, 191 children in Abdullabi village of Voroshilovsky district, 150 children in Kampirabad village, 100 children in Jalakuduq district, 111 children in Izboskan district, 127 were placed in Leninsk (now Asaka), 162 in Niyozbotir village, 88 in Markhamat district, 255 in Khojaabad district, 100 in Baliqchi district, 105 in Oltinkol district orphanages. In addition, according to the decision of the organizing committee, a 200-bed orphanage was established in Andijan.

At the same time, we can see that there are not enough shoes and beds in the evacuated children’s homes located in the districts, the regional sales department is delivering products very poorly, as well as it is very poorly supplied with equipment, there is a lack of training manuals, and educational work has not been implemented satisfactorily[5].

Children’s homes lacked warm clothing, blankets and beds were collected for the children by volunteers from the population. In particular, in 1942, 3,040 pieces of warm clothes were collected in the city of Andijan and delivered to orphanages in need.

### CONCLUSION

Also, money was collected from party and organization leaders, activists of women’s organizations, collective farmers and others, and funds were delivered as sponsorship assistance to children’s homes in dire condition [6].

In the years after the Second World War, the activities of orphanages in Uzbekistan, including in the Fergana Valley, improved somewhat. Because it was easy to turn the orphans without parents

in the desired direction and educate them in the desired spirit. That's why they were taken care of under the motto "Everything is for children". Some children living in orphanages were later taken back to their countries by their parents. Most of the children who arrived because of the war stayed in Uzbekistan for life. Many orphanages that have been operating since those terrible years are proof of our opinion.

During the war years, the Uzbek people, despite their difficult situation, warmly welcomed the elderly, women, and children of different nationalities who were resettled in their country and showed the qualities of hospitality, humanity, and nobility typical of their people.

### REFERENCES

1. The great power of the friendship of nations. Collection of articles.-Tashkent. Uzbekistan, 1974.; Shermukhamedov S. Some questions of the theory and practice of the development of socialist culture. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1980.; Razzakov T. Socialist competition and some issues of its organization in the village in the present conditions. Tashkent. Science, 1989.
2. Shermukhammedov S.Sh. Some questions of the theory and practice of the development of socialist culture. Tashkent: TSPI, 1984.
3. Turdiev S. Care of displaced children of Uzbekistan workers during the Great Patriotic War. Tashkent: Science, 1987; Voskoboynikov A., Yakovlev M. Organizational and ideological work of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan during the Great Patriotic War. -Tashkent, 1966.; Efimov V. Patriotic feats of labor of the Samarkand region during the Great Patriotic War. - Samarkand, 1962.; Inoyatov H. Galabaga q'yshilgan khissa. - Tashkent, 1975.; Samarkand tarihi. 2 vol. -Toshkent, 1977.
4. O'.M. Askarova. Pedagogical features of raising national pride in children of orphanages. Pedagogy is a science. candidate. ... diss. autoref. - Tashkent, 2001. - 21 p.
5. National archive of Uzbekistan. F-94, O-5, D 4254
6. National archive of Uzbekistan. F-94, O-5, D 4254