

The Children and Children's Homes Evacuated to Andijan, Namangan and Fergana Regions During World War Two

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Abstract: In the article, during the Second World War, the issues of population representatives, children and children's homes, who were transferred to Uzbekistan, including Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions from the frontline regions, and the care shown to them by the population, are covered based on primary sources.

Key words: evacuation, World War II, population, empowerment, children, orphanages, decision, commission, adoption.

INTRODUCTION

On July 5, 1941, the decision of the Central Committee of the USSR "On relocation of the population during the war" was adopted. On July 10, 1941, under the Special Republican Commission and the executive committees of local councils, departments for the registration and placement of evacuees were established under the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR. On November 14, 1941, the council on evacuation organized under the SSC of Uzbekistan adopted the decision "On the resettlement of children relocated from places near the front" SE No. 187 in connection with the relocation of the population and children to the republic [1]. In connection with this decision, a "Central point for the evacuation of children" was established near the central railway station in Tashkent. The point was provided with qualified medical personnel.

RESEARCH METHODS

These evacuation points established in the Uzbek SSR organized their departments in regions, cities and districts under the direct leadership of the Uzbek SSR. Local units supervised the reception, accommodation, and provision of food, clothing, medical care, and other essential services to the displaced population. Under the direct leadership of the government of the republic, 4 evakopoint departments were established under the Kogon, Samarkand, Brevsk and Kokand railways [2]. Thousands of people were received in one night at each of these evacuation points.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The whole public, all the best to the employees of evakopunkt in carrying out responsible work such as receiving children, placing them in orphanages, collective houses, individual education, training, sending them to production, finding lost, underage, neglected children and rehoming them in a planned manner the representatives of the population helped closely. The staff of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbekistan SSR N.P. Kraft led [3]. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan U. Yusupov and Chairman of the MIK of Uzbekistan SSR Y. The Okhunboboevs themselves did it.

Initially, the registration and placement of children was carried out by Sh.S Sibgatulina, an employee of the People's Commissariat of Education. If Sibgatulina took it voluntarily, he was supported by the whole republic. In this case, the head of women's department of the Tashkent City Party Committee, E.G. Samoilenko actively participated. When registering children brought from the front, U. Yusupov's wife Stepanenko also actively participated. A.M. from public women evacuated to Tashkent city. The wife of Gorky (Great Russian writer) B.P. Peshkova, daughter-in-law N.M. Peshkova, E.V. Rachinskaya from the families of famous writers who were evacuated to the Uzbek SSR. Tolstaya, wife of Nikolay Pogodin A.N. Hundreds of women, like Stukalova, received, registered, sent and organized children. In this case, one of the public Uzbek women S. Eshontoraeva, L. Sarimsakhova also actively participated [4]. At the suggestion of Peshkova, an address desk was established to count, search for, and place children, and it was given an organizational tone and legalized. Address table B.P. Peshkova herself led [5].

The activity of the address desk began with letters asking for children, their reception points, orphanages, hospitals and schools. The address desk was entrusted with the responsible task of keeping a clear record of the children taken to private education, to whom and when they were given, whose surnames

they have, the addresses of the children taken to collective education and other information. The Uzbeks performed these tasks with honor. With the help of community women, children were given medical examinations, washed, dressed in clean clothes, fed, and then sent to regions, cities and districts in special wagons.

Echelons filled with children increased especially in September and October 1941, evacuation points received children day and night and took emergency measures to save their lives and health [6]. On December 3, 1941, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a special decision on the reception and settlement of evacuated residents. In this decision, special attention was paid to the care of children left without parents. Special reception points were established in Tashkent. In response to this decision, collective farms in Yangiyol region accepted about 100 children for their education. In the Andijan region, about 100,000 evacuated residents were settled in a short period of time. Of these, 70,000 were settled in cities and 30,000 in villages [7].

The Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held on December 5-7, 1941, paid special attention to the reception and accommodation of evacuated citizens and made a special decision. According to evopoints, 525,000 people were planned to be evacuated to the republic by December 15, 1941. In practice, the number of people evacuated and resettled in the Uzbek SSR during this period was 665,419 [8]. The evacuees included the elderly, women, children and people of different nationalities. Together with the children, orphanages began to be moved to the republic. During 1941-1942, 78 orphanages and 43,000 children were evacuated to Uzbekistan from the cities and districts of the front and behind the front [9]. 50 of the mentioned orphanages were preserved independently. 4 of them were placed in Samarkand region, 9 in Namangan region, 5 in Tashkent city, 13 in Andijan region, 10 in Fergana city, 9 in Bukhara region [10]. So 28 of the children's homes brought before October 1, 1942 were distributed to existing children's homes. Their children were sent to pre-existing orphanages, boarding schools and other children's institutions in the republic, and the rest were given to collective and private education. All boys and girls aged 17-18 were sent to industrial enterprises, collective farms and state farms, vocational schools, and 15,180 children were sent to kindergartens and nurseries, including 5,500 children working day and night [11]. At this event, active work was carried out in all regions of the republic. From the day the USSR entered the war, in the first years of the war, Andijan region had more children's homes than other regions. In 1943, there were 26 children's homes in Andijan region, where 3107 children of different nationalities were educated [12]. There were 3 orphanages in the city of Andijan. There were 125 children in Orphanage No. 1 in Andijan, and sufficient conditions were created for them. Often, the number of foster children in orphanages would be more than planned. For example, in 1944, instead of 175 children, 185 children were brought up in Orphanage No. 2 in the city of Andijan [13].

In the 1944-1945 academic year, 50 percent of the children of 26 orphanages in Andijan region were not enrolled in schools [14]. The material support of the orphanage was in a very poor condition. Trade organizations did not provide food and clothing products allocated to orphanages[15]. As a result, hunger and various diseases among children increased.

Many school teachers were among the evacuees. Therefore, special attention is paid to teachers. They were provided with housing, food, and clothing, and their children were primarily placed in kindergartens. In the 1941-1942 academic year, 287 evacuated teachers' children were educated in Fergana region [16]. In 1943, 100,000 rubles were allocated to financially support the evacuated teachers in the Uzbek SSR[17]. In the fourth quarter of 1941, the construction of 17 barracks for the evacuated population began in the city of Kokand. By the end of 1942, the construction works were completed and the houses were handed over to their owners. At the initiative of the Kokan city party committee, during this period, 8 typical houses were also built and given to representatives of the evacuated population [18].

During the considered period, 100,000 people and 26 orphanages with 10,000 children were moved to Andijan region. In addition, 300 children were evacuated from Poland [19]. Sufficient living conditions were created for the displaced persons. Although the residents were struggling, they gave accommodation to the displaced people, distributed their food to feed them, and collected clothes and shoes for them. Evacuated children were placed in the Chernigov children's home in the building of the Botakora village council in Andijan district of Andijan region, two children's homes moved from Donbas to Kurgantepa district, four children's homes moved from Kuybyshev to Chinabad, Pakhtabod and Kholdovonbek in total

850 children [20]. The number of foster children in orphanages was different. For example, 250 children were brought up in the children's home located in the village of Botagora, while the number of children being brought up in the children's home in Korgontepa was 110 [21].

In 1941, 19,000 people from Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, and the Baltic republics were evacuated to Namangan region. The farms of Namangan district adopted a children's home that was moved from the city of Volokolamsk. At that time, more than 300 children who were left without parents were cared for. Special children's homes were opened in Torakorgon, Yangikorgon and Pop districts [22]. Until February 1, 1942, 92,415 people were evacuated to Fergana region [23]. Most of them were children. As we mentioned above, 10 orphanages were evacuated to this region [24].

Thus, during the Second World War, the Uzbek SSR warmly received about one million inhabitants, including more than 200 thousand children [25]. Tens of thousands of children were saved from death. Most of the children were sent to work and study in various sectors of the national economy through orphanages. On the eve of the war, the number of orphanages in our republic was 106, with 12,000 children being educated in them, and by 1945, the number of orphanages was 236, with 30,000 children being educated in them [26].

In the Uzbek SSR, raising children left without parents to their families began to happen, first of all, with the desire of women. For example, in January 1942, 500 people participated in the Kokand women's activity, a teacher who served in the Uzbekistan SSR, Dadajonova, spoke: "I have six children, but I am also raising the seventh," and expressed her motherly love. 17 Kokand women who were Dadajonova's followers took the evacuated children into their care [27].

Klavdiya Sukhenko, an employee of the Fergana city prosecutor's office, was one of the first to adopt a child. Assistant prosecutor Yakhin, chief investigator of the regional prosecutor's office Ahmadaliev, secretary of the Fergana city party committee Velmozhin, worker Ahmedov, Subotko showed deep humanity in the upbringing of the child.

Totibibi Kurbanova, one of the collective farmers of Toshloq region, accepted another child who was left without parents in addition to her six children, and appealed to all women collective farmers in the region to show motherly love. 14 people from the Telman collective farm in this region adopted a child. Among them were the chairman of the collective farm Madaminov, Brigadier Ghaziboev, member of the collective farm Shermatov and others. In the Kirov region, 139 families raised displaced children [28].

In this way, a number of families in Uzbekistan took two or more children to their upbringing and gave them serious parenting. In those years, Shoahmad Shomahmudov, a blacksmith from Tashkent, and his wife, Bahri Aya, adopted 14 children, and their patriotism was an example for everyone. Because of this, many Uzbek villages adopted children who were left without shelter and parents.

CONCLUSION

During the Second World War, such a movement became a widespread mass movement among the population of all regions of the republic. Aminakhan aya and Nematjon aka Tajimirzaev living in Yorkishlog of "Karl Marx" collective farm in Jalakuduk district of Andijan region took and brought up 7-year-old children named Dilorom and Mira-Karomat, 8 children of the family, they were ten years old. Seven-year-old Mira was evacuated from Minsk to Uzbekistan SSR with her mother. Mira's mother died accidentally. After that, the Nematjon brothers adopted him and brought him up.

So, the children who were transferred to our Republic during the war years were able to find a second Motherland and a loving mother here. Here, despite the hardships of the war, they were tried to create all the conditions. Some of them were brought up in orphanages, kindergartens, and boarding schools, while another part was brought up and found shelter in homes thanks to the generosity of the Uzbek people.

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