



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 8, July, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

The issue of children transferred to Uzbekistan (During World War II)

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Annotation: This work covers the facts of children relocated to the territory of Uzbekistan during World War II, the conditions created for them, the work done on the issue of displaced children.

Keywords and phrases: Germany, Russia, Uzbekistan, war, children, children's thought, relocation, child support, evacuation, community, community, care for children.

Although the dictatorship was overthrown in the 1920s, it has been consistently pursued by its colonial policies and national tyranny. In the era of terrorism, lawlessness, injustice, massacres, and looting of national interests have peaked. All such tragedies, unprecedented in history, were responsible for solemnity and communist ideology. In the 1930s, the ideology of the fascists who had seized power in Germany was founded on nationalism and patriotism. You could say that their racist theory did not bring any kind of massacre to humanity.

The Nazis started World War II in 1939. On June 22, 1941, the former Soviet Union was invaded. This war was not a catastrophe for a nation or a country, but a catastrophe that ruined the whole life and future of the people.

Since the end of the war, many peoples have experienced all the horrors of German-Nazi oppression. Many were captured by the Nazis. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war have left their hometowns, lost their homes and possessions, and made their way east. The children also turned their backs on the floor. One hundred thousand children who lost their parents were internally displaced.

Most of the displaced civilians have been orphaned since the beginning of the war. More than 200,000 Uzbeks were brought in from such destinies.

As for the exact figures and data: Thousands of people have been sent to the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region, including those in the cities of Zmiev and Slavinsk; The population of Andijan province received 1,820 children, including children from Kyiv, Mariupol, Cherkasy and other cities; 1,300 children from Dnipropetrovsk, Nizhny-Krymsk, and Sumsk provinces took refuge in Bukhara province; Ten children from Moscow, Kyiv, Kramatorsk and other places of residence moved to Namangan province, with about 1,350 children; Four children from Moscow, Voroshilovgrad, and Nikopol were relocated to Samarkand region with 400 children and 1100 children from Ukraine to Fergana province with 11 children from Ukraine [1].

From October 1941 to September 1942, Uzbekistan received 78 children's games with 9,018 pupils and about 20,650 children. From these figures it can be seen that the effects of the war on the



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Uzbek people, who had forgotten all aspects of the people's livelihood and whose food shortages were on the rise, were self-evident.

According to the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, the Uzbek community provided 2 million soums, 82,000 sets of clothing and 270 cents worth of food and food to help the children. A 400-seat sanatorium for 400 children and a 400-seat children's home have been set up. 750 thousand soums have been allocated for the repair of children's homes. [2]

From the very beginning of this test, our people have been honored by showing the highest level of their future.

From the earliest days, 2,500 of the displaced children were brought up by the local community.

Many of them have been sent to work and study through various branches of the population.

On the eve of World War II, the number of children in the republic was 106, and the number of pupils was 12,000, while in 1945 the number of pupils was 236, and the number of pupils was 30,000. [3]

Children's Thought Parenting can be seen in the table

Table 1[4]

Years	Number of children's homes	Number of children (in thousands of people)
1940	106	12
1941	162	21,7
1942	166	22,3
1943	267	29,6
1944	222	26,2
1945	236	30,000

In 1944-1945, the reason for the decrease of bolar houses on the territory of the Republic was that the bolar houses that were moved from the territories liberated from the enemy by this time were brought back to their territory. In July 1945, 11 Ukrainian orphanages were taken away from our republic. Among them, two bolar houses in Namangan region, one in Ferghana, and five in Andijan were returned to their places.

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