

Evacuation Points And Orphanages In Uzbekistan: Formation And Activity (1941-1945)

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Annotation

This article explores the problem of evacuating children and institutions during the Second World War in Uzbekistan, focuses on aspects such as reception and accommodation, and the role of evacuation centers and their staff in the systematic organization of evacuation work. The purpose of the article is to comprehensively study the problem to identify the state of work, the mechanisms of activity of local governments, institutions, the scope and results of activities. It was shown that the evacuation of children, their reception and placement were the focus of local authorities. The complexity of the work, its difficulties and ways to solve the emerging problems is highlighted. An analysis of the sources indicates that in the most difficult conditions of the war there was a state policy for the protection and preservation of childhood, the preservation of the country's gene pool.

During the twentieth century, the problem of child protection has repeatedly become a particularly pressing issue due to large-scale socio-political crises. It was carried out on a large scale, especially during the years of World War II. In addition, a number of measures for the social protection of children were developed during the war, and the network of various evacuation points and orphanages was significantly expanded. The practice of handing over displaced children to foster families has emerged. Therefore, the study of this problem is important both scientifically and socio-politically and ethically.

The adoption and placement of orphanages and children left without care during the Second World War once again demonstrated the tolerance of the Uzbek people. During the years of Soviet rule, special attention was paid to this issue. Research in this period has addressed this issue in the context of Uzbekistan's contribution to the victory in World War II. It should be noted that a number of studies in the Soviet era provided a lot of information about children and orphanages evacuated to the territory of Uzbekistan during World War II [1]. There are also a number of articles about teachers who worked in the orphanage system during the Soviet era and the orphanages where they worked, which are significant in that they reveal some unfamiliar aspects of the activities of orphanages during the Soviet era [2]. Although they are written from the point of view of communist ideology, these processes are of special importance as they are revealed by various legal and normative documents, periodicals.

These studies focus on the evacuation of children and the fact that orphanages are not a separate object of study, but on the educational process, preparation and adaptation of children to social life. Therefore, most research on this topic has been approached from the perspective of pedagogy and psychology. In particular, the research focuses on the principles of equality and self-governance in the upbringing of children in orphanages, the preparation of orphans for family life [3]. At the same time, the works of Ogiloy Askarova, who deals with the issue of children in orphanages, provide a number of information on the process of evacuation of children during the Second World War [4].

The research of R.Kh. Murtazaeva [5] and K.D. Saipova [6], who dealt with issues of interethnic relations and tolerance during the years of independence, also focuses on the issues of child trafficking and the tolerance of the Uzbek people towards them.

The victory in World War II was achieved with irreparable losses, calamities and hardships. One of the most pressing problems of this period was the evacuation of the population, especially children, from the hotbeds of war to the rear and save their lives. Hundreds of thousands of children have experienced the grief of their parents and the hardships of the war years. Therefore, caring for children became one of the most pressing tasks of that time. An editorial in Pravda said, "No matter how much we are immersed in the war, caring for and raising children will remain one of our most important responsibilities." [7] Another article in the same newspaper stated that "evacuated children require special care." [8] The newspaper called on the public, the party and the Soviet authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that the evacuated children "feel the minimum loss of war." The efforts of public and state organizations and the masses of the people were united to solve these tasks.

In the pre-war period in the Soviet Union there was a wide network of children's institutions. According to the government's decision, the main work on the evacuation and placement of children evacuated to the eastern regions was carried out by the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR, and in places by the People's Commissariats of the Republic.

In its resolution of August 22, 1941, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) charged the party committees of the allied republics, the People's Commissariat of Education, and the People's Commissariat of Health with the obligation to create normal conditions for evacuated children.

On November 25, 1941, according to the decision of the Central Government of Uzbekistan, the Central Children's Evacuation Point (evacuation point) was opened in Tashkent. Natalya Pavlovna Kraft, who worked in the orphanage department, was appointed its first head. He worked diligently and selflessly for nearly a year. Anastasia Ilichina Avdeeva later became the head of the evacuation center. "The conditions were difficult and under pressure," he said, recalling his years in office. We would work without thinking about time, without thinking about rest. But the main challenge was to raise the morale of the children and take responsibility for their lives. "[9]

Initially, the place for the children's evacuation point was located at the Tashkent railway station. It consisted of a large, slightly dark, polystyrene "reception hall." There was nothing there but wooden benches and tables. Here, all those in need of care are gathered until the sanitary recycling. Here the teacher on duty registered the visitors. In the corner of this room there were cultural activities such as conversations, reading newspapers. The door to the room led to a long narrow hallway. The first room on the right was originally an evacuation office. The place was later converted into a sanitary inspection room and a children's recreation area. The evacuation center also had a kitchen and dining area, food and warehouses. In this clean room the children slept in peace and quiet, in clean sheets and pillows, forgetting the horrors of war.

Volunteer community women of the city also helped to organize cleanliness and tidiness. They were the majority and helped impartially. The children were immersed in the friendly, warm environment created by them. They shaved, washed, and dressed the children's hair, but it was no ordinary job. Children who had been on the road for weeks had lice, sweating, dysentery, and skin diseases. The women who went to the platform every day also had their own children who could be harmed.

The medical and sanitary services of the evacuated trains played an important role in the work of the evacuation center in Tashkent. Many doctors and nurses did their best to provide the necessary medical care to the evacuees. With the arrival of the train at the station, a team

of medical personnel led by a doctor identified the patients on the spot. Patients were then determined to be in isolation or hospitalized. Those in need of first aid were provided with the necessary medical care on the spot. After circling the train with the medical team, the train carriages were cleared immediately. If necessary, they are thoroughly medically examined and disinfected under the supervision of a medical doctor. The train was then provided with boiled water, fuel and light. The evacuation center has an isolation room and a bed for treatment. When removed from the train and placed in an isolation ward, patients were treated under mandatory sanitary conditions and the patient's personal belongings were disinfected.

A separate building was needed for sick or infected children. For this reason, a special quarantine house was opened on Bahor Street. The children were under medical supervision here for two weeks. He was then transferred to an ordinary orphanage. [10]

There were also difficulties in meeting the children. It was especially difficult to provide so many children with clothes. We had to think of different ways to protect children from the cold. The evacuation center staff recalled that when they were presented with felts, they decided to sew a "burqa" from them. Another time, when they received 600 knitted scarves, they knitted sweaters with their own hands. [11]

There were also heavy casualties among the central evacuation staff. From December 1942 alone, 13 of the center's staff suffered from sweating. Three of them died. [12] They gave not only their lives but also their lives to save the children who had been thrown into war-torn Uzbekistan.

It is worth noting that the children were of different ages, health and mental and spiritual condition. The first task of the evacuation center staff was to get acquainted with the physical development and mental and spiritual condition of each child during the children's two-day visit and determine whether to send them to an orphanage or treatment, or to employment.

The hardest impression was when I saw children with disabilities. "We have children with burns, concussions and blindness," he said. The victims of this Hitlerite attack shook our hearts with their appearance and mental oppression. We would send them to children's homes for the disabled, but communication with them would take us out of balance for a long time. The suffering of these children has increased our hatred and cruelty to the enemy and made us work harder to bring the hours of victory closer. "[13]

However, among the evacuated adolescent children, there were sometimes socially dangerous ones. They cried and told what they had heard from children who had really had a hard time as their own history. They stole other children's belongings after eating and sleeping at evacuation points and fled when they had to go to work. He recalled that a group of children gathered at the train station was sent by the police. They spent a lot of time with them trying to protect children from teenagers like that. [14]

Processing with the children who were sent would begin with a clear registration of them. This was a difficult task in itself. There were cases when children who had experienced many difficulties could not say anything about themselves, neither about their age, nor about their last name, nor about where they came from. The marked point was written on a piece of paper and given to the older ones, and the younger ones were either put in his pocket or sewn on his left shoulder. They were then given breakfast or dinner and sent to the bathroom. The road from the bathroom to the evacuation point was more difficult. After abnormally satiated eating and body warming, the children became so weak that they could not move independently. They had to be carried by hand. After that, the children immediately fell asleep. Then they waited for their fate to be decided in a special building at the evacuation point. [15]

Uzbeks welcomed children who had been separated from their evacuated parents and caregivers and were temporarily or permanently orphaned. They took on a difficult, responsible, but honorable task, such as feeding and nurturing them in difficult circumstances. Shoahmad Shomahmudov, a blacksmith from Tashkent, and his wife, Bahri Akramova, were among the initiators of bringing up children of different nationalities who had been evacuated from places close to the front. The great civic and humanitarian courage of this family became a symbol of the inviolable friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples.

No region of Uzbekistan was left out of this nationwide movement. They demonstrated true humane examples. For example, at the Termez station in Surkhandarya region in 1942, a spontaneous rally of women who had been evacuated from the front lines, who had lost their parents during the evacuation, or who had gone to the station to meet children left in orphanages and schools began. . Speaking on behalf of the audience, Evseeva expressed the following heartfelt words: “The tears of a child and the sufferings of a child are innocent tears and sufferings. We, moms, don’t let that happen! We, Soviet women, will show the whole world what we are capable of.”[16]

On the train that came to a stop at the station, there were sick children who were suffering from the cold, even forgetting to cry. As the train stopped, the women surrounded the children and began to show them kindness. There were 24 of them. [17] The second group of 26 children was to be handed over to the population of Sherabad district. The residents of Sherabad arrived at Termez station without waiting for the train to arrive. As soon as the train stopped, they hurried to take the children into their care. But the kids were missing. After that, the regional evacuation commission will apply to the city evacuation center in Tashkent. Immediately, two active girls will be sent to Tashkent. The girls appealed to the republican evacuation center and said, “You are handing over all the children to the population of Tashkent ... You are not sending them to Termez. We don't have enough children ... ” They immediately returned to Termez with 13 children and handed them over to the families of PG Nikitina, Kunduz Iskandarova, Klavdiya Kisileva, doctor Tumanova, Juravleva, Menglieva, Yu. Kholmurodov, a teacher at the school named after Y. Akhunboboev in Termez. For children's health, 20 beds were set up in Sherabad and Boysun districts, and 40 in Sariosiya and Denau districts. [18] Similar events were held in other districts of the region. By early 1942, 534 school-age children, 83-year-olds, and kindergarten-age children had been brought to the province and placed in private care. During the war years, more than 20,000 people were brought to the region, 3,500 of whom were children. All children were raised individually and collectively. [19]

From October 1, 1941 to October 1, 1942, 78 orphanages and 43,000 children were evacuated to the Uzbek SSR from the frontier cities. [20] Fifty of the orphanages were preserved independently. Four of them were placed in Samarkand region, 9 in Namangan region, 5 in Tashkent, 13 in Andijan region, 10 in Fergana and 9 in Bukhara region. [21]

In 1941, children from the Zuev and Crimean orphanages were placed in Tashkent. The best school in Pop County has been turned into an orphanage. But there was no necessary equipment: bed, bedding, pillows, clothes, all of which were brought by the locals. There were also orphanages No. 1, 2, 3, 15, 18, school-orphanages No. 14 and 15, the Belarusian orphanage, and the orphanage in Tashkent. [22]

The appeal of the participants of the meeting of women activists held in Tashkent on January 2, 1942 to the women of Uzbekistan is still preserved in the archives. It called for none of the children who came to Uzbekistan to be homeless and deprived of motherhood. Within a few days of receiving the appeal, 643 families and hundreds of boys and girls evacuated by 69 communities were brought up. As of September this year, 1,015 children had been adopted

by families, and 303 had been adopted. One such family was the family of Shorahmat ota and Bakhriniso aya Mahkamov, blacksmiths from Tashkent. The family adopted 11 children of different nationalities. [23]

The archival documents also contain the records of the orphanage in Tashkent in 1941-1942. It contains applications for "Adoption" addressed to the council. At the orphanage, there were 11 such applications in January-September 1941, 32 in November, 79 in December, and 86 in January 1942. In those years, a center for the reception and placement of minors in orphanages was established in Tashkent. [24]

In 1942, there were 214 orphanages in the republic, where 20,000 children were educated. On this basis, in January 1942 in the village of Gova, Namangan region in the orphanage "Komsomolets" - 145 people, in the orphanage "Dedushka Ilich" - 82 people, in the 16th orphanage in the collective farm "Wave" in Namangan - 102 people, "Lenin's Way" 270 people in the collective farm orphanage, 117 people in the Vorovski orphanage in the center of Pop district, 176 people in the Krasnaya Ukraina orphanage in Yangikurgan district, 69 people in the Donbass-3 school orphanage in Shakhhand village council. , In the orphanage for the blind in Namangan - 125 people, a total of 1252 children were brought up. [25] Supervisor groups dealing with them have also been set up in cities and districts.

In 1942, such centers were established in Tashkent, Fergana, Urgench, Namangan, Andijan and Turtkul. Orphanage No. 2 in Kalinin district of Tashkent region received children from 2 orphanages in Odessa and Lugansk. Four military music schools relocated from Moscow, Odessa and Voronezh were also housed in orphanages. In 1942, a new orphanage was established in Yangiyul district. There were also Orphanages have been relocated to Uzbekistan not only from different parts of the union, but also from Europe. For example, during the war years, the Polish Revolutionary Committee appealed to the Soviet Union to evacuate orphanages and kindergartens. The Soviet government accepted the request, and in 1943, 940 children and 431 servicemen were relocated to Uzbekistan. [27] The leaders of the government at that time took care of the education of Polish children, and on June 28, 1943, a decision was made to educate Polish teachers and educators living in the territory of Uzbekistan. All this is done so that children do not feel disconnected from their mother tongue, they feel at home.

By January 5, 1943, the number of orphanages in the Republic of Uzbekistan reached 153, and a total of 200,000 children of different nationalities were evacuated to Uzbekistan. With the help of the Republican Commission for the Relief of Children, all children were placed under strict control and their parents found their children who had been lost during the war years. [28]

In 1943, there were more than 20 orphanages in Namangan region, where 2,257 children were brought up. Three orphanages were built in Uychi, Yangikurgan districts and Namangan city.

During these years, orphanages were opened in Fergana region. Until 1943, Andijan had 6 orphanages and 2 orphanages (in Pakhtaabad and Marhamat districts). Most of the children who were relocated to the Fergana Valley during the war years were placed in these institutions. orphanages in Rishtan, Vobkent, and Karshi districts. [26]

After the end of World War II and the successive victories over fascism, mass relocations began. On February 26, 1945, Uzbekistan received a letter from the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR requesting the return of employees of Polish children and orphanages stationed in the territory of Uzbekistan. [29] After the letter was discussed, a decision was made to return the Polish orphanages. All foster children will be escorted to Poland with new tops, supplies for the trip and ready meals.

During the war years, the network of orphanages and the number of children in them increased steadily. By the end of 1945, there were 267 orphanages in the republic, with 30,792 children. [30]

According to archival documents, about 50,000 children were registered at the Central Children's Evacuation Center in Uzbekistan during World War II. In addition, 14 orphanages from Poland, 170 children from the Moscow Spanish Orphanage, and students from Moscow and Voronezh music schools took refuge here during the war years. [31]

CONCLUSION

Thus, during the Second World War, the evacuation centers of Uzbekistan became an important part of the evacuation mechanism and a lot of work was done. In general, the evacuation mechanism produced in the Soviet Union was effective despite serious shortcomings. It accomplished its primary mission - to relocate millions of people to the frontline regions of the country and save their lives in the harshest conditions of the war. During World War II, evacuation staff, along with city residents, made efforts to provide medical care to the evacuated population, providing them with shelter, hot meals, and clothing. The people of Uzbekistan, despite all the difficulties of the war, have shown their tolerance and kindness. The selfless work and care shown to the evacuees at the evacuation center in Tashkent is the brightest example of spiritual courage, honesty and human kindness. It should be noted that during the war, the Uzbek people not only established orphanages for evacuated orphans, but also adopted Uzbek families as their own children, regardless of nationality, and handed over some of them to their found parents after the war.

After the Second World War, attention was paid to improving the conditions and improving the quality of education in orphanages. Most of the children who were evacuated to Uzbekistan during the war years in existing orphanages were taken home by their parents. Some of them remained in Uzbekistan.

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