

The History of the Formation and Development of the System of Orphanages in Uzbekistan in 1924-1990

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Abstract. Uzbekistan has long been known for its people who show special love to children. This article discusses the activities of orphanages in the country in 1924-1990 and their specific aspects.

Key words: orphanage, children, education, history, method.

INTRODUCTION

The bloody invasion of fascist Germany was perceived by all citizens of the USSR as a national misfortune. It was an important issue for the leadership of the big country to mobilize all internal resources and turn the country into a single battle camp to fight the invaders. On June 30, 1941, the State Defense Committee (SDC), which exercises power in the country, was established [1]. The main part of work on mobilizing work processes, reforming and raising morale was focused on the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Uzbek people made an incomparable contribution to the overall victory over fascism. The republic not only supplied weapons and food to the front, but also became a shelter for millions of evacuated citizens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the first year of the war, more than 30,000 young people of our country between the ages of 18 and 25 voluntarily went to the front, which confirms the high sense of patriotism of the youth of the republic[3]. Many young people over the age of 16 went to work in union factories as part of the Workers' Battalion.

The outcome of this terrible war depended on both military actions and the well-built economy and strong base of the country. In the first year, the situation was not in favor of the USSR, but in 1942, the USSR began to produce almost twice as many weapons and was able to provide its armed forces with everything they needed. This was helped by a complete reorientation of the industry to the needs of the front. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 151 factories, the entire textile and sewing industry were reconstructed [4]. From June to November 1941, the republic took over more than 100 industrial enterprises. Thanks to the selfless help of citizens of the republic, these enterprises were put into operation in a short period of time. For example, the stores of the Rostselmash plant assembled and produced the first products 25 days after the evacuation [5]. By the second half of 1942, all evacuated enterprises were working at full capacity, supplying the army. Also, 280 industrial

enterprises were rapidly built during the war years. 55 enterprises were built in Tashkent city and Tashkent region. 22 enterprises are operating in Fergana Valley. There are 14 enterprises in the city of Samarkand. Sent to the front: 2090 aircraft, 17342 aircraft engines, 1 million 700 thousand mortars, 27 thousand anti-tank guns, 60 thousand chemical defense ammunition, 22 million mines, 560 thousand shells, 2 million 318 thousand aerial bombs, 1 million grenades , 5 armored trains, 18 military hospital trains were delivered. Strict labor discipline, 11-hour working day was introduced in the country. All men aged 16 to 55 and women aged 16 to 45 were involved in production. A major problem of employment - the lack of manpower in front of men led to the formation of the main labor reserve of enterprises in front of women and teenagers from the age of 12. From August 1941, trains with evacuated people began to arrive in the republic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the war, the Republic of Uzbekistan received more than 1.5 million refugees. The Council of People's Commissars of the country decided to establish a commission for their reception and placement [2]. The citizens treated the visitors with responsibility and sincerity, helped them in every way, provided them with food, clothes, and housing. Separately, it is necessary to mention the care provided by the entire republic to the evacuated children. Orphanages were established immediately, and the work of placing children in families began. In January 1942, the women of Tashkent appealed to the female population of the republic and called on all the women of Uzbekistan to show motherly love to the evacuated children. During the war, 300,000 orphans of various nationalities and ages received attention, care and shelter in our republic. Many found their families, for example, the family of blacksmith Sh.Shomahmudov from Tashkent took 15 children to raise, later the film "You are not an orphan" was made about them. The Samadov family adopted 13 orphans. He adopted and brought up 10 orphans in the Kasimov family. Evacuation hospitals and committees for helping the wounded were established in the country. The peaceful direction of science and art has been changed.

The problem of orphaned children is an issue that should be regulated not only by states, but also by international organizations. The reason is that in this way, states will be able to work together, i.e., cooperate, to ensure the interests of children. Through international documents countries also consider the issue of placing children in foreign countries. One of the most important documents for solving this issue is the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to Article 20 of this convention, "O A child who is temporarily or permanently deprived of family care or cannot remain in such care in his best interests has the right to receive special protection and assistance provided by the state.

Participating States shall ensure replacement of child care in accordance with their national laws.

Such care of the child includes, inter alia, "guarantee" upbringing, adoption or, if necessary, placement in appropriate institutions where children are taken care of according to Islamic law. When considering the types of replacement of care, the expediency of succession in the upbringing of the child, as well as his ethnic origin, religious and cultural affiliation, mother tongue should be sufficiently taken into account.

It is clear from this article that the UN prefers to act in the most appropriate and safe manner for orphaned children and based on the interests of the child. The next document is the 2009

United Nations Guidelines on Child Care, which provides a number of principles for countries to properly care for orphans. Adoption came into force in 1995. Convention on Intergenerational Adoption sets international standards to ensure that intergenerational adoption is in the best interest of the child. International law has adopted many other laws that protect the rights of children who are not orphans but who are left without parental care. International organizations also play a major role in protecting children's rights. The first organization that should be mentioned is UNICEF. This organization was established by the United Nations in 1946 and works for the rights and well-being of every child. The organization pays special attention to orphaned children and ensures their health, education and protection. The next organization is the non-governmental organization known as "Save the children". It was founded in Britain and has been doing a lot of work to change the lives of children for the better.

In the legislation of Uzbekistan, several documents have been adopted on the issue of placing and caring for children left without parental care. First of all, this is mentioned in part 2 of Article 67 of the Constitution, according to which the state and it is determined that the society will ensure the feeding, upbringing and education of orphans and children deprived of their parents' guardianship, and the promotion of charitable activities dedicated to children is emphasized. The law "On guarantees of children's rights" approved by the Senate in 2007 is a guarantee for education, growth and social protection of all children living in Uzbekistan. According to article 13 of this law, when a child is deprived of parental care, his right to live and be educated in the family is ensured by the guardianship and sponsorship body. According to Article 24 of the same law, the task of caring for a child deprived of parental care is assigned to his relatives, but if this is not possible, the child is placed in specialized institutions.

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan produced and delivered a large amount of military equipment and ammunition, food, clothing, medicine and other essential items to the front. The country appreciates the memory of the events of the war, notes the significant contribution of all republics to the victory, and educates the young generation in the spirit of patriotism based on the many examples of courage and hard work of the citizens of their republic during the war years.

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