

## Children's Negligence in Uzbekistan during the Second World War

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### Abstract

This article describes the neglect of children in the territory of Uzbekistan during World War II, the factors of its origin, the measures taken to eliminate them. Also, children evacuated to Uzbekistan during World War II, their accommodation, problems with their provision, orphanages and their conditions, the adoption of children by the Uzbek people, orphanages for children from the front lines, neglect Humanitarian assistance provided to children by the population, the activities of the People's Commissariats of Education, Health, Internal Affairs in this regard were revealed through such methods as historical analysis, comparison. An analysis of the results of foreign and domestic research on child neglect and neglect on the scientific and theoretical basis and mechanisms of coverage of historical processes.

**Keywords:** orphanage, evacuation, child neglect, re-evacuation, patronage, guardianship, adoption, labor colony, commune, foster, children's reception, children's information desk bureau, children's kitchen

### INTRODUCTION

The world community is going through different stages in its historical formation in accordance with time and space, constantly bringing unique innovations and perspectives to human life. The development of socialism and the development of humanism have brought the human factor to the forefront. This, in turn, has transformed man from a wilderness into a participant in cultural and spiritual life, and many practical results have been achieved in the field of human dignity and his personal inviolability. Along with the strengthening of the human factor, many reforms are being carried out in the field of children's rights and freedoms, their social protection and welfare. The future of humanity is precisely the youth, and the fact that today's attention is the foundation of a prosperous future for them justifies the importance of this issue for humanity.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has learned from the methods and directions used by each state in creating its glorious history, has achieved many positive results in the field of science, especially in the field of history. Thanks to independence, scientific, objective and accurate coverage of the history of our people has become one of the priorities of our society. Because history plays an important role in raising the morale and patriotism of members of society. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev expressed the following views in this regard: "We must develop the national idea, which will be a source of strength for us in the implementation of the great tasks set before us. In particular, the understanding of our national identity, the study of the ancient and rich history of our country, the strengthening of scientific research in this area, We must fully support the humanities. The assessment of the past must, of course, be objective, and most importantly, free from various ideological views. We must pay special attention to instilling in the minds of young people the invaluable heritage of our great scholars and writers, our dear saints, the courage of our invincible commanders and leaders, to strengthen their sense of national pride and pride. "[1]

It has always been proven that the science of history serves a political idea or the interests of an individual, leads to bias in science, deviation from reality, the transition from objective evaluation to subjectivity, and this is not unfamiliar to the subject of research. It was the Soviet era's pursuit of ideological domination, in which the ideology of depriving the real history of nations of their originality and thereby depriving existing nations of their identity, had a profound negative effect on the psyche of the union states. In particular, all the achievements have been described as the product of the socialist system, sometimes exaggerated, and its negative consequences have only been partially reflected in Soviet-era research. Therefore, a conceptual and methodological review of this page of our history, it needs to be studied more deeply on the basis of sources. It is necessary to study and analyze various historical sources, critically evaluate, interpret correctly and reveal a true and complete picture of our history.

### **The intended purpose of the study**

The purpose of the work is the period of World War II Based on the study of child neglect in Uzbekistan, the level of combating and eliminating this factor, as well as the shortcomings in the field, is to identify the specifics of the negative situation. The study will focus on:

- To study the historical aspects of child neglect in Uzbekistan during the Second World War;
- Analysis of sources related to the problem;
- Information on the measures taken by government agencies in Uzbekistan to eliminate child neglect;
- The attitude of the Soviet state to this issue, the shortcomings and problems;
- Activities of orphanages during the Second World War;
- The activities of institutions established to prevent child neglect, the order of work and their impact on the problem;
- The social risk of child neglect to society;
- News in the field of protection of children's rights and its effectiveness.

### **Analysis of scientific sources on the topic**

The issue of child neglect in Uzbekistan has been partially studied by a number of lawyers, psychologists and pedagogical scientists in our country. In particular, scientists A.A.Rasulov, A.A.Ermetov, K.Fozilkhodjaev, A.Almatinskaya, A.Avdeeva, M.Sattorova, A.A.Chernyshev, H.K.Yuldashev, F.Atabaev, A.I. .Ostrovsky, A.Khalikov and many other scientists in their scientific works have provided information and statistical reports on some aspects of neglect, delinquency, crime among children, including minors. [2]

K. Fozilkhodjaev's book "Uzbekistan Adopting Children" contains information about the number of orphanages evacuated to Uzbekistan during the Second World War and the number of children evacuated throughout the country, as well as the large number of Uzbek families embracing and caring for children. From the first days of the war, 1,820 children were placed in Andijan region, 1,300 in Bukhara region, 1,350 in Namangan region, 400 in Samarkand region, and 1,400 in Fergana region. [3] During the period from 1941 to 1942, 78 orphanages were relocated to the Republic, where 9918 people, as well as 20 650 children were brought to Uzbekistan through evacuation centers.

A. Almatinskaya and A. Avdeeva co-authored *The Black and White of My Eyes*. This work contains letters of gratitude to the children who were evacuated during this period and relocated to orphanages, the pain of the road, parents, nostalgia, as well as the people who care for them.

AA Ermetov's monograph "Activities of law enforcement agencies of Uzbekistan" contains information about the activities of law enforcement agencies in 1925-1991. The monograph contains information about the direct responsibility of the Soviet law enforcement agencies for child neglect, the efforts of law enforcement officers in this area. In particular, the war years were a very difficult period for law enforcement officers, who were responsible for preventing child neglect and neglect during this period. On January 23, 1942, on the basis of the decision of the USSR Criminal Code "On the placement of orphans in appropriate institutions", law enforcement officers became the main figure in this matter. In the first nine months of 1943 alone, 9,199 homeless and 8,896 orphans were registered, of whom 4,959 were placed in factories and schools, orphanages and employment, 3,663 in orphanages and 148 in other organizations. Through the effective work of Tashkent police in 1944, 20,690 children were arrested at trains and stations, including 6,546 at the Tashkent royal station, 1,629 at the Turkestan royal station, 2,955 at the Andijan royal station, and 3,695 at the Ursatevsk royal station. there is information that it was sent for placement in the appropriate order. [7]

There are also foreign researchers who have studied this topic, including Russian scientists AA Slavko, OA Olicheva, LV Blonsky, SA Samsonova, ES Shakhova, SV Romanovich, E.N. Afanasova and others. These authors have covered the topic in relation to a particular region or historical process, with the aim of making extensive use of their methodology. [8]

In his scientific work, AA Slavko gave information about the causes of neglect, reforms implemented by the state to prevent child neglect, the social portrait of neglected children, the lives of children in the Soviet era.

LV Blonsky, S.A. Samsonova, E.S. Shakhova, S.V. Romanovich, E.N. Afanasova and others in their scientific work also noted the struggle against child neglect by the Soviet authorities, the shortcomings and problems shown in the example of territorial units. This, in turn, allows us to use the uniqueness and approaches of scientific views and methodologies in the coverage of this topic.

### **Research methodology**

This article theoretical-methodological, historical and objectivity, historical-comparative, analysis, synthesis, chronological and other methods widely used.

### **Scientific news**

The period of World War II The factor that has had the greatest impact on child neglect in Uzbekistan is that for the first time, the latest data from scientific research on child evacuation is being studied in a particularly complex way. The social impact of child neglect, measures to prevent it and their practical significance, as well as the attitude of the population to child neglect are analyzed on the basis of primary sources.

### **The main part**

#### **A. The issue of evacuation of children to Uzbekistan during the Second World War**

On the eve of the start of the war in the USSR, the number of child neglects increased, from 150,000 in 1936 to 176,000 in 1938. This figure increased during the war years and reached 678,000 in the last years of the war. [9] The process of spreading these neglected children to different regions of the USSR was carried out. As a result of the evacuation policy initiated by the

beginning of the war, 1,007 people were evacuated to Uzbekistan in 10 organized groups until October 6, 1941. their numbers were 21,308 from October 1941 to February 1942, 22,000 from November 1941 to March 1942, 23,192 from April 1, 1942, 40,000 from November 1941 to October 1942, and increased in this view. These children included a group of children who were single, orphaned, or bereaved, and numbered 259 as of October 1, 1941, 10,390 as of October 1941 to February 1942, and as of November 1941, 1942, respectively. 12,580 as of March, 1,003 as of April 1, 1942, and 22,000[10] as of November 1941 to October 1942.

According to Samoylenko, the head of the Department of Orphanages of the USSR Ministry of Education, 979 children were evacuated to 7 orphanages in Tashkent region, 1123 to 10 orphanages in Fergana region, Andijan region. 1853 children were placed in 15 orphanages, 1936 children were placed in 12 orphanages in Bukhara region, 1356 children were placed in 11 orphanages in Namangan region, and 406 children were placed in 4 orphanages in Samarkand region. [11] 7653 people were admitted to the orphanage.

There were many problems in the process of evacuating children from the central regions of the USSR to our country. There are many examples of this. For example, in the case of the Andreev orphanage in Stalin's region, 105 children boarded the train at the time of the evacuation, and only 40 of them arrived. The remaining 65 were in another wagon with the director of the orphanage and have not yet arrived. Seven of the visitors were also diagnosed with scabies, four with scabies and three with stomach pain.

From the Krupsky orphanage in Stalin's region, 52 children set off and walked 400 km to get to the train. Due to various road problems, 29 people went missing and only 21 children arrived in Tashkent. Two of them were hospitalized.

The evacuation was organized in such a fragmentary manner that the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR was informed that the evacuated children had been brought to the Tashkent station only a few hours before the arrival of the train or in some cases after its arrival. In addition, the teams cited were in a state of total disrepair.

The financial support of the evacuated children was also neglected by the Center, with only 4 of the more than 60 orphanages listed receiving between 1,000 and 2,000 rubles. As of November 12, 1942, the demand for clothing and soft furnishings for the evacuation of children in the orphanage system was very high, according to a letter from Rachinsky, Deputy Minister of Education of the USSR, to the USSR, and it was difficult to cover it from the state budget [12].

In order to solve the above problems, on November 25, 1941, a central evacuation point, a quarantine orphanage, and on February 2, 1942, two wagon receptions were established. Also, on January 5, 1942, various commissions were established on children's issues, on the placement and identification of children, on the adoption of orphanages, on the organization of events and culture among children, on the organization of clothing, children on collective farms and state farms. The commissions for the establishment of houses are an example of this.

From November 1941 to March 1942, 69% of the children listed were boys. 15-16 year olds accounted for 48.5%, 17-18 year olds for 18%, 8-15 year olds for school age, 31% for kindergarten age, of whom 51% were true orphans and the rest were half orphans, their parents at the front, whose parents were unknown children. A central evacuation center was set up in Tashkent to receive the children, and it acted as the supreme body in this regard. At the initiative of this branch, a central children's information desk bureau was established under the People's Commissariat of Education, through which 132 families were able to find their children in a short period of time.

As of April 1, 1942, 47 orphanages with 5,961 contingents were evacuated from Ukraine, 1 orphanage with 177 contingents from Belarus, and 18 orphanages with 2,274 contingents from Russia. The location of orphanages by regions is 6 in Tashkent region (3 of them in the city), 12 in Fergana region (3 of them in the city), 11 in Namangan region (1 of them in the city), 14 in Andijan region, 3 in Samarkand region, Bukhara region There were 14.

In addition, Uzbekistan has two special schools, an air force school from Voroshilovgrad to Samarkand, and a naval school from Odessa to Samarkand. Only these schools were covered by the budget of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR.

From November 1941 to October 1942, these children traveled an average of 35-60 days. [33] In their movement, an increase was observed in August and September, with around 175-211 children admitted per day. 8,052 were placed in training, 10,204 in employment, 2,040 were placed in quarantine orphanages, and 1,560 were sent to children's receptions. [13]

### **B. Humanitarian assistance from Uzbekistan to evacuated and street children**

The increase in the number of children evacuated in the country also exacerbates social problems. Various practical measures have been taken to overcome the situation. In particular, the Republican Commission on Children's Affairs was established, which included the following persons: Abdurahmanov (Chairman), Yusupov (Secretary of the Central Committee), Mavlyanov (Secretary of the Central Committee), Akhunboboev (Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council), Kabulov (People's Commissar for Internal Affairs), Razakov (People's Commissar for Education), Rakhimov (Secretary of the Communist Youth Union of Uzbekistan). [14] The Commission has implemented a number of initiatives to address children's issues.

Of the children evacuated from November 1941 to March 1942, 4,519 were attached to manufacturing enterprises, collective farms, and state farms. Our tolerant people have adopted 2278 children into their families. In addition, 80,000 different shoes and clothes, 900,000 rubles in cash and 200,000 quintals of food were voluntarily collected from the workers of the Republic. Practical assistance was provided in the separation of 320,000 decimetres of soft, 120,000 decimetres of hard and 220,000 decimetres of semi-hard leather products for shoe sewing.

Many efforts have been made to accommodate children evacuated by Uzbek horses. SG Gayvoronsky, who was brought to Tashkent from Lower Crimea in 1941, pays special attention to one aspect. According to him, when the echelon arrived, they were surprised to see a crowd gathered in front of the orphanage, and when asked to comment on the situation, they were told that they were individuals who had come to take the evacuees into their families.

Between 1941 and 1942, a special humanity was realized on the New Road, and at the initiative of 9 rich collective farms, an orphanage was established for 103 people, and all the supplies were provided under their auspices. These works are widespread and orphanages have been established in Tashkent district of Tashkent region for 50 people, in Kalinin district for 35 people, and in Andijan region for 105 people. Kambarov, the former chairman of the Engels collective farm near the city of Namangan, has set up his own teahouse and clubhouse for 120 children. The chairman covered all the expenses, including the daily maintenance of the orphanage. The club of the former Lenin Road collective farm in Namangan region accommodates 270 children from the Kursk region. Although the place was designed for 120 children, all the children were kept in good condition as a result of the effort. [15]

The number of problems caused by the sledgehammer movement in the evacuation of children had also increased. An example of such cases came from an orphanage with 116 children from the



Orlovsky region and located in the village of Gavinsky, Chust district. The person, a local representative from Orlovskiy, was the director of the orphanage and he went out with the children on the day the children were evacuated and for some reason disappeared alone, leaving the children alone on the way, leaving the children without money on the way, but they arrived at the destination. In this way they were brought in no accident and even without being fed on the road. This orphanage did not bring anything with it, not even a head of clothes. A lot of work has been done as the main state body in the field of children, which in turn cites the Education Ministry. In particular, a Central Bureau has been set up to deal with finding evacuated children to their parents and other applications. As of February 1, 1942, 63.5 thousand garments, 307 thousand rubles were collected among the population. Children's kitchens have been set up since March to feed children evacuated with their parents. As of February 1, 1942, 1,506 children were adopted into various families. 3,474 applications were submitted stating that they would adopt children under school age into their families. 48 children were adopted into families for a fee. In order to avoid problems with children's nutrition, on February 3, 1942, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic set the daily norm for children and provided 20 grams of flour, 10 grams of pasta and cereals,

In order to organize proper nutrition for children, in the summer of 1942 it was planned to open special children's kitchens in Telman Park in Kuybishev district, Kirov Park in Frunze district, railway parks in Lenin district. It is proposed to involve the parents of the evacuated children in the service of these kitchens. In these kitchens, at least 150 grams of bread, consisting of at least two hot meals, with a fee of no more than 3 rubles. Working hours ranged from 1 to 5 p.m., and were designed to accommodate 2,500 to 6,000 children. In order to improve the situation of child neglect, it is planned to create special places in the kitchens of each organization and association, where children can play while eating.

The excessive flow of children to Uzbekistan, in turn, has created many problems. Finding them was also a problem as data on the evacuated children had not been compiled. According to the information of May 20, 1943, an address table was formed under the Central Commission for three months of this year. This address desk served for evacuees and wanted children. The commission received 4,312 applications from parents. Of the 4,500 wanted children, 432 were found. The whereabouts of 200 people were identified, representing only 1.5% of the survey. Despite the difficulties of the war, the Uzbek people have always adopted neglected children. January 19, 1943 in the Uzbek SSR there were 3578 children under the patronage. In Tashkent, there were 6 special children's kitchens for children whose parents were in the army or behind the front lines, with a capacity of feeding about 6,500 children. Free meals were introduced to evacuated children received by 900 ordinary families. Between 1942 and the first four months of 1943, 785,000 rubles were spent on feeding the evacuated children. [16]

1942 In order to further strengthen the work on cultural recreation and health of children, 77,000 rubles were allocated for pioneer camps and sanatoriums, and 105 children were placed in sanatoriums. As of May 1943, 2,401,000 rubles had been collected in the relief fund. According to the Republican Commission, 1,130,000 rubles were received over a period of one year and four months. During this time, the commission held 7 evening events in Tashkent and festivals in theaters and parks, which cost about 125-130,000. During the winter of 1942-1943, the commission distributed 300 pairs of shoes, 1,499 sets of outerwear, and 1,246 sets of belts. The Women Activists Association has been active in assisting the police in collecting children from the streets. It is planned to increase the number of children in the kitchen to 2,200. Two permanent staff units were assigned to the central address table, and work was revived. 2396 children were adopted by families. In order to ensure the implementation of the decision of the USSR Soviet Socialist

Republic No. 187 of February 3, 1942, special charitable work was carried out from the population and 77,013 items, 1,008,000 rubles were collected. For the 1st quarter of 1942, 500,000 rubles were allocated to orphanages for the purchase of industrial products, and it was found that 130,000 rubles of fabric products were not received from special sales during the reporting period. For the 2nd quarter, 300,000 rubles were allocated for fabric, 32,000 square meters. - Leather products for shoes. In order to ensure the implementation of the decision of the USSR Soviet Socialist Republic No. 187 of February 3, 1942, special charitable work was carried out from the population and 77,013 items, 1,008,000 rubles were collected. For the 1st quarter of 1942, 500,000 rubles were allocated to orphanages for the purchase of industrial products, and it was found that 130,000 rubles of fabric products were not received from special sales during the reporting period. For the 2nd quarter, 300,000 rubles were allocated for fabric, 32,000 square meters. - Leather products for shoes. In order to ensure the implementation of the decision of the USSR Soviet Socialist Republic No. 187 of February 3, 1942, special charitable work was carried out from the population and 77,013 items, 1,008,000 rubles were collected. For the 1st quarter of 1942, 500,000 rubles were allocated to orphanages for the purchase of industrial products, and it was found that 130,000 rubles of fabric products were not received from special sales during the reporting period. For the 2nd quarter, 300,000 rubles were allocated for fabric, 32,000 square meters. - Leather products for shoes. 130,000 rubles worth of fabric products were not received from special sales during the reporting period. For the 2nd quarter, 300,000 rubles were allocated for fabric, 32,000 square meters. - Leather products for shoes. 130,000 rubles worth of fabric products were not received from special sales during the reporting period. For the 2nd quarter, 300,000 rubles were allocated for fabric, 32,000 square meters. - Leather products for shoes.

#### **V. Movement of children evacuated to Uzbekistan**

In 1942, the number of refugees fleeing the children's reception alone was 1,270. These are definitely embarrassing numbers. Those who fled the orphanages were in the form of 6,214. Such cases of escape were widespread in all regions of the republic. In the Khorezm region alone, 52 orphans from Khiva, eight from Gurlan, and others have fled. This was primarily due to the poor condition of orphanages. There was also a problem that the medical examination did not work well with children in the evacuation center, and there were cases when 19-year-olds and older teenagers pretended to be 14-12 years old, staying in children's wards and being sent to orphanages.

To give examples based on the facts, Gafulin escaped from the orphanage 4 times, Kuznatsov 4 times, Vlasov 3 times and Bershov 3 times. Turdiev and Malishkin, who were orphans in Khiva, were involved in the theft. They recruited well-mannered children to sell their stolen goods and beat them brutally if they refused. This is just one example and it has continued in the same way throughout the territory of the Republic. To this end, the need for strict regime orphanages was very high. The reason is that the children fleeing the orphanage are going to a place similar to the previous orphanage, and they have continued their criminal activities.

As the number of children coming through the evacuation point increased, so did the number of disputes over their placement. Bukhara, the orphanages listed in the book, demanded information on whether or not the children listed were smoking, trachoma, and medical information in general, and this was certainly not to the liking of the police. The Andijan orphanage refused to admit children despite an order from the regional education department.

The director of the orphanage, Chaykova, spoke about the problems of admitting children to orphanages during this period and the existing problems. There are problems with the employment of children brought to orphanages, and most of the children brought into the war have parents who

did not yet have the skills to choose a career. No information on their age, illness, marital status, etc. was available in the orphanages, and according to the relevant legislation, it was not possible to find a job without this information. It was natural that children under the age of 18 were admitted to orphanages and had a negative impact on educational work.

Another orphanage director, Smoylenko, also cited reports of existing problems, saying the biggest problem was that children caught, run away or convicted on this street were being returned to more ordinary-type orphanages. There are many examples of this, and in practice, as a result of testing, 3 bullies in 15 orphanages were excluded, which was not a problem when they were not added to ordinary children, and 6 bullies were sent from the admission distribution, resulting in more internal problems.

There is a high diversity of caregivers in Uzbekistan, including gifted children. The Children's Commission also raised the issue of providing special conditions for gifted children in the current situation. There are many examples of such gifted children. In particular, 15-year-old Valentin Barestov was evacuated from Kaluga. He mastered Chukovsky's poems very well. He should be given appropriate help. She lives with the kids in the common room. Zoya Tumanova is 15 years old, interested in writing poetry and does not have enough conditions. He was a representative of the local population. Masha Elkoni is a very talented artist. He was evacuated from Moscow. Iga Yusufov was born in Tashkent at the age of 13 and is gifted in graphic arts. He was provided with sufficient conditions. Volodya Bolkov is a sculptor, painter. Born in Tashkent, 12 years old. Vitya Tribunsky is a 10-year-old very talented artist born in Tashkent. Mitya Tarlichev, 12, was evacuated from Moscow. A very talented artist. It was stated that these children were deprived of their abilities due to the lack of adequate conditions, and it was requested that appropriate work be done to create conditions for these children. It is obvious that measures have been taken to provide full support to all existing neglected children in Uzbekistan. appropriate work was requested to create conditions for these children. It is obvious that measures have been taken to provide full support to all existing street children in Uzbekistan. appropriate work was requested to create conditions for these children. It is obvious that measures have been taken to provide full support to all existing street children in Uzbekistan.

## **Suggestions and conclusions**

Based on the above information about the communities of orphanages evacuated to Uzbekistan during the Second World War and the communities of lonely, orphans and orphans, the following conclusions can be drawn. In particular, the war that began in the central regions of the USSR further exacerbated the existing neglect of children, and the evacuation of children in an emergency was generally organized in a manner contrary to established norms and in poor condition. A lot of positive work has been done to create decent living conditions for these children, and the Uzbek people have collected a huge amount of goods, money and food for them. Adoption to families in the prevention of placement problems,

The number of homeless people on the streets has increased due to shortcomings in the transportation and placement of children in Uzbekistan and insufficient attention to them. Due to the deplorable conditions created in orphanages, there has been an increase in the number of children fleeing from orphanages and orphanages in all regions of the country. The growing number of homeless people on the streets has further complicated the situation and increased juvenile delinquency.

Based on the above conclusions,



Organization of systematic work in solving social problems on the example of the process of evacuation of children during World War II;

Demonstrating to the general public on a scientific basis the care shown to the children of other nationalities brought from the central regions of the USSR, which clearly demonstrates that the Uzbek people are a childish people;

In order to further develop national pride among today's youth, we make suggestions such as the widespread promotion of similar examples set by our ancestors and thus the formation of a character of a worthy generation.

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