



UZBEK PEOPLE DURING WORLD WAR II AS AN EXEMPLARY OF PATRIOTISM

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th September 2025 Accepted: 14 th October 2025	Information is provided about the assistance provided by our people to the population relocated to our country from various regions due to World War II. The population of the cities and villages of the republic welcomed the citizens who came here with hospitality. The population gave them housing and lived in cramped conditions, even giving the last piece of bread to feed the immigrants, provided them with shoes, clothes, and hats, and spoke about the fortitude of Uzbek women.

Keywords: Second World War, You are not an orphan, Uzbek people, evacuation, boarding schools, Uzbek women, a symbol of heroism.

INTRODUCTION. The Second World War remained in world history as a war that inflicted unprecedented, terrible, and heavy suffering on all humanity. This war, which began on September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by the troops of Nazi Germany, drew 61 countries of the world, 80 percent of the world's population, that is, 1.7 billion people, into its vortex. The Second World War did not take place in our territories; it occurred much further away from us in Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic States, and Russia. We know that Uzbekistan also participated in the war because it was part of the former Soviet Union.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY. A number of dissertations and studies have been carried out to study the topic of social assistance provided to the displaced population during the Second World War. Among them, one can cite the research works of M. Matniyozov [1; B.102], Adham Rahmat [2; B.135], Dadaboyev Q., Allaberganov Sh., Rahmanova Y., Jumaniyozova F., and others.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In order to help the displaced, on the initiative of the workers of the "First May" agricultural artel in the Fergana region, caravans with grain, vegetables, potatoes, and meat products began to arrive in the cities. A lot of work was done to employ the displaced. Only in the city of Tashkent itself, from November 24 to December 31, 1941, more than 37.6 thousand people were resettled and provided with work, and in 1941-1942, about 240 thousand people were provided with work. The people of Uzbekistan received children separated from their

parents and homes with special sincere care. "You are not an orphan!" — these sincere words, gushing from the depths of the soul of the Uzbek poet, expressed the exciting feelings of the entire Uzbek people.

ORGANIZED RECEPTION OF EVACUATED CHILDREN. In order to do this, by the decision of the republican government in October 1941, a central point was established to receive evacuated children, and republican, regional, city, and district commissions were formed for placement. Only from November 25, 1941, to October 1942, 15,649 children passed through the evacuation points of the republic. Hundreds of Uzbek families took in children who had been evacuated and separated from their parents due to the war. The patriotic movement, which consisted of providing public assistance to the evacuated children, spread widely in the republic after a meeting of city women was held in Tashkent on January 2, 1942, which called on Uzbek women to become mothers for children without parents. Many families took in two or more orphans. The names of the blacksmith Shoahmad Shomakhmudov from Tashkent and his fellow immigrant Bakhri Apo Akromova are familiar to many; they took 14 children of different nationalities into their families. The Khamid Samadov family from Kattakurgan adopted 12 children. In Yangiyul, 9 collective farm communities took in 169 children who had been evacuated. By the end of 1943, 4,672 children in cities and 870 children in villages had been taken in by Uzbek families. The network of orphanages, boarding schools, kindergartens, and nurseries was gradually expanded in the republic,



which primarily accepted children who had been evacuated and children of those who had gone to the front. In 1945, there were 268 orphanages in the regions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, with 31,300 children in them, while on the eve of the war, there were only 106 orphanages in the republic, with 12,000 children being raised in them [3; B.54].

Considering the lack of funds allocated by the state for children's institutions, many labor collectives of the republic undertook to help them as best they could. Branches of orphanages were established at enterprises and organizations, which were fully supported at the expense of labor collectives.

At the beginning of 1942, an announcement was published in all newspapers of the republic that the Commission for the Placement and Education of Evacuated and Orphaned Children under the UzSSR CPSU had opened a current account with No. 160676 in the city department of the State Bank. It was requested that all donations for the benefit of the child be transferred to this specified account. This appeal did not go unanswered. By March 1942, 2 million 74 thousand soums had been deposited into account number 160676. By 1943, this fund had reached 3.5 million soums [4; B.454].

Forms of paternal assistance by workers, employees, peasants, students, and school teachers expanded. For example, in the spring of 1942, the collective farmers of the Tashkent regional cotton-processing trust converted and re-equipped the club building into a boarding school and raised 25 children from Belarus there. Almost 70 enterprises in the city joined this example. At the same time, kindergartens and nurseries were opened at many enterprises and institutions, as well as large agricultural artels. In 1943, out of 53,072 children educated in kindergartens, 15,108 were evacuees [5; B.455].

The above facts truly reflect the tolerance, humanity, and sincerity of our people towards other nations.

The war was not only a deep test for the people of Uzbekistan, but also during this period, the unique qualities of our people—sympathy for someone else's pain, selfless assistance to those in need, kindness, tolerance, and, let's say, the possession of many noble deeds reflected in the essence of Islam—were clearly manifested. During the years of World War II, one of the examples of the great courage of our people was their selfless assistance under the slogan "You are not an orphan!", which once again reflects the fact that the Uzbek people are a people of children and hospitality.

CONCLUSION. The Second World War was aimed at protecting humanity, society in general, and all

spheres from the scourge of fascism. Representatives of all nationalities, fighters, soldiers, officers, and women of the Soviet Union, including Uzbek women, participated in this war. Since such women had strong feelings of patriotism and humanity, considering the defense of the Motherland a matter of honor, taking on a delicate task and going to the war fronts was a great feat in itself. The brave women of the Soviet state, in particular the Uzbeks, were able to demonstrate their heroism and courage in the fight against the fascist invaders.

As with any event, there is a beginning, and there is also an end. With the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, the Second World War also ended. It concluded with the victory over fascism. At the beginning of any event, man and his interests and needs stand at the center. The heads of state, who wanted this war to end in victory, did not give up any work to dominate the world, but fought for only one goal: to win the war. Almost all the soldiers and officers of the Soviet Union who went to fight in the first years of World War II died on the battlefields. Despite this, people continued to go to the war fronts. If we pay attention, the fighters who went to the war after 1943 returned. However, most of them were wounded, maimed, or disabled. Thousands of them volunteered for the front, and although most of those who initially went to war died, thousands of people went to war to compensate for their losses, considering the defense of the Motherland honorable. Since the Uzbek people, including those within the Soviet state, had a strong fighting spirit, they always showed their readiness to fight against the enemy in order to honorably justify the trust of their people and their parents. Since the people of the countries within the Soviet Union were inclined to victory, although they were defeated in the early years of the war, they did not retreat and only moved forward for their freedom. These people had strong honor and fighting spirit.

The role of Uzbek women in ending this war with victory was also incomparable. Many of these women, despite the roar of cannons, the rain of bullets, and the scream of mines, fought on the terrible battlefields with the courageous and fighting spirit characteristic of Uzbek women. Uzbek women, like other women, did not only fight against the fascists, but despite the rain of bullets and fire, they also applied ointment to the wounds of brave and courageous soldiers and officers who sacrificed their lives for the homeland, performed complex surgical operations, and helped them return to the battlefield. Such kind women treated brave



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soldiers and gave them a fighting spirit to return to the battlefield.

Indeed, on the war fronts, they demonstrated their ability to defend their homeland with the heroism and courage characteristic of Uzbek women, holding weapons in their hands and defending their beloved land in a bloody war, not to give it to a strong and insidious enemy. However, the courage of the Uzbek women, who devoted all their strength, courage, and capabilities to the cause of the peaceful and happy life of their dear and beloved homeland—the sunny and unique Uzbekistan—and all the people of the Soviet state, took a worthy place in the pages of Uzbek history.

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