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EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION EVACUATED TO KHOREZM DURING THE WAR YEARS**Allaberganov Sherali Yuldashevich**

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Annotations: This article provides information about the workers evacuated to Khorezm during World War II, their employment in their professions, and the assistance provided to the evacuated population.

Keywords: evacuation, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Poland, Khorezm, Cholish wharf, women, financial assistance.

Introductions. During the Second World War, the issue of the reception and resettlement of citizens evacuated to Uzbekistan from the western territories of the former Soviet Union occupied by the Nazis worried the entire nation. The issue of the reception and resettlement of evacuees was revealed as a process that made the Uzbek people even more united. During the Second World War in those terrible years, Uzbekistan received thousands of evacuees and orphans¹.

The inhabitants of Khorezm welcomed the evacuated residents, especially children, with warmth and care.

Discussions. As of 1 December 1941, 4617 people were resettled to cities and districts of Khorezm Province².

Жуманиязова Ф. Иккинчи жаҳон уруши йилларида Хоразмга эвакуация қилинган аҳоли ва болаларга кўрсатилган инсонпарварлик ёрдами. Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси. - 8/3-2022. Б.114. In Khorezm province, extensive preparations were made for the resettlement of the evacuated population. Houses were repaired to accommodate the evacuated residents. Workplaces were created for them. In particular, more heads of enterprises and institutions: Boltaev, director of the Cotton Trust, Koshelev, director of the Khorezm Regional Consumer Union, went to the Chalysh wharf and chose workers from among the evacuated citizens³.

In 1941, the evacuees, who fell under the subordination of the Khorezm Regional Executive Committee, were distributed among the districts in the following order: Job descriptions: accountants and cashiers totalled 14 people, of whom 4 were assigned to Khazorasp and 10 to Khanka. Medical officers totalled 8 persons: 4 in Hazorasp and 4 in Khanka. There was a total of 20 salesmen, 10 in each of Hazorasp and Khanka. Engineers and agronomists 2 workers in Hazorasp and Khanka districts, one person each. A total of 8 tailors, 4 each district. A total of 5 teachers: 3 in Hazorasp and 2 in Khankai. Total of artists 3, 2 in Hazorasp and 1 in Khanki. A total of two hairdressers were employed in Khanki district. Mechanics were assigned to Hanka individually⁴. A total of 150 people were transferred to Hazorasp, 28 people were transferred by specialisation and 122 people were transferred without specialisation. A total of 150 people were transferred to Khanka, 37 people by specialisation and 113 people without specialisation.

In 1941 workers of the following specialities were transferred to Khiva city: 3 people came to Gorkomkhoz, 1 accountant, 2 ordinary workers, 12 people came to Pushkin school, including 4 teachers, 8 workers. In Harpo came 4 people. To the State Bank came 4 people, of them 1 accountant, 1 labourer and 2 clerks. 4 people worked in MTS: 1 tractor driver, 1 driver, 1 crane operator and 1 mechanic. There were 30 people working in the artel "Umid". Among them there were

5 companions, 1 blacksmith, 1 accountant, 2 educators, 4 weavers, and the rest were people suitable for ordinary work. 22 people came to work in "Gulistan" artel. 18 people to cotton factory, 6 people to Khiva communication department, 6 people to pedagogical technical school, 6 people to Khiva theatre, 11 people to shops, 14 people to Khiva main shop, 39 people to city hospital, 8 people to Uchkun artel, 10 people were transferred and employed at the combine.

On 10 September 1941 there were also workers evacuated to Khorezm province with all their families. They were hired according to the institutions or organisations in which they had worked before. In particular, Arbisman Srul Piykhusovich, born in 1910, of Jewish origin, who used to live in the city of Odessa, Odessa region. He got a job at the Urgench State Bank. K.P.O. head of the region. Arbisman Palina Alexandrovna daughter of Srul, born 1938, unemployed. Gehman Gena Davydovna wife of Srul born 1912. Unemployed.

Moisy Zakharovich Weissman was born in 1914 in the city of Kishinev in Moldavia, his family consisted of four people. He was sent to Urgench to work in a state bank. He worked as a financial inspector in MTS. His wife Veisman Shendal Abramovna, a Jewess born in 1913, worked as a pharmacy manager in Urgench. His father, Sukerman Abram Kelmanovich, was born in 1873. His mother, Sukerman Sara Menashevna, was born in 1882. They were retired.

Wasserman Anatoly Filipovich was born in 1888 and moved with his wife from the city of Kiev, Kiev region. He was sent to Urgench to work in a state bank. He worked as a financial inspector in the MTS. Vasserman Anna Umovna was born in 1981 and joined Urgench Children's Hospital as a dentist.

Margulis Vencion Lvovich was born in 1898, a Jew, and lived in Novograd- Volynskiy, Zhitomir region. He moved with his wife and son, who was sent to work in Urgench State Bank. He worked as head of the city administration. His son Margulis Felex Bencionov was born in 1929 and attended school. His wife Mezhereskaya Haya Israelilevna, born in 1900, was sent to work as a cashier in the Urgench State Bank.

Esfir Abramovich Futerman, born in 1915 in Kiev, Kiev region, worked as a cashier in Urgench State Bank, where he moved with his family and one son. Futerman's son Jan Petrovich was born in 1936. Mikhail Petrovich Gordienko, born in 1915, Ukrainian, single. He lived in the town of Drobichi, Drobin Oblast, and worked as a cashier in the state bank of Urgench.

Oreper Moisiy Yakovlevich, born in 1875, was a Jew who lived in the city of Kiev, Kiev region. He was sent to Urgench to work as an inspector in the state bank. His wife Oreper Raisa Abramovna was born in 1888. His sister Vainer Genia Gersovna was born in 1886. Unemployed⁵.

Iosif Zakharovich Felberg, born in 1888. Lived in Proskurov, Kaminopodol region. Married. He moved with his daughter and wife. Urgench to work in the state bank. His wife Felberg Fanya Timofeevna was born in 1892. Felberg's daughter Rakhil Iosifovna was born in 1922. Unemployed. Kantor Sarra Markovna was born in 1913 in Kiev, Kiev region. Came to Urgench to the state bank as a credit specialist. On 20 October 1941 the citizens were evacuated to Gurlensky and Mangitsky districts. In total there were 533 people. 189 people were resettled to Mangitsky district and 344 people to Gurlensky district⁶.

Providing assistance to many evacuated citizens working in institutions, organisations and enterprises was the responsibility of the organisations, for example: under the supervision of Kovalev, director of the Urgench City Industrial Combine, Khodaev, secretary of the Party Committee, and Evgenyev, chairman of the local committee, a bed, bed linen, shoes, etc. were delivered to the displaced population for 31 additional people, and each worker was allocated 100 rubles⁷.

Conclusions. In Khorezm, as in all regions of our republic, along with evacuated children, great

assistance was provided to women and scientists. They were provided with housing and jobs. All conditions were created for the peaceful residence of children and the population resettled on the territory of Khorezm.

\Studies have shown that during the Second World War the Uzbek people showed tolerance by accepting the evacuated population even under difficult conditions.

The documents kept in the archives confirm that the inhabitants of Khorezm took great measures to create conditions for the evacuated population. During the Second World War, the people of Khorezm vividly displayed such great qualities as compassion and humanity towards the displaced persons and children.

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