

inter-religious harmony, is reflected in a number of speeches of President Mirziyoyev, including a speech from the UN rostrum. [2, p.1-2]

In his speech at the UN General Assembly, President Mirziyoyev stressed the need for the world community to take a step towards the idea of "enlightenment and religious tolerance" in the context of globalization. As noted above, the fact that the land of Uzbekistan has long been a country where the principle of tolerance has been established, and this tradition continues in the XXI century, was recognized in August 2018 at an international conference on religious tolerance in New York. More than 80 countries participating in the conference recognized the experience of Uzbekistan in the field of tolerance. In this regard, it is worthwhile to draw the reader's attention to the factors that have influenced the decision of the principle of tolerance in the territory of our country.

References:

1.Buryakov Yu. Stanovlenie xristianstva v Sredney Azii (po pismennym i veshchestvennym istochnikam) // Russkaya pravoslavnaya tserkov v Sredney Azii. 140 years. Dobrososedstva with Islam. Materials mejd.konf.-Tashkent, 2011. - P.20-21.

2.Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly // People's speech, September 20, 2017.

K.D.Saipova, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor
National University of Uzbekistan, Faculty of History

CARE FOR EVACUATED CHILDREN

K.D.Saipova

Abstract: in this article, the author closes the concern for evacuated children from frontline territories that were evacuated to the territory of Uzbekistan during the Second World War. The republic rendered great assistance in accepting and accommodating evacuated children, providing them with first aid, and opening orphanages. In August 1941, trains with an evacuated population began to arrive in Uzbekistan, the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic adopted a resolution on the organization of a commission for their reception and arrangement. Residents of the republic showed great care for them, helped with housing, food, clothing. Particular attention was paid to evacuated children who lost their parents. The republic accepted in the autumn of 1941 one and a half million evacuated. Among them, 200 thousand children, half of whom were orphans.

Keywords: population, evacuation, children, orphanages, commission, trains, device, reception.

World War II had an effect on the fate of every family. The 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a special decision on the arrangement of evacuated citizens and assistance to families of military personnel. By a decision of the Central Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR of November 15, 1941, local party and Soviet organizations pledged to accept and arrange for the evacuated children to work and study, as well as to orphanages. Only in the second half of 1941 and the beginning of 1942, 976 orphanages with 107,223 pupils were evacuated.

Until October 1942, in Uzbekistan, 78 orphanages were placed in Uzbekistan and 43,000 evacuated children were accepted into Uzbekistan. Of these, 10,918 children were evacuated according to plan, 9 houses were placed in Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions. Pupils of the remaining 28 orphanages were distributed among the existing republican orphanages [1, p.75]

Eyewitnesses recall that for the prompt resolution of the children's issue, a central evacuation center was created, which included the directors of all the children's homes in the capital. Since October 1941, teachers, teachers of orphanages, and pediatricians have been constantly on duty at the station in order to promptly receive all arriving and staying children, each of whom had their own history scorched by the war.

In all regions, cities and districts of the republic, special commissions were set up to receive and arrange evacuated citizens and orphanages. At enterprises, collective farms and state farms, numerous meetings and rallies of workers were held, the agenda of which was one question: the arrangement of evacuated citizens and orphanages.

In the first months after the outbreak of World War II, about 100 thousand children and 26 orphanages with 10 thousand children arrived in the Andijan region of the Uzbek SSR. In addition, 300 children from Poland arrived. In the Butakarin village council of Andijan region, the Montenegrin orphanage (189 children) was adopted, in the Aim region there were 4 orphanages with 270 children from Donbass, 850 children from Kuybyshev in the Chinabad, Pakhtaabad, Haldyvanbekok districts. On January 2, 1942, the Tashkent GK KP (b) Uz held a meeting of the female asset of the city, which adopted an appeal to all women of Uzbekistan to provide assistance to the front and broad public assistance to evacuated children. So, the meeting of the female act Andijan, which took place on January 11, 1942, made a special decision on the adoption of children who were evacuated from the temporarily occupied territory and lost their parents.

About 200 thousand children left without shelter and parents were adopted in Uzbekistan. In those years, 150-200 children exhausted by the war annually passed through the evacuation center at the Tashkent station. The former pupil of the Bobruisk orphanage, Vera Shestakova (V. M. Gavrilova), later recalled: "It is terrible to remember the way from Belarus. When one of the groups of kids was put in a car, fascist planes flew in. They dropped a bomb, or maybe a few. We fled from a terrible place. In Tashkent, at the station, we were fed a hot lunch for the first time in a long time and sent to Ferghana. Do not forget how the Ferghana met us. They handed out to us hot cakes, apricots, raisins, nuts, and they kindly spoke something in an unfamiliar language ... "[2, p.76]

Trains came from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kursk, Donetsk and a number of foreign cities. The capital of Uzbekistan received in those days 120 evacuated children of the Spanish Republicans. At that time, 20 orphanages from Poland arrived in Tashkent; in 1942 alone, 534 school-age children and 83 under 7 years old were taken up in Sherabad (Surkhandarya region). During the war years, about a million evacuated citizens of different nationalities arrived in the republic, including about 200 thousand children. They were provided with more than 135 thousand square meters. meters of living space, they were employed. Residents of Uzbekistan shared with them the last piece of bread, clothing, housing. More than 4,500 children were adopted by Uzbek families. The Shamakhmudov family adopted 14 orphans, H. Samadov - 13, F. Kasymova - 10. [3, p. 37]

More than 113 military hospitals were located in Uzbekistan, over which 750 enterprises, institutions, collective farms, and state farms patronized. In 1942 disabled people were registered, financial assistance was provided to them, most were employed. A special reception center was created in Tashkent, which in the first days of its operation accommodated 2,500 children, of which 98 children of German nationality arrived from Leningrad. They all found their home here, were surrounded by attention and care. Separate families and entire collectives took up children.

In 1942, an orphanage was also opened on the Pravda collective farm in the Kokand region, which provided shelter for about 50 orphans. In March of this year, 9 collective farms of the Kokand region - 108 children, workers of the Lenin district of Andijan region - 162, in the region - 120, Namangan region - 1300, Margilan - 93, Ferghana - 20, Samarkand - 16 children were brought up. In the Samarkand region, an orphanage was opened, which provided shelter for 1100 evacuated children. [4, p. 38]

In 1942, EG Samoilenko opened an orphanage in the city of Namangan, where 97 homeless children found shelter, where propaganda and cultural propaganda was conducted with them. In the districts of the Samarkand region, several such houses were opened, in which more than 100 children

found shelter. During the war years in Samarkand, at the reception centers for evacuated children, 1,131 children were left without any documents or accompanying questionnaires, 1,048 children were left without supervision, 83 children were lost, a total of 2,262 children were taken. [5, p. 89]

Thus, the population of the republic, showing humanism and compassion, supported the forcibly deported persons. The tolerant attitude of the Uzbek people during the war years had diverse manifestations.

References:

1. Saipova K.D. Tolerant attitude of the Uzbek people to the deported and evacuated. - Tashkent, 2018. - P.75.
2. Saipova K.D. Tolerant attitude of the Uzbek people to the deported and evacuated. - Tashkent, 2018. - P.76.
3. TsGA RUz. F.90. Op. 8. D.6117. l.37
4. TsGA RUz. F.90. Op. 8. D.6117. l. 38
5. TsGA RUz. F.90. Op. 8. D.6117. l.40

Umarov Muhammadkadir Shokirali, National University of Uzbekistan
Faculty of Social Sciences, 1st year student of philosophy

A THINKER - AHMAD AL-FARGANI

M.Umarov

Abstract: This article describes the activities of Al-Fargani. the author, based on published articles, made generalizing conclusions about the activities of this person.

Keywords: science, culture, view, civilization, development, progress.

Our people, who have always lived with good intentions and thinking, have made a great contribution to world development. Science and culture have long been developed in the territory of our country, which connects East and West, where great civilizations are connected. Especially in the Middle Ages, thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers emerged from our homeland, which testifies to the fact that Uzbekistan is the land of great scientists.

The contribution of thinkers born and raised on our planet to the development of world science has been recognized and studied for centuries. As the first President Islam Karimov said in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force": "The international community recognizes and acknowledges that our ancient and beautiful land is one of the cradles not only of the East, but also of world civilization.