

SCIENCE
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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

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№ 5/5 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

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Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari

nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

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Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

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Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalari oliy

kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalari oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

<i>Abdullaev Ulugʻbek Saydanovich</i> OʻRTA ASRLAR YOZMA MANBALARIDAGI ETNIK NOMLAR	10-14
<i>Shukurillayev Yunus Asrorovich</i> BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA CHEGARALARNI QOʻRIQLASH, QOROVULLIKNI OʻTASH VA XAVFSIZLIKNI TAʼMINLASH MASALALARI TAHLILI	15-19
<i>Rahmankulova Adolat Xushbakovna</i> ИСТОРИЯ ГРЕЧЕСКОЙ ДИАСПОРЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА: СПЕЦПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЦЫ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ЭМИГРАНТЫ	20-25
<i>Xusanov Xabibullo Hakimovich</i> OʻZBEKISTON MILLATLARARO MUNOSABATLARIDAGI ZIDDIYATLI VAZIYAT VA MILLIY MADANIY MARKAZLARNING TASHKIL QILINISHI VA UNING TARIXIY AHAMIYATI	26-30
<i>Toshov Kamoliddin, Xurramova Sabrina Abdurashidovna</i> THE PROBLEM OF CHILD NEGLECT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR	31-38
<i>Atamuratova Dilafruz Rashidovna</i> THE FORMATION OF THE PRESS OF THE KhPSR AND THE ESSENCE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN IT.....	39-42
<i>Nazirov Baxtiyor, Moʻminov Nodirbek Botir oʻgʻli</i> IMOMQULIXON DAVRI ASHTARXONIYLAR DAVLATINING IJTIMOIY-IQTISODIY VA HARBIY-SIYOSIY HAYOTI	43-48

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

<i>Исламтудинов Вадим</i> СОСТОЯНИЕ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ СНИЖЕНИЯ БЕДНОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН	49-54
<i>Melibaeva Gulxon Nazrullayevna</i> BENCHMARKING KICHIK INNOVATION BIZNESNING RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISHDA SAMARALI VOSITASI SIFATIDA.....	55-65
<i>Ульмас Ибрагимов</i> ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОЙ МОДЕЛИ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ.....	66-75

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

<i>Salomova Hakima Yusupovna</i> MEʼYOR KATEGORIYASINING BIOSFERANI ASRASHDAGI AMALIY AHAMIYATI	76-83
<i>Djumanioyozova Dilfuza, Ibraximova Dilorom</i> YURIDIK TAʼLIM VA YURIDIK KLINIKA FAOLIYATIDA AXLOQIY TARBIYA.....	84-90
<i>Djoʻraev Anvar Muxamadiyevich</i> IJTIMOIY BILISH DARAJALARINING MEZONLARI	91-96

<i>Каримова Гулчехра Самадовна</i> ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЗАДЕРЖКИ ПОЛОВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ У ПОДРОСТКОВ: МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНЫЙ СИНТЕЗ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ДАННЫХ И АНТРОПОЛОГО- ЭТИЧЕСКИХ.....	97-101
<i>Гайбуллаев Жавлон Шавкатович</i> ДЫХАНИЕ КАК ЗЕРКАЛО ДЕТСТВА: ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ ВЗГЛЯД НА РЕЦИДИВИРУЮЩИЕ РЕСПИРАТОРНЫЕ ИНФЕКЦИИ.....	102-105
<i>Yusupaliyev Orzimurod Odilovich</i> YOSHLAR TARBIYASIDA MILLIY QADRIYATLARNING AHAMIYATI.....	106-110
<i>Taylyakova Feruzaxon Sultanovna</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA OILAVIY BIZNESNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MUAMMOLARI.....	111-116
<i>Yusupova Ranoxon Tolibjonovna</i> TEXNIK TARAQQIYOT AXLOQIY-STRATEGIK RESURS SIFATIDA.....	117-120
<i>Yarashov Sarvar Norqul o'g'li</i> SHAXSNING SHAKLLANISHIGA AXLOQIY IDEALLAR VA JAMIYATDA MAVJUD QADRIYATLARNING TA'SIRI	121-125
<i>Shokirov Toxirjon, Maxmudov Shoxrux</i> ZARDUSHTIYLIK DININING VUJUDGA KELISHI VA UNDA MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT FALSAFASI	126-130
<i>Ахмедова Дилбар, Шавкатова Ширин</i> ПЕРВЫЕ ШАГИ В МИКРОМИРЕ: ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ РАЗМЫШЛЕНИЯ О ДИСБИОЗЕ И АЛЛЕРГИИ У МЛАДЕНЦЕВ.....	131-135
<i>Kurbanbaeva Ulbosin Jumag'aliyevna</i> EKOLOGIK TARBIYANING GUMANISTIK MOHIYATI.....	136-139
10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI	
<i>Muqumova Dilafruz</i> IRFONIY SAYRU SULUKNING JA'FAR MUHAMMAD TERMIZIY SHE'RIYATIDAGI MODERNISTIK TASVIRI VA TALQINI.....	140-147
<i>Xo'jamqulov Anvar, Tog'ayeva Shoxnoza</i> TAXAYYUL OLAMI TAHLILLARI.....	148-159
<i>Murodova Iroda, Khamidov Tokhirjon</i> ANALYSIS OF THE LINGUOCOGNITIVE ASPECT OF THE SEMANTICS OF METAPHORICAL INNOVATIONS	160-163
<i>Mamatova Feruza Maxammadovna</i> FENOMENOLOGIYA, FENOMEN VA ULARNING ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDAGI TALQINI	164-168
<i>Burxonova Gulmira Olimjon qizi</i> TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARDA SOTSIOMADANIY BIRLIKLAR SHAKLLANISHINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI VA TASNIFI	169-172
<i>Berdikulova Shaxnoza, Ruzmatova Gulnara</i> BOG'LOVCHILAR VA TINISH BELGILARINING PRAGMATIK KUCHI: O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARI MISOLIDA	173-177
<i>Musurmonova Barchinoy Hasan qizi</i> FORS MATNSHUNOSLIGI TARAQQIYOTINING TARIXIY ILDIZLARI.....	178-182

<i>Яркулова Фотима Усмановна</i> ОДНОРОДНЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ.....	183-186
<i>Jo'raqulova Rayhon Xolboyevna</i> O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA LEKSIK BIRLIKLAR OBRAZ VA RAMZLARNI YUZAGA KELTIRUVCHI VOSITALAR.....	187-190
<i>Musoeva Hayitgul Urokovna</i> THE LINGUO-STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORD "HEART" IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BASED ON THE NOVEL "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE".....	191-195
<i>Yuldasheva Kamola</i> SINXRON TARJIMA JARAYONIDA QO'LLANILADIGAN PSIXOFIZIOLOGIK STRATEGIYALAR.....	196-202
<i>Matkarimova Malika Oybek qizi</i> HOW TO TEACH ENGLISH USING SIMPLE SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS.....	203-206
<i>Kamola Hatamova</i> HUIJATCHILIK TARAQQIYOTINING ILMIY-NAZARIY ASOSLARI	207-210

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

<i>Uralov Sharof Urazaliyevich</i> PROBATSIIYA INSPEKTORLARIGA MA'MURIY BAYONNOMA TUZISH VAKOLATINI BERISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI VA AMALIY AHAMIYATI	211-216
<i>Mamatmurodov Farrux</i> METHODS OF RESOLVING DISPUTES ARISING FROM ISLAMIC FINANCE SERVICES. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE	217-222
<i>Муталипова Лола Фархадовна</i> СМАРТ-КОНТРАКТЫ И БЛОКЧЕЙН: ВЫЗОВЫ ДЛЯ ДОГОВОРНОГО ПРАВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН.....	223-234
<i>Нормуродова Азиза Азимжон кизи</i> ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ СЕКСУАЛЬНОГО НАСИЛИЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ .	235-241
<i>Abdullayeva Parvina Baxrilloyevna</i> RAQAMLI PLATFORMALARDAGI BANDLIKNI HUQUQIY TARTIBGA SOLISH	242-246

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

<i>Ismaylov Azerbay Saparniyazovich</i> RAQAMI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA QORAQALPOQ XALQ AN'ANALARIDAGI MAVJUD PEDAGOGIK USULLAR TRANSFORMATSIYASI.....	247-252
<i>Namozova Dilorom Tursunovna</i> MUSIQA TA'LIMIDA TALABALARDA IJODIY QOBILIYATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK MOHIYATI	253-261
<i>Давыдова Руфина Артуровна</i> РОЛЬ ГУМАННОЙ ПЕДАГОГИКИ В ПРЕОДОЛЕНИИ АГРЕССИИ И ОТЧУЖДЕНИЯ СРЕДИ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ	262-266
<i>Gaziev Baxromjon Valievich</i> OT SPORTIDA MALAKALI CHAVANDOZLARNI TAYYORLASH MUAMMOLARI	267-273

<i>Toshtemirova Mohichehra G'olibjon qizi</i> DIZAYN TA'LIMINING XALQARO TAJRIBASI: O'QUV DASTURLARI VA PEDAGOGIK YONDASHUVLAR TAHLILI.....	274-279
<i>Rakhmonova Dilnura Saidovna</i> TEXNIK OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TALABALARNING KREATIV FIKRLASHINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI: AMALIYOT VA TAJRIBA.....	280-286
<i>Yakubova Barno Baxtiyorovna</i> MUSTAQIL VA IJODIY ISHLASH FAOLIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA QARATILGAN MASHG'ULOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISH.....	287-290
<i>Rixsiboyev Behzod Alisherovich</i> IJTIMOIY BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA MADANIY PLYURALIZMNING O'RNI	291-295
<i>Islamova Moxichexra Bekmurzayevna</i> TALABLARNI TANQIDIY FIKRLASHGA UNDOVCHI O'QITUVCHI STRATEGIYALARI	296-301

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THE PROBLEM OF CHILD NEGLECT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Toshov Kamoliddin Tojinorovich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History,
Associate Professor Termez University of Economics and Service
E-mail: kamoliddin@bk.ru

Khurramova Sabrina Abdirashidovna,

student of Termez University of Economics and Service

Abstract. During the Second World War (1939–1945), the problem of child neglect and orphanhood became serious in many countries. The social and psychological consequences of child neglect during the war years were long-term. In the post-war years, much attention was paid to the rehabilitation and reintegration of children into society. The article studies the increase in child neglect in Uzbekistan during the Second World War, measures to prevent it and their practical significance, as well as the population's attitude to child neglect based on archival data.

Keywords: child rights, international child neglect, war years, neglected children, rear, evacuation of children, social sphere, orphanage, material assistance.

IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHI DAVRIDA BOLALARGA E'TIBORSIZLIK MUAMMOSI

Toshov Kamoliddin Tojinorovich

Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD),
Dotsent, Termiz Iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
E-pochta: kamoliddin@bk.ru

Xurramova Sabrina Abdurashidovna

Termiz Iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti talabasi
E-pochta: sabrina11@mail.ru

Annotatsiya. Ikkinchi jahon urushi (1939–1945) davomida ko'plab mamlakatlarda bolalar qarovsizligi va yetimlik muammosi jiddiy tus oldi. Urush yillarida bolalar qarovsizligining ijtimoiy va psixologik oqibatlari uzoq muddatli bo'ldi. Urushdan keyingi yillarda bolalarni reabilitatsiya qilish va jamiyatga qayta moslashtirishga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Maqolada Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonda bolalar qarovsizligining oshib borishi, uning oldini olishdagi chora-tadbirlar va ularning amaliy ahamiyati hamda aholining bolalar qarovsizligiga bo'lgan munosabatlari arxiv ma'lumotlari asosida o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: bola huquqlari, xalqaro bolalar qarovsizligi, urush yillari, qarovsiz bolalar, front orti, bolalar evakuatsiyasi, ijtimoiy soha, bolalar uyi, moddiy yordam.

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Introduction.

World War II (1939–1945) was one of the largest and most tragic military conflicts in human history, directly affecting the lives of millions of people. The war had serious consequences not only for the military, but also for civilians, especially children. As a result of

the death of fathers on the battlefields, mothers being forced into forced labor or killed in the massacres, many children were left orphaned and abandoned. In those years, child neglect rose to the level of a global problem, giving rise to complex issues such as poverty, hunger, violence, and child exploitation.

Today, in the context of ongoing wars and military conflicts, the issues of children's rights, their safety, and social protection remain relevant. Studying the experience of World War II, especially the analysis of the problems faced by children, is of great importance today in developing effective measures for human rights, the issue of orphans and the protection of children in war zones. In particular, issues related to modern hotbeds of war, the refugee problem and child exploitation make this topic relevant even today.

Literature review and methodology.

The issue of children, the future successors of humanity, has always been in the spotlight, and many reforms and measures have been implemented to ensure their decent lifestyle and a prosperous future.

According to the UN, in 2015, approximately 150 million children worldwide were living and working on the streets, and as a result, they were exposed to various forms of exploitation. Unaccompanied children become easy prey for fraudsters and traffickers, and live without access to education and health care [1]. According to data from 2021, there are around 11-18 million unaccompanied children in India, 1.55 million in the United States, 1.5 million in Egypt and Pakistan, and 1 million in the Philippines [2], which in turn is a problem that exists all over the world and historical evidence and experiences are important in eliminating it.

Today, the problem of child neglect has become one of the most global problems facing the general public, and in order to draw public attention to this issue and eliminate it, the UN has celebrated April 12 in 135 countries as the "International Day for the Elimination of Child Neglect" [3]. In some countries, including Austria, on the initiative of the "Jugend Eine Welt" society, January 31 has been widely celebrated as the "Day for the Elimination of Child Neglect" [2] every year since 2009. One of the main goals of this event is to draw public attention.

The UN, an international organization, has also made many efforts to protect children's rights and adopted the 1989 "Convention on the Rights of the Child" of great importance. In accordance with Articles 43-45, among other standards in the field of children's rights, the UN established a Committee on the Rights of the Child consisting of 10 experts elected for a term of 4 years (with the right to re-election) [4, B.9]. These experts defined the term abandoned child as "children who, due to reasons such as poverty and violence, have fled their families and have become homeless on the streets, mainly children who have fled their families and become abandoned children, children from low-income families, forcibly displaced to another area, and those affected by natural disasters and war" [1].

In the history of Uzbekistan, child neglect was formed during the colonial period, and until then, according to Uzbek customs and traditions, the problem of orphanhood, which was the main cause of child neglect, was eliminated by close relatives, leaving almost no opportunity for children to be left unattended and uncontrolled in society. Due to the youth of the Uzbek people and the formation of views on children based on commonality in clan, kinship ties, and even in neighborly relations, cases of leaving children out of attention and control were rare.

Discussion and results.

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, orphanages and labor colonies were overflowing with unattended and uncontrolled children, and it became necessary to open new ones. For this purpose, instead of labor colonies, labor educational colonies of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs were established, which included a vocational school, library, and school conditions [5, C.170].

Another reason for the increase in child neglect during World War II was the increase in the number of children running away from children's institutions. In 1945, the transport police of the USSR alone caught 28,861 children's homes and 17,871 escapees [6, C.82]. On January 23, 1942, the USSR Transport Police adopted Resolution No. 75 "On the placement of children left without parents". In 1941, the police caught 19,126, in 1942 - 35,219, and in the first quarter of 1943 - 13,548 abandoned children [7, V-44]. It was found that in orphanages No. 25-33-22-32 in Tashkent, 2 children slept in 1 bed, in orphanage No. 33, 150 grams of bread was given for breakfast, 100 grams of bread with soup water for lunch, and 150 grams of bread for dinner, raw water was consumed, and in orphanage No. 10 in Samarkand, unsuitable food made from dry tomato peels was given for lunch [7, V-45].

Of the 1,854 children brought to criminal responsibility in 1942 and the first quarter of 1943, most worked as market sellers and speculators. A commission was formed under the leadership of the republican, regional, district and city CPSU of the Uzbek SSR to combat neglect and lack of supervision of minors [7, V-47], consisting of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Council, the Central Council of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the CPSU of Education, the CPSU of Internal Affairs, the CPSU of Trade, the CPSU of Health, the Department of Labor Reserves, the prosecutor's office and other bodies. It was planned to create 30 branches of orphanages with a contingent of 4,500 people, and a labor colony for children with difficult upbringing with a capacity of 1,000 places [7, V-48].

From January 1, 1944 to March 15, the Tashkent City Department of the Internal Affairs Ministry detained 2,566 abandoned and unsupervised children from the street for violating public order, petty hooliganism, and illegal trade. The parents of 527 children were brought to administrative responsibility, and the parents of 2,044 children were warned. Among the children were children from poor families. For example, the father of 12-year-old R. Saidov, who was caught illegally buying candy and buns, was Makhmat Saidov, a member of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), born in 1900, with a salary of 1,000 rubles since 1930, and was held administratively liable twice. The father of 12-year-old Shleper David (121 schoolchildren), who was arrested for embezzlement, was Shleper Grigory, deputy director of the «Red Shoemaker». The father of 16-year-old Zelkin Lazar, who was arrested for stealing money and living on the streets, was Zelkin Matvey, the head of factory number 1. His father was a constructor of a penal colony, and 13-year-old Lishnevsky Alexander, who was caught selling tobacco, was also among those arrested. Among those arrested were children of local nationality, and Umarova Kumri (born in 1928) was arrested for selling mutton fat. His father, Umarov Tashkenboy, was the deputy head of the labor artel and a member of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), but forced the boy to work [8]. With the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, the evacuation of children's institutions in the eastern region near the front became an urgent problem, and in December 1941, 664 children's homes were evacuated. The USSR State Committee for Education was designated as the body responsible for the evacuation. In total,

1941-1942, a total of 976 orphanages with 197,223 children were evacuated throughout the USSR [9, C.57]. From November 1941 to May 1943, 32,024 children were accepted through children's evacuation centers, of which 10,145 were under 14 years old, 19,989 were 14-16 years old, 1,890 were over 16 years old, 10,565 were workers, 14,484 were employees, 6,975 were children from collective farms or families engaged in private activities, 30,109 were sent by rail, and the remaining small number were sent by the police, children's commissions, etc. 5,468 children were sent to orphanages through quarantine and reception centers, 10,683 children were sent to study, 5,858 children were sent to work, 1,270 children were sent to their parents, and 1,353 children left independently. 815 children were sent through evacuation centers with their parents. In 1941/42, many writers and scientists published and promoted poems, stories, and works calling for patronage. From January 15, 1942 to May 1, 1943, the Education authorities sent 3,618 children to family upbringing [10, V.91]. However, there were also many cases of children who were forcibly given back.

In 1941/42, 84 orphanages with 10,068 children were opened, in March 1943, 23 Polish orphanages with 1,995 children were brought, 34 new orphanages were opened and 4,150 children were placed. In 1943, 5,000 children were sent to the FZO and production. There were 14,046 children of front-line soldiers. In 1943, Namangan received 90 head of livestock, 10 tons of vegetables, 21 tons of grain, fuel, and 16,000 rubles in aid. In Bukhara, 1851 kg of grain, 4,200 rubles in money, 220 heads of livestock, in Kashkadarya, 20 heads of livestock, 20 tons of vegetables, 2.5 tons of grain, in Samarkand, 700 kg of grain, 8,580 kg of vegetables, 250 kg of fruit, 200 kg of rice, 450 kg of potatoes, 2,083 rubles of collective farms helped orphanages [11, V.21-24].

The amount of oil, flour, groats provided from the fund for the supply of orphanages was 25-30%, and sugar was 20-28%. Although it improved by the decision of the Uzbek SSR CPSU at the end of 1942, it deteriorated again in 1943 [10, V.97]. In Tashkent, children's canteens were able to provide 1,000 children with free meals per day [10, V.98].

In 1943, the Ministry of Health registered 723 children and placed 390 in orphanages and children's homes, 3 in foster care, and 300 in foster care, a total of 693 children. In terms of regions, 75 children were placed in orphanages and children's homes in Fergana, 44 in Namangan, 32 in Andijan, 3 in foster care, 91 in foster care, and 70 in guardianship, 103 in Bukhara, 96 in foster care, 10 in Surkhandarya, 2 in guardianship, 37 in Khorezm, and 5 in foster care [12, V.8-18].

In 1943, the Education Committee formed a list of 24,764 orphans in Tashkent, 1,043 in Tashkent region, 4,503 in Fergana, 1,691 in Namangan, 2,736 in Andijan, 4,582 in Bukhara, 306 in Surkhandarya, and 71 in Khorezm, totaling 39,696 children, and placed 20,573 in Tashkent region, 824 in Tashkent region, 3,184 in Fergana, 1,691 in Namangan, 2,736 in Andijan, 3,707 in Bukhara, 306 in Surkhandarya, and 71 in Khorezm, totaling 33,092 children. There were 9,289 Red Army partisan soldiers of the Patriotic War, children whose parents were lost during the German occupation, and 7,812 children were placed. 17,059 children were placed in orphanages and children's homes, 2,588 in foster care, 526 in foster care, 722 in guardianship, 114 in collective farms, state farms and production, 12,083 in FZO, artisanal and railway enterprises. The total number of children in foster care was 5,588, and 722 in guardianship [12, V.3-4].

On June 25, 1943, there were 27,051 children in 213 orphanages in the Uzbek SSR, 4,512 were given to production and education, 3,618 to patronage, 1,038 to their parents, and 1,771 children left for other reasons [10, V.91-A]. On January 1, 1944, the number of children in the orphanages of the Ministry of Education was 13,199 in the city, 12,001 in the countryside, 1,038 in the Polish orphanages in the city, 1,193 in the countryside [11, V.19].

In the social sphere, the issue of child neglect was partially implemented in an inactive manner, and one of the biggest problems was the lack of material resources, and the second biggest problem was the shortage of personnel. From this point of view, many problems were observed in the social sphere.

In order to eliminate child neglect, state bodies have taken appropriate measures in their field, and many commissions have been established on the initiative of the state, the main task of which is to deal with child neglect. In turn, these commissions have struggled with the issue of child neglect, which poses a social danger to society, to the extent possible, and have achieved partial success. However, many problems have also arisen due to the lack of a system of sufficient support for the commissions by the center. In practice, children's commissions have operated without the ability to completely eliminate child neglect.

Child neglect can be called the starting point of child crime in a certain sense. The majority of child crime during this period was committed by neglected children, who, in fact, committed it in order to save their lives in a difficult lifestyle. According to the conclusions of scientific research, child crime, in turn, arose due to the failure to create a decent lifestyle for children and the complete failure to meet their needs. Namely, although the legislative system on child crime is quite well developed, the lack of focus on its prevention has prevented a positive result.

The main force in combating child crime is the Internal Affairs bodies, and although they have established various institutions aimed at preventing child crime and covering children with existing problems in their upbringing, insufficient attention has been paid at the government level.

Child neglect has had its worst impact on social sector bodies, and the Ministry of Education, Health, and Social Security, as the bodies responsible for the education, health, and social protection of children, has not been able to fully fulfill its functional duties due to the lack of financial resources and qualified specialists. This, in turn, has led to children living a dangerous lifestyle in children's institutions and on the streets.

From October 1941 to October 1942, 192,000 rubles were spent on free meals for children in canteens, and 153,000 rubles were spent on milk and dairy products for infants and children in kindergartens [13, C.758].

On November 25, 1941, the Uzbek government established the Central Children's Evacuation Department in Tashkent. N.P. Kraft was the first head, and after a year of work, A.I. Avdiyeva replaced him [14, C.5].

During World War II, Uzbekistan accepted the evacuation of more than a million people, or more than 200,000 children, and placed 4,500 orphans with families [15, C.152].

The Ministry of Education also introduced a paid form of patronage in 1942, and it was determined that out of 20,000 children, 3,600 would be given free patronage and 400 would be paid patronage. Paid patronage, which was paid 130-65 rubles per month depending on the family, was 50-75% cheaper than keeping them in an orphanage. It was also determined that

the Ministry of Education would transfer 200 teenagers and 40 children of academic years to paid patronage, and in total, 320 children would be given 130 rubles per month in 1942, and 320 children would be given 65 rubles per month in 1942, and the total amount would be 745,800 rubles per year [16].

Vera Shestakova reported in her memoirs that when they were evacuated to Tashkent, they were met at the train station and given hot food, washed in a bathhouse and given sanitary treatment, and when they came out of the bathhouse, many Uzbek women placed large bowls of jiyda, apricots, and magiz on their heads, and sent them to Fergana and placed them in an orphanage [17, C.16]. In 1941–1942, high-ranking officials such as the Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party A. Abdurakhmonov, Secretary of the Uzbek CPSU (b) N. Lomakin, Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party S. Rodichev, and Deputy Head of the Internal Affairs Committee I. Gagin accepted the evacuated children into their families [17, C.28].

In November 1942, 86 applications for adoption were submitted to the Tashkent orphanage, and a total of 4,672 children were adopted in Tashkent that month [18: C-19]. The childless Shoahmad and Bahri Shomahmudov family, who were childless, took in a total of 22 evacuated children, 4 of whom were reunited with their parents, 4 died of various illnesses, and the remaining 14 grew up in this family [18, C-28]. After Khamid Samatov from Kattakurgan went to war and returned wounded in 1944, he was moved by the tragic fate of children at the front and began to take in abandoned children. When he married in 1945, he had 13 children. Fatima Kasimova from the Khazar village of Samarkand adopted 10 children in addition to her own 6 children [18, C-44].

Although many practical initiatives were taken by the state and representatives of the population to eliminate child neglect, due to insufficient attention from the Center, it remained impossible to eliminate the problem until the end of World War II.

Three state orphanages were organized under the Ministry of Education, and from 1940, 4 rubles 35 kopecks were established for each child, as well as maintenance [19]. In 1940, there were 350 children in the Ordzhonokhidze orphanage for the deaf, 115 in the Tashkent orphanage for the blind, and 120 in the Chingeldi village institution for children with difficult upbringing [20, V.13]. The problem increased due to the low salaries of the orphanages, as good staff did not work. Children from the Urgut children's town rioted, expelled the educational and technical staff, and killed a guard [20, V.16]. Children in the Zamin orphanage were regularly beaten, and a case of indecent assault on girls was revealed in orphanage No. 34 in Tashkent [20, V.17].

From October 1941 to October 1942, 192,000 rubles were spent on free meals for children in canteens, and 153,000 rubles were spent on milk and dairy products for nursing and kindergarten children in kindergartens [13, C.758].

According to Resolution No. 452 of the UzSSR Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR of April 23 - May 5, 1941, children aged 8-12 years old were assigned to tutors, and those over 12 years old to masters, 50% of the workshop income was to be spent on improving the life of the institution, 15-20% of the product income was to be collected in a deposit in the name of the child, and the Labor Reserves Department of the UzSSR Central Committee was to allocate 1,500 places for the Education Workers' Union in regional, district factories, plants, educational, railway, and vocational schools. 2,075 children over 14 years old were distributed [21]. In 1944, 1,659 children out of a total of 9,168 children

over 12 years old were recruited to 53 workshops, 18% of which were over 12 years old. In 1942, the children's address desk collected information on more than 50,000 children, 4,672 parents applied, 460 children were returned to their parents, and more than 4,700 were wanted. The number of children in foster care reached 26,000 [10, V.92].

On March 9, 1945, the resolution of the UzSSR CPSU "On strengthening the fight against neglect, neglect and criminality of children" was adopted, and in accordance with its implementation, 1,439 children were admitted to orphanages in March and April [22, V.86].

Director of Samarkand Orphanage No. 22 10,000 rubles Director of Surkhandarya Orphanage No. 8 285,000 rubles Director of Shorchi Orphanage No. 5 75,000 rubles with severance pay, Director of Samarkand Karaqishlok Orphanage due to increased child mortality (32 children). In 1945, 247 children escaped from 15 orphanages in Surkhandarya, and 469 children from 30 orphanages in Namangan [22: V.90].

According to a letter from Yunusov, the head of the Statistics Department, to Moscow on March 7, 1946, in 1945, 46 orphanages were established in the Republic: 10 in the Tashkent region, 7 in Namangan, 7 in Samarkand, 7 in Bukhara, 6 in Kashkadarya, and 9 in other regions, a total of 46 orphanages were established, with an increase of 3,424 children [23].

It was only during the Soviet era that children's institutions were formed in Uzbekistan. According to Uzbek values, children were not strangers to them, but even adopted their neighbor's child as their own, even if he was an orphan, and provided him with material and spiritual nourishment. The activities of the institutions, which were new to the Uzbek people, were ineffective due to their poor financial situation.

Conclusions.

According to the results of the study, the following can be said in conclusion. World War II was one of the greatest catastrophes in human history, and its consequences were very serious not only for the military, but also for civilians, especially children. During the war years, millions of children were left orphaned or abandoned, became victims of hunger, disease and violence. Factors such as the death of their parents or forced labor, evacuation, repression and genocide in the occupied territories had a profound impact on the social and psychological lives of children. As a result of the war, children suffered not only physical, but also mental and spiritual shocks. Orphaned children were placed in various children's homes and orphanages, and some were forced to live in an environment of poverty and violence. Some children became victims of illegal trafficking and exploitation. Although states and international organizations have taken various measures to reduce child neglect and re-adapt them to the social environment, the severe consequences of the war have been felt for many years.

World War II was one of the most difficult periods in history from the point of view of the fate of children, and its lessons have not lost their relevance today. This experience allows us to deeply study the impact of war on children's lives and understand what measures the international community should take to prevent such tragedies in the future.

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scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).