

**EJLHSS**

ISSN : 3031-7347

<https://doi.org/10.61796/ejlhss.v1i8.829>

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFENSE FUND BY SCHOOLS OF KHORAZM REGION

**Allaberganov Sherali Yuldashevich**

The Urgench State University First Vice-Rector

for Youth Affairs and Spiritual-Educational Work, PhD

allaberganov.sherali7129@gmail.com

ORCID 0009-0003-8484-1332

*Received: Jun 22, 2024; Accepted: Jul 29, 2024; Published: Aug 10, 2024;*

**Abstract:** This article provides information about clothing, food, and money collected by residents of the republic, employees of the education system, and schoolchildren, to war-ravaged territories, to the front, and to create a defense fund. Since the beginning of the war in June 1941, the population that had not gone to the front was struggling with all their might, they worked diligently, providing food, clothing and housing to evacuated residents of the entire Soviet Union. Thanks to this, our people have become an example for the peoples of the whole world with their tolerance and hospitality.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, Khorezm, World War II, food, clothing, defense fund, education, school, students

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

### Introduction

With the beginning of the Second World War, in our republic, as in other regions, products were constantly sent to the inhabitants of war-torn regions and to the front. Sending such products has become widespread among the population, and even the collection of products for the defense fund has become a competition. All organizations, enterprises, educational institutions, collective farms, and state farms actively participated in such patriotic actions. One such organization was the schools in the educational system.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. During the Second World War, the contribution of Uzbeks to the defense fund was published in several scientific literatures and articles. They provided preliminary information about the products and funds collected by representatives of all sectors in the front and war-torn areas.

Although a separate study was not created in Uzbekistan during the Second World War, which revealed the contributions of the educational sector to the defense fund, in a certain sense, these issues and information are included in the three-volume *Узбекская ССР в годы Великой Отечественной войны (1941–1945)* (1981, 1983, 1985). The contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the victory over fascism (2020) and Uzbekistan during the Second World War (2021, 2022), volumes I and II of the books published by collective authors in the years of independence. A lot of new information was given about the contributions to the defense fund. In the Khorezm region, the contribution of schools to the defense fund is given in M. Matniyozov's book, *The History of Khorezm*, although it is brief. Also, in the article, archival documents about contributions to the defense fund, funds, and food collected by schoolchildren and institutions of the educational system of the region were analyzed.

### Methods

The methodological basis of the research is the principle of objectivity and historicity. The statistical

method was also used in the analysis of the data in the article.

## Result and Discussion

318 schools were operating in the Khorezm region during the 1941–1942, 1942–1943, 1943–1944 academic years, and 320 during the 1944–1945 academic years. From July 1941 to March 25, 1942, active students of the secondary school named after Stalin in the city of Urganch took an active part in collecting gifts for the heroic children of Leningrad. In 3 days, they collected 670 soums in cash, a lot of eggs, chickens, dry fruits, and other food [1].

From the beginning of the war to February 15, 1942, schools in Urganch district sent a total of 48 parcels. In particular, Maxim Gorky School sent 11 parcels, Stalin School 8 parcels, Krupsky School 12 parcels, and Sverdlov School 18 parcels. Until May 25, 1942, in these four schools, 1 felt boot, 15 leathers, 13 kilograms of 300 gr wool, 96 jackets and trousers, 163 pairs of gloves and socks, 107 pairs of waistcoats, 40 hats, 691 other items, 94 kg of products, 31,452 bonds, and 14,933.5 soums of money were sent. 3 agitation points and 45 agitator teachers worked on collecting these products.

Competitions on collecting products for the defense fund were held among all schools in the region. The school named after M. Gorky in Urganch district competed with the school named after Stalin in the same district, and the students and teachers of the school named after M. Gorky collected more products. Including 1 piece of leather, 8 kilograms of wool, 16 sweaters and trousers, 54 gloves and socks, 34 waistcoats, 9 hats, 134 other items, 55 kilograms of food, and 2,000 bonds from the school named after Maxim Gorky. , agitation and agitator points were also organized, and 30 agitator teachers and 1 agitation point were organized.

School named after Stalin 6 coats, 5 kg of 400 g wool, 20 jackets and trousers, 18 pairs of gloves and socks, 6 pairs of waistcoats, 18 hats, 125 grass, 39 kilograms of food, 312 bonds, 14933 5 soums of money, 1 agit point where 12 teachers worked.

In the competition between Krupsky and Sverdlov schools in Urganch district, the Krupsky school won. 1 felt boots, 8 coats, 41 sweaters and trousers, 56 gloves and socks, 66 pairs of waistcoats, 11 hats, 258 other items, 1300 bonds to the Krupsky school defense fund, 1300 bonds, 3 people at 1 agitation point, and in Sverdlov school, 19 jackets and trousers, 35 pairs of gloves and trousers, 1 pair of waistcoats, 2 hats, 174 other items, and 16140 bonds were delivered [2].

Pupils of Kuybyshev incomplete secondary school in Urganch district Urokenbog village council, inspired by the letter of skilled fighter Ota Matchanov, together with their teachers, collected money from 30–40 soums to send a parcel to the unit where brave fighters are serving. Various things were bought for 750 soums collected for the parcel, and those things were sent as a parcel with a letter addressed to the fighter [3].

On the initiative of the students of Okhunboboyev elementary school, iron and steel, bottles, and other things were collected for the front. During the weekend, O. Bobojonova, K. Bobojonova, and O. Matyusupov collected 10-15 kilograms of iron and 10 bottles and handed them over to the school management. In addition, each of them gave 15 soums for the defense of the motherland [4].

The following products were sent to the active army under the education department of Khiva district, Khorezm region: 75 skins; the price of each skin was 10 soums; a total of 75 skins worth 750 soums were given. There are 30 fufaykas, one for 54 soums; the total price is 1620 soums; 11 pairs of cotton pants cost 54 soums; the total price is 594 soums; There are 11 blankets; the price is 45 soums; the total price is 495 soums. The price of a warm shirt is 54 pieces, or 30 soums, for a total of 1620 soums. The price of one short coat is 150 soums. 40 kg of wool cost 10 to 400 soums per kilogram. 34 meters of various goods, 10 soums per meter, total 340 soums. 25 scarves, overcoats, and chalvors cost 40 soums, for a total of 1000 soums. The money transferred from one day's work amounted to 31,792 soums and 57 tinyas. Bonds and bonds given to the defense fund amount to 42,000 soums; cash given for clothing is 12,000 soums; various parcels are 40 pieces; each parcel contains products worth 100 soums; and the total price of the parcels is 4,000 soums. The price of 15 headphones ranges from 30 to 450 soums. The price of 20 gloves was between 10 and 250 soums. A total of 97,461 soums and 57 tinyas worth of products were sent by the Khiva education department [5].

From the beginning of the war to February 15, 1942, there were 20 warm clothes and parcels handed

over to the Red Army by the educational department of the Shavat district. 11 schools in Shavat district did not send parcels at all. From warm clothes, 5 felt boots, 6 coats, 6.5 kilograms of wool, 23 cotton sweaters and trousers, 45 pairs of gloves and socks, 68 pairs of waistcoats, 34 hats, 45 other things, 380 kilograms of food, 1474 bonds, and 980 soums of money, 34 teachers worked at the agitation point. Shavat district schools competed with Koshkopir district schools [6].

On the initiative of the leadership of Strelkov secondary school in the center of Shavot district, a military cabinet was established at the school. The military cabinet was equipped with weapons of war: rifles, grenades, hand machine guns, and other things. Schoolchildren actively participate in military exercises [7].

Gurlan district competed with Mangit district to collect products for the defense fund, and from the beginning of the war to February 15, 1942, 14 parcels were sent to schools in Gurlan district. Jumaniyazov, the director of the Unified School in the district, and Ismailov, the director of the Pushkin School, never collected anything for the defense fund during this period. In total, the following products were collected from the district for the defense fund: 2 kilograms of wool, 39 cotton jackets and trousers, 21 pairs of gloves and socks, 44 pairs of waistcoats, 1 hat, 9 other items, 189 kilograms of food, 89455 bonds, 28,164 soums, 86 tiyin money, and 14 agitators were teachers [8].

Approving the initiatives started by the students of Gurlan district, work was started to help build a tank column in the name of "Pioneer of Uzbekistan" [9]. The teachers of the Kirov school in the district collected 1,239 soums for the tank column construction fund named after the People's Teacher [10].

Warm clothes and parcels handed over to the Red Army by the education department of Mangyit district until February 23, 1942: 74 pieces of sweaters, 61 pieces of cotton trousers, 29 pieces of shirts, 10 pieces of trousers, 2 pieces of hats, 500 pieces of clothing, 28032 pieces of money, 7 blankets, 20 pages, 61.5 kilograms of rice, 16 chickens, 338 eggs, and 261 kilograms of wheat were sent.

The money and things given to the defense fund by school teachers in Yangariq district until February 15, 1942 are as follows: 18 parcels, 5 warm clothes, 300 cotton trousers, 4 trousers, 22 undershirts, 15 cotton puffer (guppy), 12 cotton trousers, 9 black leather, 4 suits, 9 pairs of gloves, 12 trousers, 3 kilograms of wool, 18 pairs of socks, 88596 loans, and 4 days of work for the defense fund every month for those who gave their rights [11].

Students of the school were active in collecting agricultural products under the guidance of their teachers. More than 20,000 students joined brigades in the collective farm fields of our region, worked selflessly in grain and cotton fields under the leadership of their teachers, and conducted political agitation among collective farmers [12].

Teachers in Khanka district have allocated their three days' salary (6274 soums) to send gifts to the soldiers of the Red Army in action. The teachers of Stalin School became an example by handing over 573 soums. Members of the "Communist" collective farm in Sarapayon village council collected 1000 soums in cash, 150 kilograms of peas, and 10 kilograms of butter. Boltayev, the secretary of the Kolkhoz Komsomol organization, and M. Rakhmanova each handed over 30 eggs. The members of the "Sotsializm" collective farm sent 1,500 soums; the "Mehnatkash" collective farm sent 1,000 soums and 100 kilograms of johor [13].

Pupils of "Kurilish" school, Katta Jirmiz village, Khanka district, donated 200 eggs, 3 chickens, and 750 soums in cash for clothes to the heroic children of Leningrad. The director of the school, Comrade A. Kurbanov, handed over 100 soums in cash and a chicken.

A large amount of food products and 600 soums in cash were collected for the people of Leningrad in the school named Kuybyshev, Urganch district, Urynobog village [14].

## Conclusion

With the beginning of the war, everyone began collecting products for the defense fund. It was manifested as a patriotic movement, and students, together with teachers in schools, were not left out of this movement.

Relief was provided to the liberated areas of the Khorezm region, such as the cultivation of grain, vegetables, and other crops in excess of the plan. In general, in 1942, there were 260

hectares of such arable land in the region. In a short period of time, 44 heads of livestock and grain harvests from 53 hectares of land were received from collective farmers in the Khiva region alone.

By the end of 1943, 130 horses, 201 oxen, 1446 sheep, and 795400 kilograms of grain products were sent from the Khorezm region to the liberated regions. In the following years, this support became more extensive.

Thus, all Uzbeks, including Khorezm workers, made a worthy contribution to providing aid to the evacuated population and territories liberated from enemies during the war years, and showed high feelings of friendship, patriotism, and brotherhood. Victory over fascism was achieved by all the people of the former Soviet Union, with their joint efforts.

## References

- [1]. The Truth of Khorezm, May 30, 1942, No. 123 (4131)
- [2]. State archive of the Khorezm region, Fund 9, List 2, Volume 44, Page 65.
- [3]. The Truth of Khorezm, December 30, 1942, No. 301 (4309)
- [4]. The Truth of Khorezm, April 29, 1942, No. 101 (4109)
- [5]. State archive of Khorezm region, Fund 9, List 2, Volume 44, Page 58.
- [6]. In the same place. Page 71.
- [7]. The Truth of Khorezm, April 14, 1942, No. 88 (4096)
- [8]. State archive of Khorezm region, Fund 9, List 2, Volume 44, Page 72.
- [9]. Khorezm truth, June 14, 1942, page136 (4144)
- [10]. The Truth of Khorezm, October 1, 1942, No. 227 (4235)
- [11]. In that place. Page 74.
- [12]. The Truth of Khorezm, September 1, 1942, No. 201 (4209)
- [13]. The Truth of Khorezm, April 11, 1942, No. 86 (4094)
- [14]. Khorezm truth, June 10, 1942, page132 (4140)