

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 07 Volume: 111

Published: 28.07.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



Farhod Abdiraimovich Usmanov

Chirchik Pedagogical University

Doctoral student, Department of History

Republic of Uzbekistan

farhod.usmanov.1988@mail.ru

HOMELESSNESS OF CHILDREN IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Abstract: *In the modern world community, homelessness of children poses a serious threat to humanity. In order for every nation to be able to build a great future, it must first of all be able to give a worthy education and upbringing to the young people who are its future masters. A state capable of providing young people with a decent lifestyle and education will lay the foundation for their great future.*

Various changes and events in different periods of human history have led to the neglect of children and the exclusion of parents from the care of the state. In particular, after the 1917 revolution in Uzbekistan, child homelessness increased as a global social threat, mainly due to children in the central regions of Russia. This article provides information about the history of homeless children in Uzbekistan.

Key words: *homeless children, patronage, minority, orphanage, children's receptions, children's institutions, guardianship.*

Language: English

Citation: Usmanov, F. A. (2022). Homelessness of children in Uzbekistan and its theoretical foundations. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (111), 177-181.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-111-23> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.07.111.23>

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction

After 1917, the colonial states, including Uzbekistan, began to hope and believe in independence, and political activity began. However, as a result of the political maneuvers of the Soviets, dependence was abandoned and the expected changes in the social life of the population did not occur. Moreover, various reforms carried out by the Soviets without much thought adversely affected the standard of living of the population and aggravated the situation.

In such a situation, the standard of living of the population has significantly decreased, the ability to educate and take care of their children has deteriorated. As a result, children remain outside parental control and become street children, homeless children or street children. Due to the fact that these street children have become a common occurrence in the daily life of the population, and the negative consequences of the emergency have become

apparent, the authorities have taken appropriate measures.

Literature Review and Methodology of Research

When writing this scientific article, the principles of historicity and objectivity, historical and comparative, analysis, synthesis, chronological methods are widely used.

Created in the Soviet period from 1917 to 1991 by K. Fozilkhodzhaev, A. Almatinskaya, A. Avdeeva, A. A. Chernyshev, A. I. Ostrovsky, A. Khalikov, G. Maryanovsky, P. I. Lyublinsky, M. I. Levitan, V.I. Kufayev, L.M. Vasilevsky and many scientists[1-11] and A.N.Rasulov, A.A.Ermetov, M.G.Rakhmatov, N.A.Rezhabboev, H.K.Yuldashev, F.Atabaev, A.A.Golovanov and many other scientists created after 1991 [12-19] their scientific works contain information and statistical reports on some aspects of homelessness, delinquency and delinquency among children and minors.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

In these works, individual aspects of the subject are explored as a separate topic. In particular, A. N. Rasulov showed the famine of 1917-1924, its causes, the negative impact on the life of the population, and in this process the courageous sacrifices of the Uzbek people in relation to the evacuated children[20].

The dissertation of M. Rakhmatov analyzes the features of the famine in Uzbekistan in 1917-1924, its causes, the problems of famine in the Fergana and Samarkand regions, the activities of the Commission to Combat Famine [21], In his dissertation, N. A. Rezhabboev analyzed the food problems in Turkestan in 1917-1924, the food reform carried out by the Bolsheviks, the activities of the Soviet government to overcome the food shortage, and the introduced criteria for food distribution[22]. A.A. Yermetov also provided information on the direct responsibility of the police for the neglect of children in 1925-1991, the efforts of law enforcement officers in this topic[23].

Results and Discussion

Today, street children are one of the most global problems facing the world community, and the United Nations celebrates April 12 as the International Day for the Elimination of Child Abuse in 135 countries. [24]. In some countries, including Austria, January 31 has been celebrated annually as "Homeless Day" since 2009 at the initiative of the Jugend Eine Welt Society[25].

The United Nations has also made significant efforts to protect the rights of the child, and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child is of paramount importance and in accordance with Articles 43-45, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, consisting of 10 experts, has been established. The experts shall be elected by the States Parties to the Convention for a term of 4 years (with the right of re-election), taking into account the fair geographical distribution and the general legal system[26]. The term neglected child has been defined by these experts as "children who have fled the family for reasons such as poverty and violence and have become homeless on the streets." It was also emphasized that "mainly children who have run away from their families and become child homelessness are children from low-income families who have been forcibly relocated to other areas and who have suffered from natural and war disasters." [27]

1917-1945 Child homeless or neglect in Uzbekistan was formed on the basis of various causes and factors. Imperialist wars of 1914-1919, civil war of 1918-1920, poverty and famine of the Volga region of 1921 [28], various failed reforms, the arrival of foreign children in Uzbekistan, economic and cultural reforms have led to various levels of problems formed among the population, increasing the neglect of children in the local population.

More than 2 million Russian citizens were killed and nearly 10 million wounded in World War I, and

2.5 million homeless children were formed in the country. health authorities and various community workers. Representatives of various fields have put forward theories such as child abandonment, financial need, lack of upbringing, and poor mental health of young children based on their work on child neglect. According to the classification of neglected children, they are divided into groups such as orphans, helpless children, abandoned children, vulnerable children, refugee children, children of famine, children who are victims of military operations [30].

During the Russian Empire, living standards declined and various famines occurred. The Great Famine of 1921–1923 was the largest. By the end of 1921, the famine in the RSFSR numbered 37,210,000 [32], 900,000 people had been relocated to fertile areas, and at least another 600,000 had left there independently. The presence of children among these displaced people and their struggle to survive alone without adequate conditions has led to a real sense of neglect. The general social status of neglected children in the RSFSR in 1921 was 70% working, peasant, 20% self-sufficient and 10% of other strata of the family [34].

Material assistance in the prevention of neglect of children brought from starving areas is a measure to prevent primary neglect. As of November 22, 1921, 15,731 people were taken out of starving areas, of which 6,778 were children. Regular weekly and monthly hunger strikes were organized: 108,811,507 rubles in Ferghana, 14,490,032 rubles in Andijan, and 17,769,935 rubles in Samarkand. etc[35]. After 1921, 2,740 children were admitted to the Syrdarya region, 4,000 were admitted to the Samarkand region, in addition, 1,776 children were admitted individually in Samarkand, 278 children in Kattakurgan, 687 children in Jizzakh were covered by children's institutions[36], while while in Turkestan there were 387,018 representatives of the hunger statistics on 07/01/1923, in fact more than 500,000 people who were in the spring of 1922 in the village of Arivan, Kokand district, 12,000 people out of 18,000 of the population were exterminated. On May 1, 1923, out of 23,000 people from the Volga region, 12,000 were really orphans and half-orphans, 525,668 from the representatives of the famine, 42,000 were taken under the care of oyo MK, 8,000 from the representatives of the famine[38].

In the RSFSR, as a result of the Civil War and foreign military intervention, about 4 million neglected, uncontrolled children were formed[39], by the autumn of 1921 the total number of starving children reached 5 million 798 thousand[40]. Turkestan embraced a total of more than 500,000 of their parts[41]. A.N. According to Rasulov, in the areas of the Central Famine of 1921-1923, eating of children by parents, that is, cannibalism, also formed, two cases in the Samara province and one case in Tatarstan were recorded as examples[42].

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

1921 in the RSFSR, the main process in the fight against child neglect, if in famine countries to save children from death, 1922 is the method of struggle to eliminate the consequences of hunger and thereby re-educate children, find parents, switch to the upbringing of Topshire work. In 1923, in turn, the identification of neglected children and their pedagogical, psychological and other characteristics began to take place on educational grounds[43]. For this purpose, In 1924, Zinoviev, chairman of the Turkestan Society for Helping Children, made a special appeal to the population to solve the problem of child neglect[44].

The fact that child neglect affects the whole of society has also contributed to the development of scientific research on this issue. The theory put forward by N. K. Krupskaya, P. P. Bolonsky, N. N. Iordansky and other scientists of the RSFSR that the factor of neglect of children is associated with mental retardation quickly led to mass starvation, epidemics, the First World War, the Civil War and social problems. for example [45]. Z. Linina, who published the book "Homeless Child" in 1926, notes in her work that the spread of capitalism was also the cause of child neglect. In his opinion, capitalism, in turn, made it common for various economic reforms to increase the value of money over the value of a person, leaving children hungry or not helping them when they need help [46]. As a result, he lived in the Caucasus. After the whites shot his father, an acquaintance of his mother went home to Tbilisi (Georgia), where his mother died of typhoid fever[47], with 600 homeless children living in an abandoned place in Tashkent according to their own laws[48].

Orphans left without parents who arrived in Uzbekistan are forbidden to send them by decision of the Central Reevacuation, caused by the absence of recipients. In 1924, there were 3,000 such children in the orphanages of the Pedagogical Academy, 4,000 in nurseries, markets and vocals, 2,000 in a total of 9,000 children who were employed in various temporary jobs. The reason for the need to feed and help them without waking up again on cold winter days is the increased costs.[49].

1925 According to A. Puchkova (the person responsible for childcare), there were 150 children left without care in Samarkand, 600 in Khorezm, 200 in Ferghana, 1,340 in Tashkent, 100 in Zarafshan, and the rest of the regions did not provide information[50].

Children on the street can be divided into two broad categories. The first category is children who come to the street on their own, who have not yet entered the criminal street and spend their lives on the street in a snowstorm, and the second category are criminal or so-called prone children, which account for most of 99%. The second group fled, no matter how many children were sent home, the kidnappers on the street were engaged in violence. The educators of the education system did not have the strength to bring

them back to education. During the reporting period, 72 neglected children were returned to the land and 1,170 rubles, 41 kopecks were financed. Parents of children were found by relatives and provided assistance to local authorities during the flood[51].

1924/25 for child care and legislation 3,279 children, peasant children 1,581, children from working families 583, children from working families 292, children from a Hunarmand family 573, children of free professions 345 people, depending on age 4-7 young people 208, 8-11 young people 505, 12-13 young people 1,624, young people aged 14-16 719, Russians by nationality 1,774, by nationality 21, Tatars 491, Armenians 62, Uzbeks 290, Germans 42, Poles 33, Greeks 8, Kyrgyz 458, Iranians 61, Moldovans 39, of which 827 people from the countries of the Turkish nation, 2442 from other countries filled out the questionnaire. 2,685 orphans, 448 half-orphans, whose parents are unknown, where they were 146 people. Of the children in foster care 450, 50 in foster care, 335 for work, 380 children were sent home and returned to an orphanage 380, 150 to orphanages 880, 880 to orphanages in Spain, 5 to an orphanage in Krupsk, 300 to an orphanage house in Krupsk (220 boys, 80 girls), 225 in the nursery[52].

The spread of neglected children aggravated the violation of their rights, and they exploited 15-year-old Zakir Kurmakaev (neglected) for 2 years for free [53], as they were exploited by hard-working gangster owners [54]. Among the neglected children of this period were "Whose toffee?", "On the street", "Whose cigarette?", "Poor children", "Hot bun", "Give", "Whose water?" Popular songs like[55].

The cause or elimination of child homelessness depended primarily on material support, and the Soviet government further complicated the situation by shifting social problems onto the shoulders of the territorial authorities. Funding was very scarce: 486 children in 7 children's institutions in Samarkand, 80 in Muslim orphanages in the remaining 4 districts and 70 in Orphanage No. 2[56], only 950 rubles were collected from voluntary donations, and the only source of income was 13,108.82 rubles from the lottery[57]. In Tashkent 1748, Tashkent region 427, Mirzachul region 163, in total 2338 homeless children are covered by children's institutions, and in Tashkent there were 600 more homeless children. In winter, they multiplied even more, going from the garden, the parks to the tea house, to the market or to the shelter from snow and rain, stuffed outside into the oven, and some lying in impossible garbage cans. They spent their money on cannabis or similar drugs, alcohol and gambling at night[58].

Also during World War II, child neglect was in a very bad state. In the Surkhandarya region, 4 orphanages in 1944 numbered 360 contingents, and in the second half of 1945, 15 orphanages were planned for 2070 children. Orphanages in Termez, Baysun, Sariosi and Sherabad districts are in poor medical

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

condition, while orphanages in Termez 7-14, Baysun 1-16 and Sherabad 10 are very dirty, with skin and other diseases. In the 1st quarter of 1945, 2883 kg of animal fat was given to orphanages instead of 5080 kg, and in April-May, instead of 2580 kg, 1282 kg of animal fat were given, and in this order everything was smaller [59]. 15 orphanages for 2070 children are provided with 85 beds, tapchans, 126 tables, chairs, 138 benches, 14 bedside tables, 18 lockers. There were not enough clothes for boys for 1,000 people, and orphanages No. 16 in Baysun and No. 10 in Sherabad lacked ties, kitchen utensils and crockery[60].

In Tashkent in 1944 there were 2006 cases of homeless children, 32 deaths, in 1945 916 cases and 17 deaths. This was due to poor food supply, poor working conditions and poor living conditions: 162 children fled from orphanages in Tashkent in 1944 and 170 in the third quarter of 1945. [61] 241 children ran away from home. For 9 months, 36 children ran away from orphanage No. 3 [62]. This is a clear indication of the causes of child neglect during this period.

Conclusion

Homelessness of children has become a global problem today, and the world community is taking

many measures to address and prevent it. The actions taken by the United Nations on this issue and by the legislature confirm our point of view.

With the establishment of Soviet power and the strengthening of their influence on the life of the country, the problem of homeless children, along with social problems, became more complicated. Various influences and reasons, in turn, increased the number of street children and had a negative impact on the life of the population. Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- homelessness of children remains a global problem in the last century and today;
- Various reforms of the Soviet era, including the land and water reform, the food allocation and others, reduced the standard of living without changing it;
- Children's homelessness in the central regions of Russia filled up the foreign land of Uzbekistan under the pretext of a union state, as a result of which the population had to self-sacrifice for the sake of the homeless, despite the difficult living conditions;
- Insufficient financial support from the Soviets, the inefficient operation of childcare facilities, and insufficient support for guardianship and patronage systems also contributed to the growth of child homelessness.

References:

1. Fozilxodjaye, K. (1991). *Uzbekistan hosted children*. (p.56). Tashkent.
2. Almatinskaya, A., & Avdeyeva, A. (1971). *The light of our eyes*. Tashkent.
3. Chernishev, A.A. (1975). *Juvenile delinquency and measures to combat it in the USSR*. Tashkent.
4. Ostrovskiy, A.I. (1973). *Repetition as a factor causing juvenile delinquency and measures to combat it*. Diss. can. ped. sciences. Tashkent.
5. Xalikov, A. (1975). *Responsibility for sexual crimes against minors (according to the material of the Uzbek SSR)*. Diss. can. jys. sciences.- Tashkent.
6. Maryanovskiy, G. (1988). *Book of fate*. Tashkent: G.Gulyam.
7. Lyublinskiy, P.I. (1923). *Fight against crime*. Moscow: Kozitsiy.
8. Levitana, M.I. (1925). *Homeless. Sociology. Gen. Practice work*. Moscow: New Moscow.
9. Kufayev, V.I. (1924). *Fight against juvenile delinquency*. Moscow: New Moscow.
10. Vasilevskiy, L.M. (1924). *Calvary child*. Leningrad: Book.
11. Vasilevskiy, L.M. (1923). *Children's "crime" and children's court*. Tver: October 1923.
12. Rasulov, A.N. (1993). *Relations between the peoples of Turkestan and the Volga, the Urals (1917 - 1924)*. Tashkent: University.
13. Rasulov, A.N. (2011). *Tolerance of the people of Turkestan*. Tashkent: New edition.
14. Yermetov, A.A. (2018). *Activity of law-enforcement bodies of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent, Monograph.
15. Rakhmatov, M.G. (2019). *The famine in Turkestan and its consequences (1917-1924)*. Hist.scien. phil. doc. (PhD) diss.- Tashkent.
16. Rejabboyev, N.A. (2020). *Food policy of the Soviet government in Turkestan and its consequences (1917-1924)*. Hist.scien. phil. doc. (PhD) autoref, Tashkent.
17. Yuldashev, X.K. (1995). *Management of the process of socio-pedagogical prevention of juvenile delinquency in the system of public education*. Diss. can. ped. sciences.- Tashkent.
18. Atabayev, F. (1993). *Organizational and pedagogical foundations of the work of the receiver of the distributor for the prevention of*

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- offenses among minors. Diss. can. ped. sciences.-Tashkent.
19. Kulaxmetov, A.B. (1997). *Termination of a criminal case with the transfer of materials for consideration by the commission on juvenile affairs*. Diss. can. jys. sciences.-Tashkent.
 20. Golovanov, A.A. (1992). *The peasantry of Uzbekistan: the evolution of the social situation in 1917 - 1937*. Tashkent: Scientific.
 21. Rasulov, A.N. (1924). *Relations between the peoples of Turkestan and the Volga, the Urals (1917 - 1924)*. (p.115). Tashkent: University.
 22. Rakhmatov, M.G. (2019). *The famine in Turkestan and its consequences (1917-1924)*. Hist.scien. phil. doc. (PhD) diss. (p.177). Tashkent.
 23. Rejabboyev, N.A. (2020). *Food policy of the Soviet government in Turkestan and its consequences (1917-1924)*. Hist.scien. phil. doc. (PhD) autoref. (p.49). Tashkent.
 24. Yermetov, A.A. (2018). *Activity of law-enforcement bodies of Uzbekistan*. (pp.66-67). Tashkent, Monograph.
 25. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://konsulmir.com/mezhdunarodnyj-den-besprizornyx-detej/>
 26. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://rus.team/holidays/den-besprizornykh-detej-v-avstrii>
 27. Umirzakov, B.A. (2019). *Criminological characteristics and prevention of juvenile delinquency: Study guide*. (p.9). Tashkent: Akademiya.
 28. (1201). Retrieved from <https://news.un.org/ru/story/2015/04/1261201>
 29. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 95-foundation, 1-inventory, 531-case, 5-page*.
 30. Shaxova, E.S. (2008). *Formation and development of state policy in the field of combating homelessness 1917 - 1941 (on the materials of the Kursk region)*. Diss. can. histr. sciences. (p.24). Kursk.
 31. Lyublinskiy, P.I. (1923). *Fight against crime*. (p.57). Moscow: Kozitsiy.
 32. Axmetova, M.A. (2018). *Reflection of the famine theme of the 1920s in Tatar literature*. Diss. can. philol. sciences. (p.18). Kazan`.
 33. (1921). "Izvestiya", 09 December 1921.
 34. Rasulov, A.N. (1924). *Relations between the peoples of Turkestan and the Volga, the Urals (1917 - 1924)*. (p.113). Tashkent: University.
 35. Slavko, A.A. (2009). *Dynamics of the number of homeless children in Russia (1920 - 1940)*. Proceedings of the Samara Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences. №6, (p.161).
 36. (1921). "Izvestiya", 18 December 1921.
 37. (1921). "Izvestiya", 26 December 1921.
 38. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 17-foundation, 1-inventory, 368-case, 104-page*.
 39. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 17-foundation, 1-inventory, 368-case, 137-page*.
 40. Rasulov, A.N. (2011). *Tolerance of the people of Turkestan*. (p.15). Tashkent: New edition.
 41. Rasulov, A.N. (2011). *Tolerance of the people of Turkestan*. (p.22). Tashkent: New edition.
 42. Rasulov, A.N. (2011). *Tolerance of the people of Turkestan*. (p.132). Tashkent: New edition.
 43. Rasulov, A.N. (2011). *Tolerance of the people of Turkestan*. (p.29). Tashkent: New edition.
 44. Kalinin, A.D. (1924). *Organization of homeless children*. Materials of the 1st Moscow conference on the fight against homelessness. The fight against homelessness. (p.111). Moscow.
 45. (1878). *National archives of Uzbekistan 34-foundation, 1-inventory, 1878-case, 69-page*.
 46. Slavko, A.A. (2010). The concept of combating child homelessness in Russian historiography of the 1920s. *Vestnik ISPU*, №1, p.2.
 47. Zenzinov, V. (1929). *Homeless*. (p.97). Paris: Modern Notes.
 48. Zenzinov, V. (1929). *Homeless*. (p.133). Paris: Modern Notes.
 49. Zenzinov, V. (1929). *Homeless*. (p.160). Paris: Modern Notes.
 50. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 34-foundation, 1-inventory, 1878-case, 66-page*.
 51. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 86-foundation, 1-inventory, 2581-case, 77-page*.
 52. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 1-inventory, 95-case, 47-page*.
 53. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 1-inventory, 95-case, 163-page*.
 54. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 34-foundation, 1-inventory, 1850-case, 58-page*.
 55. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 34-foundation, 1-inventory, 1873-case, 120-page*.
 56. Galkin, A. (1926). *Songs of homeless children*. (p.38). Moscow: Balanovsk.
 57. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 86-foundation, 1-inventory, 2581-case, 22-page*.
 58. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 86-foundation, 1-inventory, 2581-case, 21-page*.
 59. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 1-inventory, 95-case, 48-page*.
 60. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 5-inventory, 4604-case, 14-page*.
 61. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 5-inventory, 4604-case, 15-page*.
 62. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 5-inventory, 4604-case, 65-page*.
 63. (n.d.). *National archives of Uzbekistan 94-foundation, 5-inventory, 4604-case, 66-page*.