

ISSUES OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOR INVOLVEMENT OF DISABLED WORLD WAR II VICTIMS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article discusses the issues of social protection and employment of disabled people of World War II using the example of Uzbekistan. It analyzes the procedures for assigning benefits by disability groups, the legal significance of the pension certificate, and forms of material assistance provided by the state. It also extensively examines the system of retraining, employment, and social benefits for disabled people. Based on practical experience in the Kashkadarya region, mechanisms for supporting disabled people and their families are highlighted. The study reveals the economic and moral significance of the system of employing disabled people in ensuring the stability of society during the war.	World War II, disabled people of war, social protection, pension certificate, material assistance, employment, retraining courses, state policy, Kashkadarya region, social stability.

Introduction

During the Second World War, millions of people lost their lives or their health at the front. In particular, military personnel injured and disabled at the front became a category of society requiring special attention in the post-war period. Their material and social support was formed as one of the priority areas of state policy. The practice of dividing them into different groups according to the causes and degree of disability, assigning benefits through pension certificates, and providing various material assistance and benefits was established. At the same time, the issues of attracting disabled people to work, retraining them in their profession, and integrating them into social life also occupied an important place in state policy.

Main Part:

During World War II, people who were injured and disabled at the front were recognized by the state as a special category and social support measures were introduced for them. The procedure for assigning benefits and material assistance to war invalids was clearly defined in law. For example, according to the resolutions of the SNK of 1940 and June 5, 1941, people who were injured, suffered contusions, or lost their ability to work due to illness during military service were included in the state pension system as disabled people[1]. In order to support them, the state introduced various types of material assistance mechanisms depending on the causes and degree of disability. First of all, the practice of categorization according to the causes of disability was introduced:

- 1) Those who became disabled as a result of injury, contusion, or illness during the performance of official duties in the process of combat.
- 2) Those who became disabled through non-service circumstances, i.e. accidents, diseases not related to service[2].

On this basis, groups I, II and III of disability were determined. State assistance was also allocated depending on these groups:

The amount of the allowance for disabled people of group I was set at 150 rubles.

Disabled people of group II received from 90 to 120 rubles per month (depending on the situation).

For disabled people of group III, assistance was set at 50 to 75 percent of the salary.

If the family lost its breadwinner, their children and relatives who were unable to work were also provided with benefits by the state. At the same time, priority was given to those who became disabled while performing their official duties, and their benefits were set higher.

Thus, during the war, the cause and severity of disability directly affected the amount of material assistance provided by the state. This system served as one of the important means of social protection of families left behind the front and ensuring stability in society. During the Second World War, a special official document - the "Pension Certificate" - became important in the assignment of benefits to disabled military personnel. This certificate was issued with a special inscription "Disabled person of the Second World War" and officially confirmed the right to receive benefits.

This document ensured that each disabled person was registered through local military commissariats or social security bodies. Thus, the process of assigning benefits was carried out in a centralized and legal manner.

Since 1943, the system of social assistance to the disabled has been expanded. In addition to pensions and material assistance, the state has introduced various benefits for their families: exemption from housing payments, taxes, and child education payments. Also, the employment of family members of military personnel in need of assistance and the employment of able-bodied members has become an important task.

The issue of employment of war invalids has become a priority of state policy. Since 1942, special courses and retraining institutions have been established, as a result of which thousands of disabled people have been trained in various professions and placed in work. Employment has not only brought economic benefits, but also has become important for the integration of disabled people into social life. For example, by the end of 1942, more than 2,800 disabled people have been employed in Mordovia alone. At the same time, the number of prosthetic manufacturing enterprises increased, and by 1943, hundreds of thousands of disabled people were provided with the necessary prostheses.

In the post-war years, the state also attached great importance to the policy of social support for the disabled. Since 1946, their pensions have been doubled, special benefits for people with disabilities and assistance in housing construction have been expanded. Labor boarding schools have also been established, where disabled people were not only engaged in labor activities, but also received full social protection from the state[3].

Thus, in 1941–1945, social protection and employment of war invalids occupied an important place in state policy. This system was important not only economically, but also morally, and proved to be an important factor in ensuring the country's social stability during the war years, as well as contributing to victory at the front.

During and after World War II, the population behind the front lines, in particular the families of war veterans in the Kashkadarya region, were provided with material assistance by the state. In 1945–1946, the state allocated jobs for disabled people returning from the war in the region, and separate brigades were created in most collective farms.

By the resolution of the USSR Council of People's Commissars of March 8, 1944, a system of granting benefits and providing material assistance to the families of military personnel was introduced. In Kashkadarya, assistance was provided to more than 1,200 families of war veterans in 1945[4].

Conclusion

Thus, the issue of social protection of disabled people of World War II became one of the main directions of state policy during the war and after it. By assigning pensions and material assistance, providing housing and tax benefits, and supporting the families of disabled people, the state sought to improve their living standards. In addition, through retraining and employment of disabled people, their reintegration into society was ensured. This system not only strengthened economic stability, but also played an important role in raising the morale of the population during the war years, establishing social justice and solidarity. A number of works were carried out in this direction in the Uzbek SSR, in particular in the Kashkadarya region, and the war participants and their families were regularly supported by the state.

References:

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