



HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE ESSENCE OF THE CONFLICTING POLICY OF THE SOVIET ERA ON WOMEN'S ISSUES IN THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Nilufar Djuraeva

Head of the Department of History of Uzbekistan, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Uzbek State University of World Languages, Uzbekistan

Alok Kumar

Professor, PhD in Political Science, Delhi University, India

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Uzbekistan, state, society, women, reforms, Soviet policy, Soviet Union, historiography.

Received: 02.11.2024

Accepted: 07.11.2024

Published: 12.11.2024

Abstract: In this article, it is emphasised that the study of the treatment of women in the history of Uzbekistan and the nature and evolution of the women's movement, women's organisations and the state of the women's movement in the present period is of urgent importance from the point of view of historiography. It is the comparative analysis of the state policy regarding the treatment of women during the period of the former Soviet Union and the years of independence that allows us to understand the colonial nature of the Soviet policy fully. The article analyses the historiography of the topic.

INTRODUCTION

O'zbekiston tarixida sovet davridagi xotin-qizlarga munosabat va ayollar harakati mohiyatini, evolyusiyasini, xotin-qizlar tashkilotlari hamda hozirgi davrdagi ayollar harakati holatini o'rganish tarixshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Aynan sobiq Ittifoq davri va mustaqillik yillaridagi xotin-qizlarga munosabat masalasidagi davlat siyosatining qiyosiy tahlili sovetlar siyosatining mustamlakachilik mohiyatini to'la anglash imkonini beradi.

METHODS

In this article, the historiography of the essence of the conflicting policy on women's issues of the Soviet era in the history of Uzbekistan was scientifically analyzed using the generally accepted research methods of scientificity, objectivity, historicity, and comparative analysis.

RESULTS

It is appropriate to analyze the sources related to the researched topic by dividing them into the following groups:

The first group: historical documents, archival data stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan;

Second group: works of activists of the women's movement;

The third group: includes periodical press materials.

In the first group, the Turkish Ministry of National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzMA), the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan Soviet Autonomous Republic (fund R-17), the People's Commissar of Education of the Turkestan Soviet Autonomous Republic (fund R-34), the Central Executive Committee of the UzSSR (R-86 fund), the People's Commissar of Education of the UzSSR (R-94 fund), the Council of the Trade Union Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (R-737 -fund) documents stored in the funds were studied.

In the second group, the articles and pamphlets of the activists of the women's movement on the issue of expanding the participation of local women in society, "liberating" them, and involving them in social development were scientifically analyzed. In these sources, the involvement of local women in socio-political, economic and cultural life is highlighted from a one-sided, classist point of view and served the political goals of the Soviet government. Later, the leaders of the national people were also involved in the issues related to the research of this problem. In their articles and lectures, the Soviet government's policy towards women was positively evaluated, and the national, religious and traditional values that were formed over the centuries and became their lifestyle and spiritual image, characteristic of Uzbek women, were condemned as "superstitions". was humiliated because it was against the interests of the communist ideology.

In particular, a responsible party worker who was forced to serve the interests of the monopolistic communist ideology of the Soviet one-man power, worked with the times, sometimes had to take the path of compromise and capitulation, and worked without departing from the line drawn by the center. , that is, in the work of A. Ikramov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the UzKP, entitled "The issue of women in Uzbekistan", we read the following words: "Women should strive to join the ranks of the party. They completely destroy the old, rotten life, create new conditions for themselves, introduce new customs into life, the Communist Party is calling us to do this, the question of throwing off the veil is the beginning of a huge, long and difficult task. , only". At the same time, on October 7, 1927, Akmal Ikramov gave a speech at the meeting of All-Uzbek women's workers and expressed the following thoughts about the "successes" during the "Attack" movement: in March-May 1927, 100,000 women threw off their veils. 200 family circles were formed. There are 120 schools for the completion of illiteracy, which include 5 thousand women. 5,202 women, i.e. 24.8 percent of people's representatives, took part in the re-election of people's representatives[1].

And about the fact that these numbers were obtained by methods of intimidation, intimidation, punishment, oppression without considering the socio-spiritual condition of the people, religious-spiritual factors, and caused many victims. nothing is said. A. Ikramov also criticizes the reliance of some party and government representatives on the clergy during the "Attack" period, saying that "our army is mainly made up of soldiers, the poor, and the middle class." At the same time, many people do not understand that the "Attack" movement is a long-term process, that it is necessary to carry it out gradually on the basis of a plan. states that it consists of "administrative-command" [2]. Because the sad outcome of the movement that started with campaigning and continued with administrative-commanding was evidenced by this.

Another national figure, F. Khojayev, at the Second Congress of the Soviets of the Republic held on March 30, 1927, accused the religious people of attacking "Soviet culture" and called the struggle for culture the struggle for women's freedom. At the same time, women's freedom is of "significant economic importance", "women's full use of production opportunities is hindered by their closedness, illiteracy,

and the fact that their limbs are tied to religious traditions due to household customs. "is taking place" and criticizes their "almost no participation in the construction of a socialist state"[3]. As you can see, F. Khojayev also expressed an opinion in line with the times. Although not in practice, he was ideologically sympathetic to the "Group of 18", which was opposed to the colonial policy based on "socialist experiments" conducted by the Soviets with administrative-command methods. This group, which includes 18 responsible party and Soviet officials, hastily allowed the release of Uzbek women, administrative harassment, threats and fines. and with the help of the police, he opposed the cases of bringing women to meetings by force. They suggested taking into account the specific aspects of the country in the course of the reforms being carried out in the republic. However, they were opposed by a large group of communists and became victims of the Soviet policy of repression as "enemies of the people".

The periodical press, which is considered as the third group of sources, also analyzed the articles in magazines and newspapers containing information on the topic. In particular, in the articles published in the Soviet press in the early 1920s and 1930s of Soviet power, "Kommunistka" [4], "Rabotnitsa" [5], Vestnik Kommunisticheskoy Akademii [6], "Novyy Vostok" [7], "New Way" "[8] covers legislative activities on women's issues, activities of women's departments, increasing social activity of women, problems of women's education, issues of training female specialists[9].

They include S. Lyubimova, who was the head of the women's department of the Turkestan KP MQ in 1923-1926, one of the first organizers of the women's movement in the region, All-Union Bolsheviks KP MQ, E. Ross, E. Rachinskaya, J. Abidova, T. Shadieva, S. Khaldarova, Kh. Tillakhonova, M. Shamansurova, Kh. Tojjeva, T. Rustambekova, D. Kho'jaeva, B. Jalolova, S. Burnasheva and others in the party's work towards the "liberation" of women, articles about the importance of attracting women to artels, schools, and clubs and removing the burqa of thousands of women [10] were published. Also, since the main topic of these magazines is the fight against the burqa, one of the important tasks of "liberating women", even "Against Burqa and Chachvan" in "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper, and "From the courtroom" in "Yangi Yol" magazine. a separate column was established and propaganda was carried out through various articles. In particular, S. Kholdorova's way to strengthen the slogan "Attack" [11], J. Obidova's "Five-year struggle and liberation of working women" [12] are among them.

Also, it was published in 2017 based on the research of Zaynab Muhammad-Dost[13], and is kept in the library archive of Dr. Michael James Erdman, curator of the Turkish and Turkic language collections of the British Library, considered a monthly publication for women and girls in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan Four issues of the "New Way" magazine, published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, published in 1927 in the old Persian-Arabic script (volume 1, issues 11-12 and v The periodical press, which is considered as the third group of sources, also analyzed the articles in magazines and newspapers containing information on the The periodical press, which is considered as the third group of sources, also analyzed the articles in magazines and newspapers containing information on the topic. In particular, in the articles published in the Soviet press in the early 1920s and 1930s of Soviet power, "Kommunistka" [4], "Rabotnitsa" [5], Vestnik Kommunisticheskoy Akademii [6], "Novyy Vostok" [7], "New Way" "[8] covers legislative activities on women's issues, activities of women's departments, increasing social activity of women, problems of women's education, issues of training female specialists[9].

They include S. Lyubimova, who was the head of the women's department of the Turkestan KP MQ in 1923-1926, one of the first organizers of the women's movement in the region, All-Union Bolsheviks KP MQ, E. Ross, E. Rachinskaya, J. Abidova, T. Shadieva, S. Khaldarova, Kh. Tillakhonova, M. Shamansurova,

Kh. Tojjeva, T. Rustambekova, D. Kho'jaeva, B. Jalolova, S. Burnasheva and others in the party's work towards the "liberation" of women, articles about the importance of attracting women to artels, schools, and clubs and removing the burqa of thousands of women [10] were published. Also, since the main topic of these magazines is the fight against the burqa, one of the important tasks of "liberating women", even "Against Burqa and Chachvan" in "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper, and "From the courtroom" in "Yangi Yol" magazine. a separate column was established and propaganda was carried out through various articles. In particular, S. Kholdorova's way to strengthen the slogan "Attack" [11], J. Obidova's "Five-year struggle and liberation of working women" [12] are among them.

Also, it was published in 2017 based on the research of Zaynab Muhammad-Dost[13], and is kept in the library archive of Dr. Michael James Erdman, curator of the Turkish and Turkic language collections of the British Library, considered a monthly publication for women and girls in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan Four issues of the "New Way" magazine, published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, published in 1927 in the old Persian-Arabic script (volume 1, issues 11-12 and volume 2, issues 13-16, 4-7 and 9) [14] and the content of the photographs also provide information about the new Soviet way of life promoted among women[15].topic. In particular, in the articles published in the Soviet press in the early 1920s and 1930s of Soviet power, "Kommunistka" [4], "Rabotnitsa" [5], Vestnik Kommunisticheskoy Akademii [6], "Novyy Vostok" [7], "New Way" "[8] covers legislative activities on women's issues, activities of women's departments, increasing social activity of women, problems of women's education, issues of training female specialists[9].

They include S. Lyubimova, who was the head of the women's department of the Turkestan KP MQ in 1923-1926, one of the first organizers of the women's movement in the region, All-Union Bolsheviks KP MQ, E. Ross, E. Rachinskaya, J. Abidova, T. Shadieva, S. Khaldarova, Kh. Tillakhonova, M. Shamansurova, Kh. Tojjeva, T. Rustambekova, D. Kho'jaeva, B. Jalolova, S. Burnasheva and others in the party's work towards the "liberation" of women, articles about the importance of attracting women to artels, schools, and clubs and removing the burqa of thousands of women [10] were published. Also, since the main topic of these magazines is the fight against the burqa, one of the important tasks of "liberating women", even "Against Burqa and Chachvan" in "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper, and "From the courtroom" in "Yangi Yol" magazine. a separate column was established and propaganda was carried out through various articles. In particular, S. Kholdorova's way to strengthen the slogan "Attack" [11], J. Obidova's "Five-year struggle and liberation of working women" [12] are among them.

Also, it was published in 2017 based on the research of Zaynab Muhammad-Dost[13], and is kept in the library archive of Dr. Michael James Erdman, curator of the Turkish and Turkic language collections of the British Library, considered a monthly publication for women and girls in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan Four issues of the "New Way" magazine, published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, published in 1927 in the old Persian-Arabic script (volume 1, issues 11-12 and volume 2, issues 13-16, 4-7 and 9) [14] and the content of the photographs also provide information about the new Soviet way of life promoted among women[15].olome 2, issues 13-16, 4-7 and 9) [14] and the content of the photographs also provide information about the new Soviet way of life promoted among women[15].

The author writes: "Although the magazine was not used to inform women and girls about pedagogical innovations, it was intended to expand their worldview far beyond the traditional domestic sphere. The magazine featured articles about European women participating in unfeminine occupations, with photographs of smiling, bare-faced and bare-headed women operating machinery and doing formerly male-dominated jobs such as machine tooling, barrel lifting, and bricklaying. women engaged in this type are described" [16].

At the same time, Uzbek working women are presented in a special way. That is, "picture 15 shows a group of middle-aged Uzbek silk-weaving women, all but one of them had a headscarf, but none of them was using a machine," the researcher wrote.

In another picture, according to M. Erdman, young graduates in modern clothes are watching a scientific experiment, reflecting the spirit of hope for the future. The author writes about "expectations" because "the realities of Central Asian women were, of course, not as bright and progressive as Moscow and local Communist Party cadres put forward" [17].

It can be seen from the materials of the British Library that although the articles of the magazine "New Way" mainly promoted the Soviet policy on women's issues, they also contained educational materials aimed at expanding the worldview and knowledge of women. Also, although the articles embellished the truth, one can also see the desire to confirm the equality of women [18].

As a result of the "Attack" movement, the first female journalists emerged among local women. They are H. Muhamedova [19], R. Nosirova, R. Nazirova, Z. Ormonova and others [20]. In those years, one of the important links of cultural and educational work was the press. In 1922, pamphlets titled "Why did you become a communist?" and "Living artistic words of Turkestan workers" were published in Uzbek. The newspaper "New Way" began to be published, and in 1926 a monthly magazine was established under this name. The responsible editor of the magazine was S. Kholdorova[21]. Several other women were constantly busy in newspaper and magazine work. These are T. Murabova, N. Muslimova, sisters S. and Kh. Rahimova, etc. The literary section of the newspaper was led by M. Sobirova (Aydin), M. Allaviya and Kh. Tillakhonova [22].

However, by 1930, on the grounds that the "women's issue" had been resolved, and the activities of the women's sections were terminated by the decision of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) on January 5[23], "Communistka" was published in 1930 and "New Way" in 1934. " magazine was stopped. In the decision, it was noted that the tasks of the women's departments were transferred to the faction committee and its departments, and it was turned into a special sector[24]. Sectors are entrusted with the task of scientifically and practically strengthening the conclusion that the Soviet government and the Communist Party have "solved the women's issue". The responsibility for overall measures among women was transferred to the Commissions for the Improvement of Work and Life. There are more than 100 members of the commission from across the country, and they are far from being able to carry out the large amount of work entrusted to the commission. Therefore, in May 1930, the commissions were transformed into committees functioning as part of the union republican, regional, city and local executive committees, and in 1932 they were terminated as a body that had completed its task[26].

In fact, the reason for this process is the involvement of women in social production under the slogan of "economic liberation" by the Soviet authorities and the Communist Party, and by using their labor as cheap labor, turning it into the main productive force of society, achieving its goal, and socio-political It was in the growing dissatisfaction of the women, who were increasingly active, fighting for their rights, and the policy of the authoritarian regime towards them.

In general, the Soviet government and the Communist Party, using all forms and methods of the administrative-command system, tried to attract local women to the socio-political front, fill the ranks of the party from them, and achieve their supporters in the construction of the "new socialist society". As a result, the socio-political consciousness and activity of Uzbek women increased to a certain extent. An attempt was made to artificially spread the feelings of patriotism and nationalism inherent in the nature of Uzbek women to the territory called the Union, and the policy aimed at not forming their

political and legal consciousness is necessary for realizing the national identity and fighting for independence. ma did not allow the awakening of needs.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it should be said that the activation of women in social life in the period under study faced various difficulties and obstacles, it can be described as follows:

- the experience of women employed in production, their lack of professional qualifications, as a result of which they are paid low wages and forced to engage in manual labor;
- that women's work has not decreased even in the family economy;
- preserving the responsibility of boys and girls who are growing up in the family, that is, the attitude of girls towards women, they should be more obedient, bring them up in the spirit of forced performance of all household chores;
- the vitality of centuries-old traditions of oppression in the minds of men;
- setting the main goal of involving women in social production, while neglecting social issues;
- despite the adoption of many decisions and laws on motherhood and childhood protection, there is inconsistency in their practical application;
- it became clear that the problems in the social sphere were solved not only in connection with the direct demands of life, but mainly by administrative and command methods.

REFERENCES

1. Ikramov A. Women's Issue in Uzbekistan. Selected Works. V.1. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1972. – P.105 (- 532 p); Ikramov A. Report at the Expanded Meeting of Students of the Central Pedagogical Courses [1929]//Selected Works. V.2. – Tashkent, 1973. – P.96. (510 p); Ikromov A. Selected Works in 3 Volumes. — T.: Uzbekistan. T.3. – Tashkent, 1974. - 574 p.
2. Fayzulla Khodjaev. Selected Works. V.2. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1972. – P. 286.
3. "Djuraeva, N., Toliboeva, N., Babadjanova, N., & Bazarova, M. (2024). EFFECTIVENESS OF FUNDAMENTAL REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE. Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research Fundamentals, 4(05), 39-46.
4. The scientific journal Vestnik Kommunisticheskoy Akademii (Communist Academy Bulletin) was published from 1928 to October 1935 as an organ of the Communist Academy. Originally called the Bulletin of the Socialist Academy, the first issue was published in November 1922.
5. It was considered a periodical publication of the All-Union Scientific Association of Oriental Studies, founded in 1930, under the auspices of RKP(b). "New East" - dedicated to the study of the revolution in the countries of the East in the RSFSR/USSR in the 1920s.
6. In 1924-1934, it was the organ of the women's department of the UzKP (b)MQ, and it was published as a newspaper in 1924-1926. It was considered the pulpit of the "Attack" movement.
7. Djuraeva, N. D. (2024). ENSURING THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AT A NEW STAGE OF UZBEKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT. Journal of Social Research in Uzbekistan, 4(02), 85-90.
8. Alimova D. "Khujum" in the literature of the 20-30s and the tasks of social scientists in covering the women's issue in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistonda izhtimoiy fanlar, 1988. No. 7. – 45-52.
9. Shohobutdinova, D., Djuraeva, N., Tolipova, A., Muminova, M., & Yusupalieva, S. (2023). Aesthetic and linguistic characteristics of comedy in a foreign language. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 420, p. 10028). EDP Sciences.
10. New way, 1930. No. 1. – P. 3-5.

11. Master of International Relations of the University of Westminster in London, UK, independent analyst, employee of the research department of the Mergermarket business information service in London, journalist
12. Zaynab Muhammad Do'st. "Женский вопрос" в узбекских СМИ от 1920-х до 2020-х гг.// <https://www.caa-network.org/archives/19784>
13. In fact, the magazine "Yangi Yol" was published from 1924 to 1934 by the women's section of the UzKP (b)MQ, and was first published as a newspaper from 1924 to 1926// Alimova D. Women's Issue in Central Asia: History of Study and Modern Problems. – Tashkent: Fan, 1991. –P. 11.
14. Mavlonkulovich, K. K., & Djuraeva, N. ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.
15. Zaynab Muhammad Do'st. "Women's Issue" in Uzbek Media from the 1920s to the 2020s// <https://www.caa-network.org/archives/19784>
16. Zaynab Muhammad Do'st. "Women's Issue" in Uzbek Media from the 1920s to the 2020s// <https://www.caa-network.org/archives/19784> Мухбира Намроой қиймаланди// Янги йўл. 1929. №9. – Б.15.
17. Reporter Hamrooy was minced// New way. 1929. #9. – В.15.
18. New way. 1926 #7-8. - S.29.
19. S. Kholdorova is the first Uzbek woman to enter the Moscow Institute of Journalism. He graduated in 1929. Aminova R.Kh. October and the solution to the women's issue in Uzbekistan. – Т.: Fan. 1975. – P.332.
20. Aminova R.Kh. October and the solution to the women's issue in Uzbekistan. – Т.: Fan. 1975. В.71; Abdullaeva Y.A. Korakalpogiston hotin-kizlari... В.69.
21. Alimova D.A. Women's issue in Central Asia... – Tashkent: Fan, 1991. – P. 62. Abdullaeva Ya.A. Women of Karakalpakstan... – Tashkent: – P.69.
22. This commission was established on September 20, 1926 by the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR "to assist in the production and involvement of women belonging to culturally backward nations to the state apparatus, to cooperate with them, and to develop measures to ease their work" was created for the purpose.
23. Alimova D.A. The women's issue in Central Asia... -Т.: Fan. - P.63; Riesel F. Achievements and shortcomings in work among women // Party construction. 1935. №4. – В.19-24; Galperstein Ya. Women and personnel//National economy of Central Asia. 1930. №9-10. – P.36. .
24. Alimova D. The women's issue in Central Asia: history of study and modern problems. – Tashkent: Fan, 1991. – P.13.