The Place Of Women In The Development Of Industry Of Uzbekistan (1940-1980)

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Abstract: The article analyzes the role of women in the industrial development of Uzbekistan in the 1940-1980s using archival sources, historical literature and periodicals as well. Therefore, the work is showed the essence of the appeal was to mobilize women to work behind the scenes, replacing men. Since then, efforts have been made to educate women in the profession of men in enterprises and organizations throughout the country.

Index terms: Uzbekistan, women, industry, development, communist party, society, cooperation, labor force, economic base, national economy, industrial enterprises.

1. INTRODUCTION
It is well known that the central government of the former Soviet Union established Uzbekistan as an economic colony and a cheap raw material base for the “center”. The unofficial conclusion that “the problem of women was solved” in the Soviet Union is that the Soviet government and the Communist Party have been involved in social production under the motto of “economic emancipation”, turning them into the main productive force of society. It has made it possible. Wide involvement of local women in production was necessary, first of all, to strengthen the economic base of the totalitarian system. First and foremost, the main purpose of socialism is to develop its economy and to use it as a labor force for women and their involvement in social production. “In no other country in the world, except for socialist countries, the percentage of women working is not so high”[1, p.6]. No wonder that the female organism is inherently fragile, inability to perform heavy physical labor, and if this imbalance is disrupted, there will be severe social consequences. This was because the totalitarian regime was interested in the participation of women in production more than family, noting that complete freedom of women would not be possible without mass participation in production. Therefore, “economic independence is a key achievement in ensuring women’s equality in society” and “the main task of ensuring economic independence is to involve women in social work” [2].

2. METHODS
Involvement of women in industrial production, improvement of material and living conditions, leadership positions in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 20, 1938 (b) “On the work of women” (Women’s Affairs) Attention was drawn to the issues of recruitment. Women of the Republic have been regularly involved in the implementation of such decisions by the party and the government. The decision of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Communist Party of Uzbekistan, adopted in June 1940, states that “About the involvement of women in the consumer cooperative system in Uzbekistan” in the year their share in the total number of consumer cooperatives through the involvement of at least women and, above all, local women it was set as a priority to bring it to less than 35%. In December 1940 the number of women employed in the consumer cooperative in the republic was 8863, of which 3135 were women of indigenous origin. In addition, 482 of them are women-communists and 1208 are Komsomol girls. The purpose of the wider involvement of Communist and Komsomol women in social production was to fulfill the Communist Party's full political ambitions among women. Based on the decision of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Communist Party of Uzbekistan on June 9, 1940, the Council of the Komsomol-Youth Association of Uzbekistan (“On Measures to Involve Women in the Consumer Cooperation System in Uzbekistan”), made a special decision to apply for training courses. In order to enforce the decision, 1,500 women from the Komsomol Republic have completed their one-month courses, 225 have been sent to districts and villages, 22 to Tashkent, 227 to Samarkand, 525 to Ferghana, 300 to Bukhara, and 105 to Khorezm. Thus, a considerable number of workers in the economic sector, which played an important role in the construction of socialism, were supplemented by women of the local ethnicity. In the years of war against Germany, which began on June 22, 1941, the participation and weight of Uzbek women in the national economy grew to a remarkable level. They also took an active part in all sectors of the national economy and worked at the expense of men who went to the front. Thousands of women behind the Front bravely responded to the slogans in response to the slogans: “Everything is for the front!”, “Behind the front!”, “Just go ahead and move forward!” Since the second day of the war there have been thousands of rallies at all factories, neighborhoods and other public places in Tashkent, where the citizens are ready to defend their homeland, whether on the battlefield or at the workplace. On June 26, 1941, a thousand-thousand rally was held at the Tashkent Textile Complex, in which they declared their commitment. The slogan “Work for yourself and your friend in the front!” Is widespread in the city. On July 4, at the 15,000-strong rally of women in the October district of Tashkent, “Take the place of men in every situation! It says: ... Dear sisters! Let our husbands, brothers, brothers and sons take their place on the bench, in the combinator and on the field. “In particular, the appeal of housewife Oysha Yusupova to support behind the front calls many women to work hard to protect their homeland. Following these appeals and invitations, women from the capital began to submit applications to the city's party committees and government agencies for referral and employment. Only on June 22-26,
1,151 women in the city submitted applications to the front, and 7,508 women in October district submitted a request for employment” [3], [8].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In July 1941, the newspaper Pravda published an appeal to all the women of the USSR [4], [39]. The essence of the appeal was to mobilize women to work behind the scenes, replacing men. Since then, efforts have been made to educate women in the profession of men in enterprises and organizations throughout the country. As a result of the initiative of the Kolkhozchi factory in Samarkand to train women to work directly at the machine, 35 housewives were employed in the manufacture of knitting and grooming. Thus, the proportion of women in the industrial enterprises of the republic is increasing year by year. If in 1940 it was 34 percent, in 1942 it was 50 percent, and in 1943 it was 63 percent. On July 3, 1941, at a rally of thousands of laborers in Bukhara, women were called upon to take the place of men. One of the first Kagan railroad workers to join the call was 100 men, who were soon replaced by men and played a major role in keeping the railway running smoothly. The ranks of station duty officers, machinist women have expanded. By the end of 1941, more than 5,000 women in the region had machine tools. By 1943, 82% of industrial workers in the province were women [5], [331]. There are organized training courses for women in mass professions and short term training courses for industry and agriculture at MTS, 10-day seminars and training schools. As a result, during the three years of the war, 103,000 female workers were trained. They were involved in production that required heavy physical labor. In particular, 1,700 Uzbek women are employed in the Angren coalfield. In particular, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on February 13, 1942, the number of working women, teenagers and pensioners was increased. Mass mobilization of women in the profession of men has begun in the republic. In October 1941, 52.6% of the 2,624 workers working at the Tashselmash factory in Tashkent were female, and in November, 7620 women were trained at 42 industrial enterprises in Tashkent. If in 1940 women in the national industry were 34%, then by 1942, the Soviet government and the Communist Party made 54.9% of women [6], [75]. - Nine large industrial enterprises of the republic accounted for 63.5% of the workforce and played a crucial role in the national economy. On October 15, 1941, 42,000 industrial enterprises of Tashkent were hired by 11,000 workers, of whom 8,000 were women. Uzbek women, such as party activists J. Obidova and F. Yuldoshabayeva, have been active in recruiting women to industrial enterprises. However, the center was unsatisfied with the “minority” number of women of indigenous origin among industrialized personnel. Therefore, in accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR of February 13, 1942, the Plenum of the CC of the CPP (b) of the CPC (6) of March 6, 1944, considered the issue came out. As a result of these measures, in the beginning of 1945 over 4,000 Uzbek women were employed at their own factories in Tashkent [7], [2]. Of the 308 plants evacuated from the center to Central Asia during the war, 104 are in Uzbekistan; 55 enterprises were located in Tashkent and Tashkent region. One of the 55 industrial enterprises relocated to Tashkent is the Chkalov Aviation Plant, which has been relocated from Moscow, and has been in full operation for three months, thanks to its extensive organizational workforce. About 70% of the total workforce was newly recruited, of whom 362 were Uzbek women [8], [38]. The shortage of skilled workers as a result of the departure of skilled workers to the front has been compensated by training and training of newcomers, who have no experience or work experience, in a very short period of time. After the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in September 1941 to transfer arms to the city’s industrial enterprises, in 1942, 64 of the 137 existing businesses in the city went into production. Further development of military production depends on the introduction of new technologies and increasing labor productivity. Administrative and command-based management of state-owned enterprises, especially during the war years. The main task posed by the authorities was not to count on the available opportunities, but to work hard and to fulfill the plan, no matter how much physical and mental effort was spent on people. In the war years, efforts were also made to increase women’s production capacities by organizing competitions. In particular, Idrisova, a Tashkent textile worker, overstated the plan and was able to harvest 1 ton of cotton a month. The weaver, M.Nosirova, worked with 80 machine tools at the same time, with the excess of the plan, and A.Shumilova, an employee of the Volodarsky Andizhan Factory, with over 3 and 3.5 times the daily quota [9, p.38-41]. On May 30, 1942, an employee of Andizhan Engine Repair Plant A. Buanchina called his colleagues to increase production efficiency and exceeded the daily norm by 230-250%. Employees of the Andizhan Strommashina plant have also initiated an annual overuse of 2-2.3 times. At the plant “Tashselmash” G. Khalilova, H. Sharipova, Reshetnikova, Pushkareva from “Tashtram”, sisters Marufa, Mahnusa Gafurova from “Bolshevik” Art, and Nabirova, Agzamova from the Textile Combine fulfilled their daily norms by 200%. 1,233 women were employed by men. At the Tashelmsash plant alone, 230 women worked for the production of ammunition. In June 1945, by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, “For the hard work during the Great Patriotic War, established for the workers inside the front”, “1941-1945” medal was also awarded to women representatives of Tashkent. With such encouragement, artificially politically organized contests have led to the hard work of women. Even in post-war years, women faced the worst challenges. In the post-war period 1945-1949, the number of female employees in industrial enterprises in the country increased by 3.5 times at the Volodarsky factory in Andizhan and by 3 times at the Strommashina factory. During the first five years (1929-1933), about 18,000 new female employees were trained, while the share of industry in the Samarkand region increased from 7.1% in 1940 to 19.7% in 1948, including in industrial production. The number of women increased from 21.2 to 40.6 percent. In 1951, 78,500, or 7.4 percent, of the 105,400 working women were Uzbeks. There are 24 Uzbek women working at the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant and 14 in the Chirchik Selection Plant. Uzbek women in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers
of the UzSSR № 854 of April 14, 1953, “On Additional Measures for Involving Uzbek Women in Production” of the Ministry of Light Industry and Food of the UzSSR dated July 9, 1953, was widely involved in industrial production [10], [11]. By the beginning of 1955, 38% of the workers in Uzbekistan were women, and 47.5% in the local industry. Due to the competition, local women have made a turn in shaping the national proletariat, and the role of women in the industry has grown significantly. In 1956-1958 the share of women in the industrial production of the republic was 41-43%, and in the textile and textile industry - 60%. In 1958, 7,356 women in the country had technical background. However, the center was dissatisfied with the number of Uzbek women employed in the industry (17.4% of the total working-class population in large industrial enterprises of the republic were Uzbek women), which was a disadvantage in the involvement of women in industrial production. criticized. After that, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan pursued a policy to create conditions and opportunities for Uzbek women to study, improve their qualifications and become leaders in order to further increase their involvement in industrial production. As a result of measures taken by the Communist Party and Soviet organizations, in 1960 women made up 39% of the total workforce and workers in the republic, 40% in 1965, 41.5% in 1970, 42% in 1971 and 42% in 1977 [11], [1], reaching 43% in 1985. The new industrial centers are mainly focused on heavy industry sectors and lack of adequate attention to the development of women’s industries. As a result, women in Angren, Bekabad, Almalyk, Chirchik, and other cities were forced to work in heavy industry rather than in the light and food industries, which are specific to their organisms. It is well known that the 1970-1980s are known as periods of recession. Due to centralized planning policies of the Soviet authorities, strict control over production and distribution, extensive use of raw materials and natural resources, industrial production, its size and productivity, products quality and other key economic indicators worsened. There was no growth in the economy. That is why the Communist Party and Soviet authorities have taken steps to address industrial stagnation, boost women’s entrepreneurship, introduce the “socialist contest”, and set a model for “progressive, perverse” women. It also has a masked policy of showing the “heroes of labor” and promotion to the parliament. For example, among the women who worked in the industry in the 1960s and 1980s, they were M. Yuldasheva, D. Kulmatova, M. Juraeva, and Sholmuhamedova [12], [10]. Early successes in the Soviet Union due to competition were called “success”. In particular, one of the political speeches highlighted that light industrialists of the fifteenth year were “successful”. Of these, 15,000 completed their five-year mission in four years. 25 light industry people were paid, hard work, and low-wage, hard-working conditions posed enormous challenges for women. They are the main source of employment for more than half of the country’s population. In 1975, 46% of women in the industry were employed. Uzbek women made up 21.3% of them. Light industry, especially Uzbek women, has a significant share. In 1975, of every 1,000 women in the country, 210 were employed in the national economy. In addition to improving women’s skills, it is also important to free them from heavy physical work and harmful work, but by the mid-1980s, 145,000 jobs in the country did not meet occupational safety standards, with 112,500 women. heavy noise, dust and sparkling, They believed that the interests of the Soviet power and the Communist Party were in the best interests of the people. The engineers’ brigades, headed by communists Oybas Azamova and Masuda Raimova, were the first to join the Princess, and Zuhra Kadyrova’s brigade at Andizhan’s Electroapparat plant was an example for all. Zuhra Kadyrova was awarded the Order of Labor III for her diligence and initiative, was awarded the Medal for Honorary Work, the Badge of Socialist Competition and was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR [13], [13]. Leading spinners Valentina Ergasheva, Karomat Yakubbayeva, and Shoira Toshmatova have been working on more than 90 bench items in the fifteenth year, following their two-year assignments. There are also “shocking days” devoted to political holidays. The media regularly publishes articles covering the work of progressive women under the heading “Forge of the Tattoo”. In particular, the contest of Sanobar Muydinova, a seamstress in Andijan garment factory with Raykhon Sadykova, a worker at the N.Krupskaya sewing factory in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, has been widely covered in the press [14]. Zamira Saidhodzhaeva, an embroidery worker at the Andizhan knitwear industry, also moved ahead with her brigade and worked for 1974 for 1976, with Savyora Sultanova, a director of the Red Crescent sewing company, for four years instead of 5 million 766,000 soums. During the month, it was proudly announced in the press that additional products worth 6 million 19,000 soums were produced. Also, the winners of the Socialist Contest, organized in honor of the XXIV Congress of the Communist Party, seamstresses of the sewing company Red Crescent, Salima Lukmonova, a pop-up maker of the Trud Jenshtin artistic carpets factory in Samarkand, and the 27th tattoo maker. Shamsiya Ganiyeva, a maker of Kokand footwear factory Muhabbat Sohibova, weaver Karomat Yakubbayeva and others. They had to fulfill their obligations twice and even three times. This is how their activities are highly encouraged as “initiative”. For example, Salima Lukmonova has made 3638 atlas of suznxis for 80,000 soums. That was three and a half times more than the five-year plan. Such “socialist contests”, which required such hard work, were defined as “patriotism” and “initiative” [15]. It is stated in the documents of the XXV Congress of the party that the competitions should be “continuously enhanced by a five-year plan, aimed at premature fulfillment, less cost and better production”. In short, women-workers were compelled to work hard, win over the norm, and win without competition, as women’s participation in the competition was an assessment of their political consciousness. In fact, it was a disguised colonial policy that forced workers to work for the state. Working in low-paid, hard-working conditions posed enormous challenges for women. 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poorly lit, temperatures were unfavorable, and 43,800 women worked at night shifts [16]. The share of women engaged in manual labor in industry, construction and agriculture was much higher than the national average. The share of manual labor in the national industry was 35-36%, and among women - 42.5%. Therefore, women were required to seriously train qualified personnel and create adequate working conditions for them. Not only did they work in production, they also had family and household chores. In this regard, women had to reduce their working hours by 1-2 hours while maintaining the average wage. The work of Uzbek women with many children in the country in recent years is indicative of its high socioeconomic efficiency. That is why it is very important that women work at home, that is, focus on home-based work and give them the right to work part-time and part-time. For example, 46% of workers in the Margilan factory and 25% of the workers of the Kasansay combine are domestic women. In this way, tens of thousands of women in the country (mainly children) are involved in socially useful work. However, the Law “On individual labor activity”, adopted in the period under review, was not reflected in practice. That is, mothers with many children are poorly involved in home-based labor. In the late 1980s, employment of local women increased. During this time, Uzbekistan had more than 1,500 large businesses, employing millions of employees, and employing millions of workers. In particular, women make up the bulk of workers. The number of Uzbek women among workers and employees has almost doubled since the 1980s. They accounted for 77.1% of women working in agriculture. Unemployed rural women were at the bottom of the economic hierarchy. At the same time, the percentage of non-employed women in Uzbekistan was higher than the average in the former Soviet Union, and women living below the official minimum consumption level exceeded those in other Soviet republics in Uzbekistan.

4. CONCLUSION
We can conclude that the adopted laws and measures are aimed at encouraging women to take advantage of socially productive work and to make progress. Their lives, lives, and problems of their families were not given adequate attention. Soviet authorities, in the interests of the Communist Party, tried to use women labor as much as possible, by encouraging and coercing them. Women were largely regarded as means of production. The problem of a lack of manpower in the region, hindering the economic interests of the Soviet power and the Communist Party, has been addressed through the use of women's labor as a cheap labor force. Thus, the natural resources of Uzbekistan are effectively used. Because Soviet administrators were more interested in women's employment than in the family, the goal was to raise a whole new generation of women - men who can work equally with men in all spheres of public life. Uzbek women have been working hard and selflessly for their initiative and diligence, hard work and patriotism. However, this self-sacrifice was measured by the territory of the former Soviet Union, which was called the false homeland.

REFERENCES: