



Some Views On The History Of Daily Life Of Women In The Villages Of The Ferghana Valley (1946-1991)

Nargizakhon Odilovna Alimova

Doctor Of Philosophy In History, Ferghana State University, Ferghana Region, Republic Of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In this article has been analyzed of some views on the history of daily life of women in the villages of the Ferghana valley in 1946-1991 by the helping historical sources, archive materials and literatures as well. It shown that over the years of Soviet rule, the living conditions of women in Uzbekistan, especially in the villages of the Ferghana Valley, depended on family income (monthly wages). Involvement of women in social labor was considered an important issue not only in terms of production but also in terms of politics.

KEYWORDS

Rural area, village, women, Ferghana valley, social labor, daily life, society, population.

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to the human factor, especially the role of women in society. The ongoing economic reforms and social changes in the country are primarily aimed at improving the gender equality, material well-being and well-being of the population, including women [1]. The large-scale measures taken in this regard require an in-depth study of historical experience, drawing the necessary conclusions

from the lessons of the past, the priority of state interests over human interests and the analysis of its consequences. This has led to an increasing interest of researchers in various fields, including historians, in studying the transformational processes that take place in the daily lives of women in society.

METHODS

In particular, it allows us to analyze the changes and living conditions of people, especially women, during the Soviet era, the gap between the general situation in the Union and the situation in Uzbekistan, as well as an objective coverage of the social landscape of certain years. After all, ordinary life not only reveals the daily lives of the people of a particular nation or region, but also helps to identify the causes and consequences of transformational processes that affect the lifestyle and life of the average person.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Over the years of Soviet rule, the living conditions of women in Uzbekistan, especially in the villages of the Ferghana Valley, depended on family income (monthly wages). Involvement of women in social labor was considered an important issue not only in terms of production but also in terms of politics in the 1930s [2, p.5]. This was due to the activities of the Soviet company “Attack” (1927). As a result, women have become a major driving force in agriculture.

During the years of Soviet rule, the share of women in agriculture and silk production has increased [3, p.607]. The majority of rural women were employed on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes as labor. was. In particular, their involvement in the field of seasonal cocoon cultivation (from the process of revitalization of silkworm seeds - to the cultivation of raw materials) has increased due to the fact that they are planted on collective farms until the cotton harvest [4]. In particular, all their family members, including collective farmers, were involved in the process of feeding silkworms during the season. Women, the elderly, and even adolescents were involved in silkworm care [5, p.34]. Women are almost preoccupied because of their high qualifications in silkworm care. They served as the main labor force in picking, collecting, transporting, and

stockpiling mulberry leaves, which were silkworm food.

In their time, the names of many rural women were recognized in the process of silkworm rearing. They have even participated in various exhibitions organized throughout the union and the republic. In particular, in 1939 the well-known silkworm M.Sultanova took part in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. He was also awarded orders and medals for his exhibitions, reflecting his exemplary work. Participation in such fairs has continued in recent years. In particular, at the exhibition of agricultural products in Moscow from May 15 to October 15, 1940, Z. Damirova was awarded the medal “For labor distinction” [7].

The income of rural women from the care of seasonal silkworms has increased year by year. For example, in 1947 it increased by 22.4 percent compared to 1941. [8] In particular, in 1954, the head of the silkworm unit of the Stalin collective farm in the Yangikurgan district of Namangan region, Sh. from the cocoon. And 88.6 kg from each box of re-fed silkworm seeds. from cocoons. The government gave Sh. Arabbaeva 500 rubles, 800 kg. wheat and silk fabrics were paid for their seasonal labor [9].

The winners of the “socialist competitions” organized during the Soviet era also had a large share of women. For example, Tutikhon Kulbekova, the Hero of Socialist Labor, the head of a collective farm in the Altariq district of Fergana province, grew 120 quintals of cotton per hectare on 8 hectares of cotton. In particular, in 1950, Tursunoy Ashurova, a member of the collective farm in the Voroshilov district of Andijan region, an advanced picker, was recognized as a picker of 650-700 kilograms of cotton per day [11]. Huriniso Dolimova, Adashkhon Kholmiraeva, and Tutikhon Shukurova, who harvested between 3,600 and 4,700 kilograms of cotton in the 1950 harvest season in the Naryn district of Namangan Province, are among the country’s leaders.

During the years of Soviet rule, special conditions were created to ensure the full participation of rural women in agriculture in the cultivation of cotton, cocoons, cotton picking. For example, kindergartens were organized under the collective farm brigades. In these seasonal kindergartens, children are fed once a day. Their food was left over from the adults' lunch. Children are seen together on the swing and on the ground, healthy, sick children. In the kindergartens of the kolkhoz, children were not divided into groups according to age, and in most cases children were mixed, not according to age [13, p.84].

From early morning to late evening, most of the village women were engaged in agricultural work themselves, handing over their children to the kindergartens organized under the kolkhoz brigades. As a result, over the years, women have been involved in agricultural work on an equal footing with men. In particular, in Akhunboboev district of Ferghana region, mainly women are involved in the cotton harvest, while men are involved in secondary field work [14]. Kindergarten activities organized by the government on collective farms have expanded to include more children. The incomes of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased [15, p.68].

CONCLUSION

Although incomes in the agricultural sector increased during the years of Soviet rule, the living standards of rural women did not improve. In particular, the most essential systems for women (organization of maternity wards, necessary equipment and quality of service) were not sufficiently established. In families with many children, the ability to create the necessary conditions for mothers and children is limited. Women's labor activity did not serve to increase the quality of life, but rather to serve the income of the center.

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