



ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01065.X

THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD

Sobirova Dilfuza Tukhtasinovna*; Abdullaev Farkhodbek Hasan ogli**

*Associate Professor of Andijan State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

**2nd year master of Andijan State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

Policy of Soviet authorities regarding women in Uzbekistan is analysed in this article, and it has been given the analysis of the typical particularities of those policy and women's position in social life of Uzbekistan during this investigated period. They were partially freed from material dependence and were able to fully display their talents and abilities. This phenomenon has led to a change in the policy of almost all countries towards women, their attitude to them. From its earliest days, the Soviet government and the Communist Party pursued a policy of dividing the people into categories and groups. This undermined the idea of social partnership and created a social conflict among the local population. Not enough attention was paid to the problems of their marriage, life, family. The leaders of the Soviet government, in the interests of the Communist Party, tried and succeeded in exploiting women's labor in as many different ways as possible, that is, through incentives and coercion.

KEYWORDS: *Women, Social Condition, Law, Idea, Economy, Policy.*

INTRODUCTION

Although the issue of treatment of women has always been one of the most complex social problems in the history of mankind, the situation of Uzbek women was not considered an important social issue during the former Soviet regime.

The Soviet government and the Communist Party took the path of resolving this socio-political issue on the basis of their own political and economic interests. Therefore, many international documents adopted by foreign countries to address the issue of women's issues did not attract the

attention of the former Soviet government [1]. For example, the 47th Convention on the Reduction of Working Hours to 40 Hours a Week, adopted in Geneva on June 21, 1935, the Convention on Paid Annual Vacations, adopted on June 24, 1936, the Geneva Convention of 1919, and the 1952 These include the 103rd Convention on the Protection of Motherhood, revised on 28 June, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the UN General Assembly in New York on 18 December 1979 and entered into force in 1981. . As a result, during the Soviet era, women's rights lagged far behind those of women in the world community in terms of social protection [2; 403].

Recognition of the shortcomings related to the problem of women as a global social phenomenon and a consistent effort to address these shortcomings, women's participation in public life, has increased their status in society. They were partially freed from material dependence and were able to fully display their talents and abilities. This phenomenon has led to a change in the policy of almost all countries towards women, their attitude to them. Recognizing that the future of the nation and society is full of women's participation, the world understands that society can have a perfect direction in its development only if they achieve their active participation in science, technology, production and management in all spheres of social life. It has been proven in every way, everywhere, that life in a place where women are helpless and cowardly is also full of helplessness and fear. It was found that a helpless woman could not give birth to and raise powerful sons and daughters. This paved the way for the feminization of society and enabled women to achieve great things in various social spheres.

During the former Soviet era, women's participation in public affairs increased due to "women's equal rights with men." While they were equally involved with men in society and public affairs, their traditional, ethnic status in the family: femininity, motherhood, and the division of family roles, they retained a large amount of work.

From its earliest days, the Soviet government and the Communist Party pursued a policy of dividing the people into categories and groups. This undermined the idea of social partnership and created a social conflict among the local population. This, of course, had a negative impact on women's marriages, further exacerbating their situation.

The Soviet government tried to mask the colonial nature of its policy among women in various forms.

Including:

- sought to change the social status and lifestyle of Uzbek women, ignoring the peculiarities of their mentality, their national and religious traditions, spiritual values;
- The feelings of rebellion and war in the psyche of women were directed to the production of material goods and mobilized to fight against their own national and religious traditions and customs;
- Due to the policy aimed at not forming the political and legal consciousness of Uzbek women, the awakening of their innate needs for national identity and the struggle for independence was not allowed;

To this end, efforts are being made to activate women in all spheres. We also see the Buja region during the war years.

From the first days of the war, the free-working women's movement in military hospitals expanded. In more than 30 hospitals in Uzbekistan, women worked with medical staff to care for soldiers who were seriously wounded in battle.

President IA Karimov said about the noble and humane qualities of the Uzbek people: “In those difficult years, when there was a shortage of bread, Uzbekistan sheltered thousands of families left homeless due to the war, gave bread, how many orphans were taken prisoner. rubs ». [3; 24]

However, the former Union's position, which was mainly focused on solving production tasks, had put social problems at the forefront. Therefore, the costs associated with the social protection of women who were forced to actively participate in production were significantly limited. The level of household and medical services provided to them was extremely low. The higher the demand for women's labor, the lower the focus on creating conditions for them [4; 153-154].

Women of the Republic took an active part in all spheres of public life during the years of post-war reconstruction and development of the national economy.

The percentage of unemployed women in Uzbekistan was higher than the average in the former Soviet Union, and the number of women living below the official poverty line was higher than in other Soviet republics.

Low-skilled, heavy, and low-paid labor slows down the socio-economic and spiritual development of a society. After all, he alienated those who worked from him, while at the same time intensifying in them the desire to protect their children from such hard labor in any way.

In the last years of the former Soviet Union, 14% of the able-bodied population of Uzbekistan (compared to 5.5% in other republics) was unemployed, and nine out of ten of them were women [5, 11].

In conclusion, the adopted laws and measures have been aimed at focusing women on socially useful work and praising the progress of production. Not enough attention was paid to the problems of their marriage, life, family. The leaders of the Soviet government, in the interests of the Communist Party, tried and succeeded in exploiting women's labor in as many different ways as possible, that is, through incentives and coercion.

REFERENCES:

1. Каримов И.А. Ватан саждагоҳ каби муқаддасдир. Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1995.
2. Муҳаммадова Ш. Истиклолаёллари //Ўзбекистонновози. 1997,- 18 сентябрь
3. Гендертадқиқотиасосларикурсихрестоматияси. Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2003.
4. Бобожонова Д. Ўзбекистондаижтимоий-иқтисодиймуносабатлар. Т.: Шарқ.1999.
5. Ўзбекистон: мамлакатнингумумийтавсифи. Т., 2003.
6. Андижондавлатуниверситети, 2010 йил 4 майдақабулқилинган: (Тақризчи: проф. И.Алимов)