

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE (DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR)

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the selfless work of Uzbek women behind the front lines during World War II. Uzbek women have worked hard in agriculture, industrial enterprises and cotton fields, even in the most difficult jobs. Thus, Uzbekistan has become a strong supply base for the front is also highlighted on the basis of historical examples and archival materials.

Key words: мустақиллик, озодлик, ватан, уруш, тинчлик, вайронкор ғоя, фронт, фашизм, эвакуация, толерантлик.

РОЛЬ ЖЕНЩИН В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ (ВО ВРЕМЯ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ)

Аннотация

В данной статье отражена самоотверженная деятельность женщин Узбекистана за линией фронта в период Второй мировой войны. На основе исторических фактов и архивных материалов показано мужество и самоотдача женщин-узбечек, работавших на объектах сельского хозяйства и промышленных производствах, на хлопковых полях и более тяжелых работах, что превратило Узбекистан в надежную и крепкую базу, обеспечивающую фронт.

Ключевые слова: мустақиллик, озодлик, ватан, уруш, тинчлик, вайронкор ғоя, фронт, фашизм, эвакуация, толерантлик.

ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ СОҲАСИДА ХОТИН-ҚИЗЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ (ИККИНЧИ ЖАҲОН УРУШИ ДАВРИДА)

Аннотация

Ушбу мақолада Иккинчи жаҳон уруши даврида Ўзбекистон хотин-қизларининг фронт ортидаги фидокорона меҳнати баён қилинган. Ўзбек хотин-қизлари қишлоқ-хўжалик, ишлаб чиқариш ва саноат соҳасида, пахта далалари ва энг оғир ишларда ҳам мардонавор меҳнат қилган. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистоннинг фронт учун мустаҳкам таъминот базасига айланганлиги тарихий мисоллар ва архив материаллари асосида ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: мустақиллик, озодлик, ватан, уруш, тинчлик, вайронкор ғоя, фронт, фашизм, эвакуация, толерантлик.

INTRODUCTION

In the twentieth century, World War II broke out between many countries of the world. This conflict, which affects four-fifths of humanity, has had a negative impact on the development of countries. For all peoples, the freedom, independence and liberty of their homeland were precious. It has led to socio-economic, material and spiritual decline. War is a destructive idea, a terrorist act that destroys world peace. As a result of such actions, many states and historical sites, holy shrines were destroyed, and thousands of people became disabled and victims.

This terrible war, which began on September 1, 1939, required the immediate expansion of the ranks of the armed forces in Uzbekistan, the formation of a combat army in the army, increased military training, the

organization of military camps.

It is also necessary to create a supply base behind the front lines, to put its driving forces in place, to develop the national economy, to train leading personnel in agriculture, industry and manufacturing, to improve their skills, increase product diversity and quality, enrich food stocks, there were pressing issues such as meeting the need for a front in a timely manner. "Uzbek people need peace and prosperity" by President Shavkat Miromonovich [1], it can be seen that they are peace-loving people who have always valued such human qualities as peace and harmony, patriotism, which have always been valued by our people. However, in the war that began in an emergency, our people resolutely took the initiative. In particular, Uzbek women were among the first to express readiness to fight the enemy.

- Analysis of the literature on the subject (Literature review). The Uzbek people were able to show true patriotism not only inside the front, but also behind the front. During the war years, the women of the republic also made a worthy contribution to the transformation of Uzbekistan into a strong supply base of the front. They were able to show from the first days of the war that they had a high resilience behind the front. They worked valiantly in factories and mills, cotton fields, vineyards, rice fields, and even the hardest work. Due to the active work of women, a large amount of military equipment, weapons, medicines, clothing and food products were delivered. The industrial enterprises of our country have been adapted to the military sphere, all opportunities have been mobilized for the front, for victory.

Many factories and plants were evacuated to our country along with various peoples who were endangered near the front. Women and the elderly, along with workers and engineers, worked with courage and perseverance in the commissioning of more than a hundred evacuated factories and mills. Under the motto "Everything is for the front!" [2], they worked tirelessly to defend the "Fatherland" and contributed to the victory. The intense war was accompanied by heavy labor in the agricultural sector, "fulfillment of cotton-growing tasks, expansion of the area under grain crops, necessary measures to increase the cultivation of vegetables and melons"[3]. Although the conditions and situation were difficult, the women began to move without retreat. In particular, the most important task is to plant, irrigate and care for cotton seeds, which are the national wealth of the country.

- Research Methodology (Research Methodology). Ringing calls across the country have boosted women's desire to work. In particular, at the meeting held on August 20, 1941, "Nurillaeva Sojidahon, Rakhmatova Oynisa and others spoke on behalf of the collective farmers and said that they would not spare anything. they said they were willing to sacrifice their lives even if necessary. The socio-economic process in the country required an increase in the volume and quality of products.

During the cotton season, pickers of Turakurgan district of Andijan region Aminahon Nazarova, Maryam Isokova, Sorahon Imamova, workers of Shafirkan district Barno Niyazova, Munavvar Shodieva, Adolat Rustamova increased the daily cotton harvest plan to 200-250 kilograms. Salomat Yunusova has a daily norm of 200-300, Tuhfahon Malikova from Kitab district 270 kilograms a day, 8 tons per month first grade [5], Zulayho Ashurova, Hikmat Hayitova, Aysha Juraeva from the village of Kalmakon Samarkand famous cotton growers Khosiyat Fayzieva 50 centners [6], S.Kholmatova, Olmas Sadrieva, Salomatoy Karshieva from Kamashi district of Kashkadarya 240-270, R.Yangiboeva from Khujand district, A. Nazarova, R.Usmanova 140-150, Namangan stakhanov picker Inomova 250 kg, 15 thousandth Polvonova 5 times [7] fulfilled the plan.

"Z.Akhmatova, V.Zaripov, H.Gadoeva from Bukhara" [8] worked in the cultivation of cotton between rows, cultivation, irrigation, mowing, unification, cotton growers of Fergana region in 1941 219 thousand 104

tons of cotton [9] collectors. Mamajanova, Kadyrova, Ahunova, Madalieva, Ergasheva and Muminova each harvested 15 tons of cotton [10].

However, in some regions of the republic there were also problems and shortcomings. On August 17, 1945, the "Resolution on the cotton harvest and its preparation in 1945" set out the main tasks and proclaimed the motto "to harvest 10-15 tons of cotton per season".

Maryam Ruzieva, Tojiniso Yusupova, Halima Isokova, Tashkhon Usmonova from 40 leading women of Yangiyul district collected 15 tons of "white gold" and handed it over to the state. Ugiloy Kurbanova from Izbaskan district harvested 25 tons, Gulbibu Majidova from Fergana, Sharofat Ostonskaya, Maqsuda Shohnazarova from Mirzachul, Tajikhon Husainova from Samarkand harvested 250-300 tons of cotton per day. [11].

Along with household chores and upbringing of children, women carried out all the responsibilities for the development of society, and for the first time in their history, 6,225,000 tons of cotton were prepared and handed over to the Vatan threshing floor. Our cotton in five years amounted to 28.5 million tons. [12].

Collecting "white-gold" in time without leaving it in the oil and delivering it to the threshing floor, "Work not only for yourself, but also for your son, brothers and husband in the army!" under the motto Tashkent workers 13235 kolkhoz workers - two norms, 5649 kolkhoz workers worked to the three norms and 1339 kolkhoz workers to the four norms. [13].

3366 women from Bukhara, 1431 mechanization workers, out of 1157 women, 460 combine harvesters, 285 of them women, 240 brigadiers were trained. [14].

It is difficult to imagine the process of planting technical crops such as cotton, wheat, plowing, cultivating without the labor of a tractor, mechanizer. As a result, 3677 in Bukhara region, 2285 in Samarkand region, 1595 in Tashkent region, 1189 in Fergana, in Andijan, 1,007 women and in Khorezm oblast, 1,088 women became tractor drivers. At the beginning of 1942, 467 tractor drivers were trained at MTS in Karakalpakstan and 222 women were trained in rural mechanization. [15].

- Analysis and results (Analysis and results). Vocational training courses have been organized in the country, and women have been taught technical management. During this period, women were educated in training courses and quickly took control of the tasks that men had performed before the war.

The center began to pay special attention to the training of mechanics. "Women tractor drivers Saodatkhon Abdurahmanova, Pulatkhon Umarova, Tursunoy Oripova from the 1st and 2nd groups of the MTS department of Samarkand and Jizzakh regions set an example for everyone with their diligence". [16].

Therefore, in 1941-1943, 41,320 tractor drivers were trained in the country, including 15,000 women. As early as 1941, 18,765 people graduated from the MTS mechanization course. Of these, 12,478 were women.

Dadaboeva from Namangan Uychi MTS, Buslanova from MTS Uchkurgan 1, Kochkarova from MTS Urgench 1, Juraeva from MTS Ahangaron 1, 32 from Andijan, 11 from Namangan region, M. Ikromova, 34 tractor driver from Fergana region, headed the Karshi 1-MTS tractor brigade and his brigade harvested 180 acres of grain in one season instead of the normal 80 acres, saving 2 tons of fuel during that time [17], she was awarded the badge "Excellence in Socialist Agriculture".

However, due to the difficult conditions of the war years, Namangan,

It was also noted that the heads of collective farms of Surkhandarya, Khorezm oblasts and the Karakalpak ASSR were not able to adequately involve women in mechanization training courses, which in turn

occurred due to the lack of specific courses in the field. Some of our women did not have the opportunity to study far from their homes and families.

In 1944, this difficulty in the training of mechanists was especially noticeable. However, the lack of training courses for women mechanics in Namangan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm and the Karakalpak ASSR remained a problem. After all, it would be difficult for women to be involved in such a difficult task away from their families and children. It was obvious that the effective use of graduates of this course was unsatisfactory. "For example, in the Zaamin district, only 10 out of 22 women who took a mechanization course were hired. In Shovot district, only 3 out of 47 women who took the course went to work. The same situation could be observed in other regions of the country".[18].

Those responsible for insufficient use of women will be severely punished, as well as the involvement of all qualified female mechanics in tractor work during the autumn field work, the task was to organize women's tractor brigades, to provide them with all possible assistance, to organize competitions among them, to raise the level of political and educational work, to reward tractor drivers who work outside the plan [19].

In society, women are faced with knowledge and complex tasks such as learning to manage techniques and technologies that are unfamiliar to them, applying them to life, and improving their skills. As a result of organizing competitions, conducting educational work, overcoming shortcomings and improving the skills of personnel, "23,200 tractor drivers were trained in the country during the war and contributed to the front. Mastura Azizova, foreman-mechanic of Samarkand MTS, Tajikhon Omonbaeva, chairman of the Stalin collective farm in Izbaskan district of Andijan region, and Mastonbib Madrahimova, chairman of the XVIII parts'ezd collective farm in Kuibyshev district of Fergana region were awarded the Order of Lenin.

Women were able to set an example not only in cotton, but also in agriculture, animal husbandry and silkworm breeding. "Andijan workers donated 8 million 10 thousand 673 soums, 23876 sets of warm clothes, 865 quintals 300 kilograms of grain and 284 head of cattle, while Samarkand residents donated grain to 2200 hectares of land" [21], 1659 tons of cabbage, 2199 tons of tomatoes, 292 tons cucumbers, 3,060 tons of vegetables and 270 tons of grapes [22].

"In 1942, the people of Surkhandarya delivered 5,998 head of cattle, 180 quintals of honey, 280 quintals of oil, 310 quintals of dried fruit, and the people of Tashkent delivered 52 wagons of food to the front" [23], sheep 181 thousand 609 heads, 117.6, goats 44 thousand 508 heads, the plan increased by 124.5 percent, in 1942 the number of livestock increased from 55 thousand heads to 56 thousand 48 heads, the number of sheep and goats increased from 31 thousand to 37 thousand 200 [24]. The women have shown exemplary results in agriculture as well as in their work in the livestock sector, such as year-round grazing, cattle and sheep grazing.

In 1941-42, a number of tasks were set in the agricultural sector, including increasing the area under crops to 521.8 thousand hectares, increasing the gross yield of grain crops to 5.5 million quintals, planting sugar beets on at least 70,000 hectares, as well as the main plan is to increase the yield of cotton to 19.8 quintals per hectare. It is planned to increase the area under grain crops to 2,053.4 thousand hectares, including 126.9 thousand hectares under rice [25].

It was noted that the area under agricultural crops will increase to 521,800 hectares, irrigated areas to 347,900 hectares, secondly, to 15 million quintals of grain, thirdly, to 70,000 hectares of sugar beet, fourthly, to increase cotton production by 14.5 percent compared to 1941. Also, in 1942 the area of grain and other crops in the Republic was increased to 3660.4 thousand hectares, the area of technical crops to 1104.4 thousand hectares, the area of cotton to 917.6 thousand hectares, the area of grain crops to 2053 thousand hectares, rice to 89.2

thousand hectares, vegetables and to increase the area under melons to 1,126.9 thousand hectares [26]. Accordingly, in 1943 the area under crops in the republic increased by 13.6 percent compared to 1941 [27].

According to Kh.Bobojonov, in 1942, compared to 1941, the total grain harvest increased by 60%. During 1940-1943, the gross grain harvest in Uzbekistan increased from 53 million pounds to 104 million pounds, almost doubling. In the country, grain was grown mainly in Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Tashkent regions, and wheat (52.3%) and barley were the leading crops [28].

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The Uzbek people were able to show true patriotism not only inside the front, but also behind the front. During the war years, the women of the republic also made a worthy contribution to the transformation of Uzbekistan into a strong supply base of the front. They were able to show from the first days of the war that they had a high resilience behind the front. They worked valiantly in factories and mills, cotton fields, vineyards, rice fields, and even the hardest work. Due to the active work of women, a large amount of military equipment, weapons, medicines, clothing and food products were delivered.

The industrial enterprises of our country have been adapted to the military sphere, all opportunities have been mobilized for the front, for victory. Also, Uzbek women have been able to show that they have a high level of resilience on the front and behind the front since the early days of World War II. They worked valiantly in factories, cotton fields, vineyards, rice fields, silkworms, sewing, weaving, and even in the most difficult jobs, digging hydroelectric power stations, canals, railways, and tractors. Working day and night behind the front lines, they were able to show ungrateful labor courage in the delivery of large quantities of military equipment, weapons, medicine, clothing and food.

During the war, Uzbekistan became a strong supply base of the front. The industrial enterprises of our country have been adapted to the military sphere, all opportunities have been mobilized for the front, for victory. Indeed, without agriculture, "... as there was no farm construction," [29] without agricultural products, without the supply of raw materials to the population and industry, it would not have been possible to wage a victorious war. "Victory depends on our self-sacrifice, the productivity of our work, our organization, our willingness to sacrifice everything to win". The women of Uzbekistan have taken the lead among the peoples of the allied republics and have worked hard in agriculture and other spheres, such as grain, livestock and silkworm breeding.

Although "the people who have suffered the most from the war are our mothers" they did not hesitate to work hard and courageously, hoping for better days with patience and perseverance. Images of a compassionate, loyal, tenacious figure, revered in the image of a loving "Mother" revered for centuries. The honorary titles of "Woman Cotton Grower", "Woman Silkworm", "Woman Grainer" have been raised for centuries.

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