



THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE CULTURAL SPHERES OF THE SOVIET ERA

Uraimjonova Malika Qahramon qizi
Ozbekiston Milliy Universiteti tarix fakulteti
malikauraimjonova0109@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article summarizes the cultural and practical life of the Soviet Union, which analyzes the role of women and their direct participation in cultural reforms. It can be said that during the Soviet era, women served as a source of childcare and the development of local culture, despite the fact that there were many barriers and unnecessary restrictions not only in social but also in cultural and educational fields.

KEYWORDS

Women of the Former Union, culture and education, cultural reforms, feminism.

INTRODUCTION

For thousands of years, the cultural level and spiritual perfection of society have also been determined by attitudes toward women. Honoring and respecting a woman is a characteristic of oriental peoples, including the Uzbek people. The article analyzes the problems of focusing on women in the new world, their attention in society and expanding the activities of women in our society.

Today, systematic reforms are being undertaken in Uzbekistan aimed at expanding the rights and opportunities of women and girls and improving their role in all forms of public administration and society. That is, restoring the individual status of women and girls and respect for them has become the basis for the state policy being pursued in the field of gender equality. At the same time, the strategy for achieving gender equality in Uzbekistan by 2030 was approved in 2021. It aims to increase the number of women in the administration, reduce gender imbalances, enable education, and combat violence and harassment in proportion to women and girls. Today, with the support of international organizations in our country, various programs are being implemented to support women and girls.¹ But we know that the issue of women's role and participation in various fields, especially in education and culture, was very limited during the Soviet Union.

Women's responsibility and activity flourished in various dynamics during the historical periods. In their scientific writings, hypocrites such as Aristotle, I. Kant, F. Hegel, R. Decart, P laton, and E. Fromm have advanced political and philosophical ideas about the role of women in society in socio-economic and economic processes. Foreign researchers have published a number of monographic

¹ Kamila Begaliyevna Umarmulova said, "YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA LIDER AYOLLARNING FAOLIYATINI YANADA BARQARORLASHTIRISH MUAMMOLARI" Academic Research in Educational Sciences Volume 3 | Issue 3 | 2022 ISSN: 2181-1385 Cite-Factor: 0,89 | SIS: 1,12 DOI: 10.24412/2181-1385-2022-3-444-451 SJIF: 5,7 | UIF: 6,1 444-b

studies on women's activity and their role in political, social, and economic development. For example, K.Borman, P.Barroy, M.Vales, E.Kox, S.Haggard. In this regard, in the Commonwealth of Independent States, you ² can sample the scientific research of philosophers such as ³N.Ivanova, S. Prigojina, and L.Popova.

Issues of women's social and political activity and women's rights and social status, S.Safayeva, A.Xuseynova⁴, R.Ubaydorova, as well as in special dissertations and fundamental research, S.A. Axrorov (Improving the social activity of women in the world), N.D.Joorayeva (role of women and girls in socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan), N.M. Muravyova (issues of improving the social activity of women), K.U. Najmorova, F.A.Primova (The role of national and ethnic moral culture in family upbringing), X.Nasrullayeva (the process of socializing women and girls in the world), M.A. Scientists such as Karimova (role of Islamic values in the social protection of women and girls in the world), G.B. Orraaliyeva (improving the women's legal culture of gender relations), N.R. Annayeva (genetics, theory and practice of women's entrepreneurship) in terms of study.

The culture of the Soviet mustabid period differs from the cultural development of other times in its opposite aspects and characteristics. The main feature of this period is the communal ideology of all sectors of life, including the field of spiritual culture. ⁵ Women's religious and secular positions in the power apparatus were also limited.

Just as there are pros and cons of each process, there have been distinct positive aspects of the former shoals d avri, from which blinking is the same as taking a one-sided look at the overall natural-historical process.

It is clear that during the former shoe government, events such as national values, national consciousness, spirituality, folk habits, and a n 'traditional culture were officially banned in order to form a single Soviet people in the country faster.

To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is walking on a road suddenly finds that it becomes two diverging paths. We should not forget that both reading the footsteps and growing up to be literate people of their mother. It is also important to note how many networks of schools were formed throughout the country in the early 20th century. Perhaps that is why one of the most famous Russian scholars, akadbone V. V. Bartold, A. D.Middendorf, traveling scholar A.L.Fedchenko, Oriental scholars V.P.Nalivkin, A. L. Kun and others highly esteemed the acceleration of feminist influences and processes on the country's development, surprised and praised the culture of our people. In A. Middendorf's 1882 book *The Orthorganic Valley*, we read the following lines: "The province of Fargo is home to hardworking tribes that have long loved to live in grasslands. Of course, Fergana, with its own b-skirt conditions, has reached the peak of highly civilized countries, and historical sources confirm that women are also at the forefront of this process." According to A. Middendorf, in the 19th century, at a time when Europeans were unable to achieve their goal by trying to prosper in agriculture, the problem was solved in the Valley of Fargo, where fields were irrigated and pastures were fertilized.

² Popova L.V. Problem of self-realization of gifted women // Questions of psychology. – 1996. – № 2. P. 31–41;

³ Ivanova N. What irritates men in women: secrets of family happiness. - Rostov-on-Don, Phoenix, 2007. P.211.

⁴ Huseinova A.A. Fugaroll frog frog va ayllar. – Buhoro, 2009. B.88

⁵ U.U Mansurov, A.SH. To'xtabayev "Educational Manual for the Culture and Art of Uzbekistan "O'zkitob sales publishing" T 2021 161-b

Even in the second world war, which left a lasting bloody mark on human history, acknowledging the suffering and hard work suffered by the women of our country once again proves how politically courageous they are, not only in the cultural sphere but also in the political. At the beginning of the war, U.S. women carried out their fathers, brothers, and spouses who went to war in fields, including driving tractors, and plowing, in general, not only with women's worthy work but also in heavy punches. By October 15, 1941, 800 women and women were "supposed to be replaced by young men who went to the front lines," with a call⁶.

On July 5, 1941, a rally took place in the October district of Tashkent, attended by 15,000 women and girls. At this rally, we said, "Desirable Sisters! "Let's all give up and protect our beloved Father, replace our husbands and brothers by working in software, transportation, tractors and combinations. No one has the right to shake hands in this war. There are sparks that we will win behind the front lines.⁷ During World War II, workers, visitors, servants, artists and singers, medical professionals and talented young people, as well as any people with fire in their hearts, were mobilized. They fought without leaving their b or forces so that they would not give the land of the beast to the enemy. In the first years of the war, 100,000 young men and women from Tashkent were mobilized to the front lines⁸.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, after the independence of our country, women's cultural and socio-economic place was elevated to a certain level of independence.

An example of this is the 1999 Year of Women, 2000 Year of the Healthy Generation, 2001 Year of Mothers and Children, 2005 year of Health, 2012 as the Year of a Strong Family, 2013 as the "Year of Life" and at the time of the good deeds and events, respect, and physical perfection of a woman. The incomprehensibility of thinking and grieving was evident. You can observe an increase in the role and role of women in the country's political life, in government and society, in all sectors of the economy, in social fields such as culture, science, public education, health care, and sports.

References

1. U.U Mansurov, A.SH. Toxtabayev "Educational Manual for the Culture and Arts of Uzbekistan" T 2021 161-b
2. Kamola Begaliyevna Umarmulova "Yangi O'zbekistonda lider ayollarning faoliyatini yanada barqarorlashtirish muammolari" Academic Research in Educational Sciences Volume 3 | Issue 3 | 2022 ISSN: 2181-1385 Cite-Factor: 0,89 | SIS: 1,12 DOI: 10.24412/2181-1385-2022-3-444-451 SJIF: 5,7 | UIF: 6,1 444-b
3. Popova L.V. Problem of self-realization of gifted women // Questions of psychology. – 1996. – № 2. P. 31–41;
4. Ivanova N. What irritates men in women: secrets of family happiness. - Rostov-on-Don, Phoenix, 2007. P.211.
5. Huseinova A.A. Fugalolik zhamiyati va aellar. – Buhoro, 2009. B.88

⁶ History of Surkhandarya Tursunov S, Cainov E, Murtazoev B, Pardayev T. –T.: Sharq, 2004. –B.327.

⁷ Inoyatov contributed to H. Victory. –T.: Fan. 1975. –B.19-20

⁸ Hotira Toshkent sh .1-kitob –T.: komuslar bosh tahrirati. 1994. –B.6.

6. History of Surkhandarya Tursunov S, Cainov E, Murtazoev B, Pardayev T. –Т.:Sharq, 2004. – В.327.
7. Inoyatov contributed to H. Victory. –Т.: Fan. 1975. –В.19-20
8. Hotira Toshkent sh .1-kitob –Т.: komuslar bosh tahrirati. 1994. –В.6.
9. Theoretical analysis of human capital concepts by Azamxonov S.X. 247-254 -b <https://interonconf.org/index.php/den/article/view/2533>
10. Bahodir's son I. M. As a factor in the development of society to improve the social activity of young people .—Miasto Przyszłości. – 2022. – Т. 24. – 521-523.
11. Аликариев Н.С., Аликариева А.Н. Олий таълим сифати менежменти тизимини ривожлантириш концепцияси// "Социология фанлари" ([www.tadqiqot.uz\soci](http://www.tadqiqot.uz/soci)) электрон журнали. No1. – Тошкент, 2020. – Б. 7-18. TWO <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2020-1/>
12. Ahmedova F.M. Pandemic-era education system
13. Kadirova Y. B. The Advantages of Improving Students' Civic Literacy in Building a Democratic State Governed by the Rule of Law //International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding. – 2021. – Т. 8. – №. 5. – С. 469-473.