



## **THE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN OF THE SOVIET ERA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the role of women in the Soviet era and their position in the world of politics. The article also contains information about women who were leaders of the Soviet era.

### **KEYWORDS**

gender equality during the Soviet era, female leaders, assistants, school principals, women's place..

### **INTRODUCTION**

The female is this life. Without it, nothing is whole. No matter where you look, we can see his husni, his latofat, at least the beauty he has created. The house with him is full of joy, happy children with him, charogon of the world with him. There is nothing in the world that a woman cannot do. Whether it's a delicious meal, home punches or child rearing, teaching, nursing, yes, women in all sectors are figs.

All words, knowledge, craftsmanship, and art enjoy it. Without it, there is no ridicule at work or in art. But what's the matter with you? They do not know, nor do they have to know. For example, a person takes pleasure in a woman's existence, even though she cares for her herds and cares for her land with the intention of marrying wealthy, flocks, and lands. Because without a woman she will cool down from all of this. Likewise, all the craftsmanship, knowledge, and so on of the world take life, pleasure, and temperature from the light of the orif. "Without pleasure, they will become dead everywhere," said Goliath Romania.

If a woman has a thinner variety than on the one hand, on the other hand, she is also a good head of work who does a lot of things successfully. We have witnessed this more than ever before in history. Ancient history also began with the matriarchy of the mother tongue. In this way, the relatives were united with their loved ones. If we look back on the recently shot history, of course, we think of Tomaris, a brave female batsman who led the Turon peoples' struggle against the Ammonite invasion. Historically, we all know that Tomaris showed great courage. He is not afraid and is patriotic, and his few people, that is, he saves the massacres from the enemies. On the way, he will burn his loved ones, even few children. As a result, it becomes an irreversible force. He takes the enemy's head and punishes him accordingly. Here is our witness to history, the woman - mother! She is ready for everything for her child.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Malikaxon Qaxramon qizi Ashiraliyeva "Ayol rahbarlarning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni" Oriental Art and Culture" Scientific-Methodical Journal Volume 3 Issue 2 / June 2022. 116-b.

During the Soviet era, gender equality was not perfect. But even at that time there were female leaders. For example, we can say Ekaterina Furtseva, the only female minister in the USSR.

Ekaterina was born into a working family in Vishniy Volochek, Tver Province. Her father died during World War I. His mother worked at the Matryona training factory and raised his daughter alone. After graduating from high school, the girl also went to work at a weaving factory, and also joined the commission. The lively commissioner was immediately taken into account: he quickly began to make a career, worked in different cities and studied as a chemical engineer. He moved to The Crimea, and a year after moving, became head of the department of the Crimean Regional Comms Committee in Simferopol. Many attribute this to sponsorship by Eugene Veger, the first secretary of the Crimean regional party committee.

In 1933, Yekaterina moved to Leningrad: she was sent to the Civil Aerofloty High School Courses. The next stop was Saratov, where the officer worked as the first deputy head of the commission's political department in aviation technology.

This was followed by another career, including a move to Moscow. In the Russian capital, Furtseva graduated from the Institute of Chemistry named after Mikhail Lomonosov, where she defended her diploma in chemical engineering. Thereafter, he was entrusted with the task of instructing in the student department of the Komsomol Central Committee.



*Yekaterina Furtsevaning Bolshoy Teatrdaqi chiqishi, March 8, 1954 (photo by TASS)*

During the Soviet era, clear principles were laid down in the work administration of leaders.

The manager performs the following seven functions:

1. Manage the person in the team;
2. Management of the mo ddiy-technical base;
3. Management of internal and foreign information;
4. Management of funds;

5. Management of the environment;
6. Management of persons;
7. Relationship management.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the body of Jehovah's Witnesses. Women who manage production effectively at the moment can be found a lot. When analyzing gender discernments, it is orchid when it comes to a blind management style. When a male leader focuses mainly on tasks related to manufacturing problems, the female leader will focus more on the socio-psychological aspects of the community and on improving the psychological environment.

Based on large-scale research, Denmark, a well-known scientist, concludes that there are no significant gender discrepancies in success in management sectors. The difference in management activities of female and male managers is that women are more focused on human relationships in the community. Gender discrepancy is not observed in fulfilling the task facing the congregation and achieving the intended goal.

## CONCLUSION

Instead, we can say that it is worth noting that during the Soviet era, female leaders carried out their work despite conflict. It is noteworthy that Yekaterina Furtseva became assistant at that time. I have no doubt that in the future, our young knowledge-thirsty daughters will imitate the women of Soviet-era leadership and become leaders of state affairs.

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