

Historiografische studie zur frauenfreiheit

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Anmerkung: Das Thema der historischen und grafischen Untersuchung der Frauenbefreiung ist sehr relevant. In dem Artikel analysiert die Forscherin das Thema Frauenfreiheit mit modernen Methoden. Am Ende des Artikels werden eine vergleichende Analyse der Arbeit lokaler und ausländischer Forscher, Schlussfolgerungen und Empfehlungen entwickelt.

Schlüsselwörter: Archiv, Periode, Frauen, Lokal, Nation, Ehe, Freiheit, Bewegung, Sowjet, Partei, Mutter

Historiographical study of women's liberty

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Annotation: The issue of historical and graphic study of women's liberation is very relevant. In the article, the researcher analyzes the issue of women's freedom using modern methods. At the end of the article, a comparative analysis of the work of local and foreign researchers, conclusions and recommendations are developed.

Keywords: archive, period, women, local, nation, marriage, freedom, movement, soviet, party, mother

Introduction

Between 1925 and 1940, when the first centers of historical science and archival work of the republic appeared and certain achievements were made in the training of historians and qualified specialists, the history of socialist construction began to be studied systematically. Naturally, this also ushered in a qualitatively new era in the historiographic study of the issue of women's freedom. Well-known figure of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan A. Ikramov's book [1] makes a significant contribution to the work of historiographical study of the issue. It covers the current aspects of women's issues in all its aspects, provides timely answers to acute, urgent problems.

During the reign of Tsarist Russia V. After Nalivkin was sent to serve in Turkestan and retired as deputy head of Namangan district, he lived with his family in the village of Nanay in Namangan district and wrote dozens of books. His wife M. Nalivnika helped in detail. In the books they studied [2], it is of particular importance as it provides interesting information about the living conditions of local women in the Fergana Valley during the colonial period.

In the early years of the Soviet government, the issue of the role of indigenous women in society was largely studied scientifically by activists of the women's movement. During the years of the "attack" there were many different articles on the most pressing issues of the "attack", ie the liberation of women in Uzbekistan. Their authors were educators from women's departments and ardent advocates of the Uzbek women's liberation movement. D. In Alimova's pamphlet [3], the coverage of the

lives and social activities of Uzbek women in the literature and in the press is characterized by the fact that this problem is still relevant.

Analysis of the relevant literature

After the 1920s, popular science works on women's emancipation, lifestyle, and working conditions emerged. S.T. Lyubimova's work was one of the first studies on the history of women's liberation in Uzbekistan. V. Kasparova, A.V. Almatinskaya-Zelenina, N.A. Smirnova, V.S. Moskalyov, A. Chernisheva, E. For the first time, Muhiddinova's work [4] focuses on the history of women's issues in the East, along with the problems of women's freedom.

In addition, they contain a wealth of romantic material, which, while still far from serious theoretical conclusions, was the first study of the historical and legal study of the existing problem. They also covered topical issues of the Central Asian women's liberation movement. E. Milovidova's book under the preface and editing of K. Tsetkin [5] was the most effective work of the time devoted to the study of the issue. In this work, the history of the development of the world women's movement is covered in greater depth than in its time. The book has a special chapter on the work being done among Eastern women.

The participation of women in the development of the republic's industry was widely covered in the Soviet party press.

In the articles of Davidova, Volni, Zaiko, and others [6], an attempt is made to examine in more depth the question of determining whether the use of women's labor in industry is convenient and profitable. In the process of resolving the issue, special attention was paid to creating the necessary living conditions for mothers with children in order to involve them in production. However, the problem of women's labor had not yet been deeply, fully and comprehensively established, generalized. The dominance of the character of that period can be seen in these works.

D.M. Rudnitskaya studied the relevant data on all existing industries in the republic and shows the growth rate of female staff [7]. E.A. It was Zelnina. Her book [8] is an important work of its time, the result of a more in-depth study of women's labor in agriculture than of its time. It reveals that if thousands of women are involved in agriculture, the cotton, grain and other industries could have greater opportunities. However, this work was not without its shortcomings. In particular, he argues that until 1925 the situation of rural women had hardly changed from that of the pre-revolutionary period, only that the husband and wife reform had been a real revolution in this regard. The author's latest conclusion is correct, but it ignores important facts such as the fact that the lives of Uzbek women have changed radically since the first day of the revolution, that is, they have equal rights with men, and that post-revolutionary agrarian changes apply directly to them. An important stage in the work of the Communist Party among the women of the local population is unjustifiably denied in the author's book.

Research methodology

The article uses scientific methods of knowledge such as historicity and logic, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, observation, inquiry.

Analysis and results

During the years of collectivization, there were many publications that raised topical issues related to the involvement of women in the reconstruction of agriculture in the republic on a socialist basis [9]. It revealed that despite the high standards of women's labor in a number of farms, some farm managers did not use them sufficiently in their field work, that wage rates were lowered, and so on. However, it can be seen that they did not pay much attention to the problems of that period.

A number of articles and pamphlets from the dictatorial Soviet era highlighted the involvement of indigenous women in socio-political, economic, and cultural life from a one-sided, class point of view, and served to glorify Soviet policy. In these literatures, attempts have been made to show the role of the false communist ideology as a "revolutionary variable" in the political system, in socio-political life, and have been evaluated only positively. Works that explore some aspects of the period under study on the scale of the former Soviet Union are also used in a critical way, although they have been studied on the basis of "communist" ideology. Including. R.I. Maksimova, V. Bil'shay, B.P. Palvanova, G.M. The study of grammar books [10] is one of those collections.

Despite the efforts of women in Uzbekistan to participate in the "socialist" construction, to explain their activities in the field of women's literacy, cultural construction, schools, education and culture in the style of the ideology of the time, H. Sulaymanova, T. Melnikova, E. Ershova, J. Tajieva's book and. K. Oqilov, L. Abbasova's research [11] is worth mentioning. Academician, T. N. Koriniyazov's monograph [12] is unique in that it provides a generalized analysis of the culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan from the earliest times to the period of the "socialist" regime. It has a special feature with a large resource function for what we are researching. It is important because it examines the issues of women's participation in the formation of a "socialist" culture during the pre-revolutionary and dictatorial Soviet regime.

Publications about the participation of Uzbek women in political and cultural construction, although some authors sought to generalize the issue, were still largely fantastic.

Thus, the study of the publications of the 1920s and 1930s from a historiographical point of view gives an idea of the gradual development of knowledge on this issue, and it serves as the first stage of historical science in Soviet Uzbekistan and one of its most important pages on the historical background [13]. The sources and literature of this period remain the main source for researchers to shed light on the liberation of women and the social stratification of society at that time, the enzyme of women: the issue of tradition and change.

O.V. Gorshunova, A. Through the research in Djalilov's books [14], we see that the spread of Islam has led to radical changes in the lives of women.

Separate collections play an important role in the coverage of the subject, including the collection of Islamic and Oriental Women [15], which studies the socio-economic, political and cultural life of Muslim women in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan and Central Asia. The female enzyme in stratification: is important with an important source indicating the place of Islam in tradition and change. The collection of oriental women in collective authorship [16] also analyzes the lifestyle of women in Eastern countries and the lives of women writers, poets, the role of women publicists in magazines and the media. R.Naydullaeva and R. The study, edited by Krupal [17], is characterized by the coverage of women's socio-economic and lifestyle, statistical figures on their participation in the life of the country.

In addition, scientific conferences on women's activities held in different years [18] and various scientific reports read serve as an auxiliary source in the analysis of the role of women in society and their critical use during the study period.

M. Vasilova's book [19] is distinguished by its study of the life, lifestyle and traditions of women in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan. However, we see that the book is based on "socialist" ideology.

Beginning in the 1950s, the issue of women began to be studied as a research work. However, these studies were largely fantastic in nature and consisted of descriptions of historical events related to the removal of women's veils. At the same time, teachers did not comment on a number of important issues, including the opposition's opposition to women's "freedom" and the difficulty of assimilating a new understanding of women's equality into a traditional way of life with strong patriarchal privileges. Most studies have shown that the movement for women's "freedom" was smooth, planned, and effortless.

In the 1960s, the study of women's issues deepened and scientific articles, PhDs, doctoral dissertations, and monographs were created. The essence of the issues was falsified.

In the 1970s, the study of the history of the "solution" of women's issues in the Central Asian republics became more active. In particular, the social status of women in Uzbekistan and issues of women's movement H.S. Shukurov, R. X. It is reflected in the research of Aminova and other historians [21]. However, it should be noted that the literature of this period also has a number of shortcomings. In particular, nothing is said about the impact of the current system on the emancipation of Central Asian women on women's lives, regardless of national traditions, traditional values, discrimination, the use of violence, and the negative effects of industrialization and collectivization policies.

The specific social problems of Central Asian women, the issues of their plight, were raised only in the late 80s of our century.

Scientific and critical analysis of the literature published during the Soviet era allows us to draw the following conclusions:

- Rich romantic materials reflecting historical events have been collected and generalized in the researches created so far, but all the researches were written during the period of ideological policy domination, which shows the strong influence of the dominant ideology of that period;

- The issues studied are one-sided and highly politicized in terms of views that have become an official model under the pressure of communist ideology;

- The essence of the research was the substantiation of the unscientific conclusion of the Soviet government that the problem of women was "solved", the idea of the struggle against national, religious, traditional values;

Discussion of research results

The enzyme of women in the social life of society in the first thirty years of the twentieth century: tradition and change have not been studied perfectly separately.

It was only after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan that a wide range of opportunities for objective scientific analysis was opened. The crisis of the dictatorial regime, the rejection of the Marxist methodology, the restoration of national spirituality allowed the formation of a truly scientific, non-political attitude to the history of Uzbekistan, including the restoration of historical truth in the Soviet government's treatment of indigenous women. In the early years of independence, this question was raised by historians R. X. Aminova, D. A. Alimova studied from the point of view of today on the basis of the idea of national independence [22].

Including R.X. In her pamphlet "Current Problems of Social Development in Uzbekistan in the Context of Reconstruction" [23], Aminova notes that the level of higher education for women does not correspond to their professional occupation, and their employment in low-skilled or unskilled labor is higher than that of men. The share of women engaged in handicrafts in industry, construction, agriculture in the republic is higher than in the country. The share of labor in the industry of the republic was 35.3%, and among women - 42.5%. It is self-evident that these cases of the period under study are one of the problems of the present unexplored in the colonial and Soviet literature.

In her monograph [24], D. Alimova for the first time critically studied the problem of women on the basis of comprehensive sources. It highlights the role of women in the socio-political and cultural life of Central Asia from a historical point of view. He also noted that in the case of women, only the "Attack" movement was re-evaluated, but its history and the issue of "women's cooperation", the role of husband and wife reform in women's emancipation of 1925-29, the activities of public organizations in this area, issues such as the involvement of girls, the impact of agricultural collectivization policy on the situation of women and the interrelationship of cultural development with the formation of a new type of women remain relevant to the study of national independence [25].

Uzbekistan gained independence in the second half of the 1990s and 2000s in the spirit of new historical thinking, based on a new approach and methodology. a number of doctoral dissertations have also been defended. In these dissertations, the colonial nature of the Soviet government's attitude towards women in the period under study is scientifically and objectively covered on the basis of the idea of national independence. However, these studies have reflected only some aspects of the problem.

Ya.A. Abdullaeva's special monograph and articles entitled "Women of Karakalpakstan: Yesterday and Today (Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries)" should be noted, as they provide scientific conclusions and extensive information based on archival documents [26]. In her monograph, she was the first to show, on the basis of concrete examples, that the policies of the Soviet government and the Communist Party among women were contradictory, positive and negative, and that a set of special methods, forms and mechanisms of work was created between them. He created a classification of the work done by the Soviets and the Communist Party. (M., 2019)

M. Tokhtakhodjaeva in her book "Women of the Past", dedicated to the issue of women, notes that the improvement of the situation of women has had only a positive impact on society.

"Today, no one denies that women continue to aspire to the social, political and spiritual spheres of society. "Women who only studied in Soviet schools and universities yesterday have today chosen their intellectual and educational potential." The scholar examines the rise of women's issues to the level of public policy in connection with historical processes [27].

In recent years, our historians have created great opportunities to cover the history of cities and villages of the republic. It is positive that the research also focuses on the activities of the women we are researching. Including. The research of E.Mirzaliev, M.Bazarova, E.Khayitbaev, Yu.Kirgizov, T.Akramov [28] is significant in that it provides new information on the topic.

Among the works published during the years of independence were Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor A.N. Rasulov, Doctor of Political Science T. The collection under the editorship of Fayzullaevs [29] and the scientific articles included in it have been studied from the point of view of independence and stand out as a necessary source in the coverage of the topic.

The publication of a study by local scholars on the economic and cultural conditions of the country during the Tsarist period, as well as on the activities of educated women from Russia on women's literacy in the country, is a sign that the unopened pages of our history are being filled. Such a set of works includes I. Yu. Yusupov, E. Yu. A book co-authored by the Mirzalievs [30] can be included. However, this work is also a one-sided helper for the problem under study.

Conclusions and suggestions

Following this program, the analysis of the above sources can lead to the following conclusions:

- The female enzyme in the social stratification of society in the first thirty years of the twentieth century: the issue of tradition and change has not yet been studied;

- Statistics of local and European women in the population have not been comprehensively studied;

- Little is known about the relationship, social status and lifestyle of local and European women in Turkestan;

- The issue of women and the issue of ideology in social life, the reasons for their ratio have not been analyzed scientifically, in terms of new ideological significance and the interests of the nation;

- The study of women and democracy, the chosen topic and the nature of the negative impact of the command-and-control system on women in the established periodic environment;

- The occurrence of alienation and alienation from the politicized system in members of society has not been studied;

- On the basis of theoretical generalization of the experience gained on the basis of the studied concrete material in the first thirty years of the XX century in the social stratification of society allowed to choose the female enzyme: tradition and change as an object of research.

Given the periodicity of the goals and objectives of the topic, given the scientific and theoretical relevance of this issue, the study and generalization of the female enzyme in the social stratification of society in the first thirty years of the twentieth century in terms of new historical thinking based on the idea of national independence. The following main tasks have been identified in order to solve the problem correctly based on the general goal:

- To reveal the essence of women and their treatment during the Tsarist government and the dictatorial Soviet regime;

- To study and cover the activities of the local population of Turkestan, including women;

- Analysis of the attitude to women in the social and cultural processes of the country after the establishment of Soviet power;

- To study the changes in the lives of women under the influence of economic reforms;

- Detailed disclosure of the release of women through the analysis of the nature and content of the offensive;

- Problems of social protection of women;

- Analysis of the process of training national intellectuals from women;

- to draw conclusions based on the generalized historical experience based on the studied specific materials, to provide practical analysis and descriptions that will

contribute to the socio-economic and spiritual development at the current stage of independence.

This topic differs from other studies in that it has a new approach to the chosen topic. Also, the issue is not limited to condemning that period, but is explained by an objective assessment of the events and happenings specific to that period.

The study of women's enzymes in the social stratification of society in the period under study: the issue of tradition and change without the flaws of communist ideology, the level of coverage of the topic in the literature so far, and based on additional new information was made. At the same time, on the basis of new data from archival materials that could not be covered due to the pressure of communist ideology, the colonial nature of the treatment of indigenous women by tsarism and the Soviets was scientifically analyzed. Scientific analysis from the socio-political, economic and cultural-ideological point of view increases the role and importance of the scientific novelty of the subject, allowing to imagine the chosen problem as a whole.

At the same time, the laws adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic, based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, strengthening the role of women in the socio-political, socio-economic and spiritual spheres, and programs for the protection of family, motherhood and childhood have played an important role. 31]. In particular, M. The views of classical historians such as Blok, L. Fevre, Apri Prrenia on the fact that the study of problems in the socio-economic and cultural spheres is an important historical necessity also served as a theoretical and methodological basis.

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