



THE BRAVE WORK OF WOMEN FARMERS BEHIND THE FRONT

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ABSTRACT

The article shows the activities of women, girls, and the elderly. The reason was that men, who were the main labor force, were mobilized to the front. For this reason, the article analyzed the results of the women of the Fergana Valley in various fields of agriculture.

KEYWORDS

Collective farm, front, tractor, combine, Komsomol, mechanizer, penum, cotton, village.

INTRODUCTION

The Second World War did not spare the Uzbek people. A large number of men working in agriculture from Uzbekistan were mobilized for the war. As a result, there was a lack of manpower to plant crops, plow the fields, harvest cotton and other products on time. Therefore, on July 14, 1941, more than 6 thousand women gathered in the central square of the city of Namangan. The representative of the collective farm named after V. I. Lenin, medal winner Fatima Rahmatova, teacher of school №12 Tajikhon Yusupova and others came out to the gathering and made speech. They called on women to produce, to increase labor productivity, to learn men's professions, as well

as military service, to be reliable and decent children of the Soviet people in difficult times. [1.P.12].

Hundreds of thousands of women and girls voluntarily wrote petitions to defend the Motherland. Men and women worked selflessly on the collective farm. They irrigated the fields ahead of schedule. Collective farm workers worked for the front from early morning until late sunset.

A remarkable manifestation of the patriotism of the Soviet people was the nationwide movement for the creation of a defense fund. By October 10, 1941, the working people of Uzbekistan contributed 16.5 million rubles to the country's defense fund, an increase of

38.5 million rubles. government bonds. The Tashkent branch of the State Bank received 7.5 kg of gold and silver items.[2.P.14]

The patriotism of city and village workers was clearly manifested in the enormous concern for Soviet citizens evacuated from the western regions of the country temporarily occupied by the enemy. Not only did the Uzbek people grow cotton and other products, but the young children evacuated from the war were adopted by blacksmith families, workers and villagers. The people worked tirelessly everywhere and made a great contribution to the front. The roles of women in particular have had a great effect on the cultivation of agricultural products.

In all the villages of Uzbekistan, the number of women to work instead of their husbands and brothers who went to war increased day by day. For example, on the “Socialism” collective farm in the Komsomolsky district in mid-August 1941, 30 women went to work in the fields[3.P. 19]. On the same days, a resident of the neighboring village, K. Gaibova, contacted the directorate of the Naryn MTS and said: “I was a tractor driver, but I haven’t worked lately, now that the war has started, I consider it a crime for myself to sit at home. I will sit behind the wheel of a tractor and fight for double or triple harvest”. Her example was followed by former tractor drivers - Mamadalieva, Makhmudova, Badalova and others. On July 1, 1941, residents of the state farm named after the Five Years of the Uzbek SSR turned to their friends with the appeal: “Let’s replace men in production!”. They wrote to the newspaper Pravda Vostoka: “We, female tractor drivers, cadets of tractor courses and housewives of the state farm named after the Five Years of the Uzbek SSR, firmly decided, if necessary, to replace our fathers, husbands, and brothers.” 120 women of the

state farm began to master the profession of tractor drivers [4 P19].

By this time, 130 women were preparing to become drivers and tractor drivers in the Fergana region alone. That only in the courses at the 1st and 2nd Romitan MTS, 130 women are trained to drive a tractor[5.P.47]. It can be seen from this that during the years of fighting, the women of Uzbekistan studied all male professions and worked selflessly.

Local party and Soviet agencies, economic and public organizations took effective measures to involve women in collective and state farm production, training them in a variety of professions and, above all, the specialty of a machine operator. Already in July 1941, among those studying at two-month MTS courses and in schools of agricultural mechanization under the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR, there were 12,478 (82.4%) women [6.P 20].

At the Gulbakh state farm in the Namangan region, T. Igamnazarova, R. Aslanova, Kh. Khaberdieva, U. Rakhimova, K. Umsharova fulfilled 4-5 norms, collecting up to 220-230 and even 260 kg of cotton per day [7.P 22].

By 1941, on December 15, the cotton growers of Uzbekistan, based on the development of socialist competition under the slogan: “Every kilogram of cotton is a blow to the enemy!” – exceeded the cotton procurement plan. Giving the Motherland 1657.2 thousand tons of raw materials, or 200 thousand tons more than in pre-war 1940[8.P100]. Despite the lack of technical means in agriculture, rural workers tried to raise the results with their manual labor. This is proof of the perseverance of our hardworking people. Even in difficult weather, the village workers tirelessly completed the planned work. By the end of 1941, women made up more than half of the workers on

collective and state farms. Based on their patriotic desire to replace men in any sector, party organizations launched mass training of female personnel for collective farms, state farms and MTS, primarily machine operators, accountants, managers and farm specialists. The main forms of training were short-term courses, schools, seminars and individual training. Already in September 1941 in the UzSSR, 12.5 thousand women mastered the profession of tractor driver. Men who have the ability and strength to work were mobilized to the front. As a result, the number of men decreased. For this reason, the management of preparations for cleaning and planting crops in the villages has also been entrusted to women. By the end of 1943, throughout the UzSSR as a whole, 3,467 women worked as deputy chairmen of collective farms, 11,950 as foremen, and 48,772 as supervisors. [9.P .35].

Competing to fulfill the annual plan for the delivery of cotton by November 7, the cotton growers of the republic declared a front-line pre-October ten-day period, which caused a new upsurge in the creative activity of the masses. Front-line brigades were in the forefront of the struggle for the rise of cotton growing. Thus, the brigade of Kh. Musaev from the collective farm named after F. Dzerzhinsky, Baghdad district of the Fergana region, U. Khalmirzaeva from the collective farm “Yangi Fergana”, A. Davronova from the collective farm named after S. Budyonny of the same region joined the front-line brigades [10. P.123]. A lot of work was done in all regions of the republic to support this movement. Thousands of brigades and rings, having joined the nationwide campaign for the rise of cotton growing, launched a socialist competition for the fulfillment of their obligations. All propaganda work before the sowing campaign was transferred to the field camps. 5,471 equipped field camps were created in the Andijan region. Komsomol

youth units were most widespread in the Namangan region, where there were 505 Komsomol youth units and 160 brigades fighting to obtain high harvests. 102 Komsomol youth units were created in the Pap region, 26 of them were guards. On the Jamiyat collective farm of the Gurumsaray village council in the Guadei unit of Komsomol member Turgunova, 8 Komsomol members fulfilled 3-4 norms when cultivating the land. For each hectare of cotton field, 30 tons of fertilizers were applied [11.P .129].

Particular attention was paid to providing collective farms, state farms, and MTS with labor, machine operators, and management specialists. In the defense industry and new buildings, the female population of the village became the main reserve of labor and qualified personnel for cotton growing and other branches of agriculture. Therefore, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has launched extensive work to train, promote and educate female personnel, especially in the most important branch of agriculture in the republic - cotton growing. The most active role in this was played by the women's departments created in 1943. Thanks to the energetic work of rural women, tens of thousands of girls, mothers of many children, housewives, and elderly women became involved in social production and successfully mastered new professions. By the beginning of 1943, during a year and a half of war, 21 thousand women in Uzbekistan had mastered the profession of tractor drivers alone. In 1943, about 12 thousand more women received professions as machine operators of various profiles. [12.P351]. Many women became experienced irrigators, ketmenshits, and counting workers. The number of women leaders of units, teams, farms, departments, members and chairmen of agricultural associations increased sharply.

During the difficult years of the war in the republic, a movement for mastering technology developed widely among women collective farmers. Especially women machine operators, having successfully mastered technology, actively participated in the All-Union competition of tractor operators, played a significant role in increasing the acreage, improving the quality of processing and sowing agricultural crops, and obtaining high yield, increasing the volume of agricultural production. Thus, they made a worthy contribution to providing the front and rear with necessary agricultural products.

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