

THE ROLE OF FEMALES IN PROVIDING SKILLED AGRICULTURAL PERSONNELS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN (1930-1980 YEARS)

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Annotation: The article describes the role of women in the rural economy in Karakalpakstan in the 30s-80s of the XX century in the provision of skilled personnel.

Key words. Training courses for tractor drivers, technical schools, MTS, mechanical engineers.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль женщин в сельской экономике Каракалпакстана в 30-80-е годы XX века в обеспечении квалифицированными кадрами.

Ключевые слова. Курсы повышения квалификации трактористов, техникумов, МТС, инженеров-механиков.

In the mid-thirties of the 20th century, due to lack of equipment and lack of manpower, the canals were dug. Special courses for tractor drivers were introduced to qualify females as an agricultural personnel [1, 95]. After such efforts, the illusions began to linger from their former teachings, household, child rearing. This is because the party and the Soviet government did not put the health of women and girls and the future of the state at a significant risk. Their main goal is to achieve a surplus of projects in a short period of time, focused on private ownership of cotton. The form below the top of the steam is used, the movements are simplified.

Among the women, honoured names “ Twentiers”, “Thirtiers”were organized for the sake of high harvest per hectare of the land, while others such as “ bes

minshilar”, “ birinshi sanli Stalin jollamasi ushin”, “Stalinshe juris” for more cotton picking movement. The name of the two-handed cotton-picking women was always honoured. In the middle of the tractor hail, the races were simplified with the noise of a lot of traffic, with little fuel. The problem of attracting girls to the " collective farms " was solved in the 30s of the 20th century with the help of polygamous politicians at the MTS. In particular, assistants of the heads of the political departments of the women's organs or women's associations were engaged. Activists of women and girls were given priority to attract them to positions of leadership in collective farms, villages and districts. For example, by the actions of political department of Turtkul MTS 11 women were members of the presidium of the management of the collective farms, 3 women were investigated by the audit commission of the collective farms.

The attention of the Soviet authorities to women had its own reasons. For example, in the early 1930s, in Karakalpakstan there were 13 protests against the Soviet government involving 1300 women and girls. Thus, the Soviet authorities were forced to resort to various ways of protecting women and girls. In Shabbaz district, only 11 women took part in the movement for better care and education of cotton. The names of the winners of the competition, who participated in the action and met the established norm of good pay by 120-180 percent, were mentioned in the meetings. The project will be implemented by Erkaeva Bibijan 140, Perimbetova Parda 142, Matyakubova G. 140, Alimova Saodat was placed on 120 percent. And Guljan Yuldasheva has increased the cotton production by 133 percent and the digging streams by 140 percent. In Karaoke, Takhtakopir, Kipchak districts of Karakalpakstan also participated actively in this movement. The tendency to equalise the minds of women and men introduced by the Soviet authorities Doctor of historical sciences, As noted by professor D.AAlimova, this tendency is reflected in the sense of equality [2, 262]. All the rounds of the auction were attended by women and girls. As a result of the balance of power at the end of the 30s, the share of women in the male population decreased by 50%, and of

course, the number of women in rural households increased. For example, in the 30s, in the cotton-growing districts of Uzbekistan, 80% of the women's laundry was dry [2, 263]. In 15 villages of the Miyneti farm, we started with soil purification and land clearing. For example, in March 1940, on the tracks of the Suez Canal, 2,000 women and girls stood side by side with men. Among them are Gulkhatisa Embergenova from Karaozek district, Raykhan Palvaniyazova and Ilya Kannazarova from Shimbay district, Gulzhan Kurbanova from TahtakopIr district, Hatisha Tulepova and Tumar Yesenova from Kipchak district, Bibi Saparova from Kipchak district.. and t. b to. was [3, 109]. Particular attention is paid to the preparation of all kinds of brides from the daughters-in-law. In 1938, 28 women who had completed a four-month course with the Supreme Soviet of Karakalpakstan were sent to the districts on the basis of the head of the library, the head of the personnel department, the head of the collective farm, the head of the village council, the instructor of the financial department.

During the war times, 1 and 6-month short-term training courses were organized in the technical and MTS departments and rural farms, a 10-day seminar was organized, as a result of which 633 laundrymen were trained in the first 6 months of the war, then there were 381 girls [4, 26]. Since the late 50s, women have become more involved in technology. In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, mechanical cadres were trained by the daughters-in-law. In their work, Ayim Kamalova , a renowned mechanic from the collective farm named after Krupskaya , Amudarya district , issued a call for girls to train tractors and cotton harvesting machines in 1961. This is the mandatory value of the circle. If in 1960 350 girls graduated from the course of mechanics, then in 1965 their number reached 632 [5, 47]. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the SSSR, who was the initiator of the publication of the population of the republic on the development of agricultural machinery. The theoretical school of the development of agricultural machinery, Kamalova, was also a pioneer in the field of production of agricultural machinery . [7, 1]. In fact, women tend to become handicapped, which makes them

more difficult to operate and repair machinery [6, 258]. In the 70's and 80's, the level of education of the rural population in Karakalpakstan could be shown in significant numbers. The number of men with medium education who worked in 1959 was 381, while the number of women was 277 in 1979, this number was 741 women 706, respectively. in 1989 ?? 818 women 930, and the number of men with higher education in 1959 was ?? 25, and the number of women was ?? 10, in 1979 ?? 10 women 15, in 1979 110 women 65, in 1989 122 women 105. According to the researches of Doctor of historical sciences B Shamambetov , the labor activity of women of working age (30-40 years) increased from 61,8% in 1959 to 72,7% in 1989 [5, 107]. The demand for women's laundry remained unchanged in connection with the expansion of the cotton and leather industry in the districts of village households. In rural areas, more than half of women (66%) work in the industrial sphere and 26.3% work in non-industrial sphere. This indicates the large share of women's participation in the rural economy.

During the period of Soviet rule in our country, our people began to discuss the situation in depth. According to such discussions, in that period, the most important part of many parent women was involved in collective farming and house hold chores. This is the first time that a social media campaign has been launched in the country . Therefore, to save the women from the pain, to set a shortened washing day for them, to create all the necessary measures for daily living, and to pay special attention to removing the shortcomings [7, 41].

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