

The Issue of Education of Uzbek Wives in the Years After World War II

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Abstract: This article provides information about the education of Uzbek women in the years after the Second World War. The ideology of the colonial state carried out in the educational system, the process of the Soviet "cultural revolution" event, over-ideologicalizing all aspects of society, especially science and culture, and covering every area of it, and its impact on the current era, education, science an attempt was made to reveal the activities of women in the field of science and the processes of education on the basis of several research data. In addition, the penetration and achievements of women in every field, the example of the life of Khadicha Sulaymanova, is highlighted.

Key words: Education, "Attack" movement, ideology, "cultural revolution", schools, higher education institutions, female personnel, literacy, independence

Women's education in the Uzbek SSR was carried out even after the Second World War. The issue of women was not ignored at this time. Wide opportunities were created for them in all fields. The beginning of the opportunities given to them began after the 1920s. One more aspect should be taken into account that the activation of women in the life of the society served to increase the weight of the labor force for the colonial state.

Due to the reforms carried out by the Soviet state in the field of education, education of girls and boys in the same class was introduced. As a result, in 1924-1925, 34 thousand 735 (26.1%) girls studied in Soviet schools, and in rural areas their number was 6 thousand 235 (11.5%) (Central Archives of Uzbekistan, R- 2748 fund, list 1, case 2514, sheets 19-20). In the 1927/28 academic year, about 35,000 girls were enrolled in schools in the republic, of which 6,000 Uzbek girls studied in schools in rural areas. In the 1930s, illiteracy eradication courses and women's teacher training courses were also established.

In the 1920s and 1930s, a lot of attention was paid to the literacy of women, and special courses were organized to end illiteracy of women. In 1926, 2,700 women studied in 82 illiteracy schools in the republic, and in 1936, 186,000 women graduated. First, teachers of graduation courses of illiteracy among women, kindergarten and school teachers were trained. In 1929, there were more than ten women's pedagogic and medical technical schools. But during these times, the movement of liberating women had a great impact on their lives. Marianna Kemp in her book "The New

Woman of Uzbekistan" concludes that although the Soviet history teaches that women voluntarily threw off the veil, in fact the women's movement was a fabrication of the government. The policies of the Soviet Union, such as nationalization, sovietization, and liberalization, were very difficult for women. "Many of the Uzbeks who carried out the veiling policy, that is, the attack, believed that they would liberate women in this way. Therefore, when the Soviet government asked women to throw off the veil, they forced their spouses to do so. Against this, the family members killed the women who threw off the burqa. In their eyes, this was a sin. "Many women's lives have been ruined," says Marianna Kemp.

Women of Uzbekistan, like in other societies, are faced with issues such as tradition and modernity, profession and family, independent life and social demands.

Marianna Kemp, an American scholar who is familiar with the life of Uzbek women, says that you cannot understand women today without knowing modern history, including the policy of the Soviet government to remove the veil from Uzbek women in the 1920s and 30s. "This was a very important period in the formation of society. The Soviet government aimed to change the Islamic religion, customs, and thus social life through the "attack" policy. For some, the start of work and activation of women was a positive, revolutionary change, while for others, it was viewed with concern. You will see the same thing today."

By the 1940s, women's freedom had become commonplace. All fields were covered by female personnel. From 1941 to 1945, medical institutes of Tashkent and Samarkand trained 3,257 doctors, and 4,864 medical workers were trained. However, 266 medical nurses were trained in 25 sanitary teams. Along with Muqaddam Ashrapova, who graduated from the medical faculty of the institute in 1941, her friends Anvara Muharramova, Polatoy Kadirova, Sabira Majidova went to the war and showed selflessness to protect the soldiers.

After the Second World War, special attention was paid to women's education. They studied in technical schools and some of them in higher educational institutions. The women who served behind the front were duly rewarded and shown as an example to the youth. By this time, female personnel entered all fields. They worked in education, science, political life, agriculture, mechanics, journalism. Year by year, the number of women with high qualifications increased. Examples of women who discovered themselves after studying at a higher educational institution:

1. Nozimakhanim (the first female publicist, journalist of the Jadidist era)
2. Sobira Kholdorova (the first woman with journalist education)
3. Bashorat Mirbobayeva (The first female Uzbek machinist, the first woman to jump with a parachute)
4. Zulfiya Umidova (first female doctor, doctor of medical sciences)
5. Yodgor Nasriddinova (Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR)
6. Khadicha Sulaymanova (Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR)
7. Dilbar Abdurahmanova (the first female conductor in Central Asia)
8. Asal Sartbayeva (the first recognized female scientist of Central Asia)

Through the work of Khadicha Sulaimanova, who showed herself in the process of education and made a great contribution to the field of science and jurisprudence, we can see the burdens and contributions of female personnel. Khadicha Sulaymonovna Sulaymonova (June 3, 1913, Andijan - November 26, 1965, Tashkent) - doctor of legal sciences (1951), professor (1952), academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR (1956), served in the Uzbek SSR Scientist (1954), Minister of Justice of the Uzbek SSR, Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR. On July 20, 1945, Khadicha Sulaymanova defended her candidate's thesis on "Criminal legislation and civil war during the period of military intervention of the Uzbek SSR" and became the first Uzbek woman to receive a legal degree.

Sulaymanova was the vice-president of the legal department of the Union of Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, actively participated in the work of the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee. III International Congress of Sociologists (Amsterdam, 1956), II UN Congress (London, 1960), VII Congress of the International Association of Democratic Jurists (IAUD) (Sofia, 1960), I Conference of Asian and African Women (Cairo, 1961), Asian and African Jurists was a participant of the international conference (Tokyo, 1961). Academician Khadichha Sulaymonovna took part in the exchange of ideas on the topic "Women in modern society and ways to liberate her" (Prague, 1962) and in January 1964, at the invitation of the Ceylon Women's Organization, a delegation of the Lanka Mahila Samiti (LMS) Soviet Women's Committee traveled around the country as its leader. Sulaymonova was the vice-president of the legal department of the Union of Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, actively participated in the work of the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee. III International Congress of Sociologists (Amsterdam, 1956), II UN Congress (London, 1960), VII Congress of the International Association of Democratic Jurists (IAUD) (Sofia, 1960), I Conference of Asian and African Women (Cairo, 1961), Asian and African Jurists was a participant of the international conference (Tokyo, 1961). Academician Khadichha Sulaymonovna took part in the exchange of views on the topic "Women in modern society and ways of emancipation" (Prague, 1962) and in January 1964, at the invitation of the Ceylon Women's Organization, a delegation of the Lanka Mahila Samiti (LMS) Soviet Women's Committee traveled around the country as a leader.

The government highly appreciated the state, scientific-pedagogical and social activity of Academician Hadicha Sulaymonovna Sulaymanova. He was awarded the honorary title of "Honored Scientist of the Uzbek SSR" (1954), twice the Order of the Order of Fahr, the medal "For Labor Courage during the Great Patriotic War", honorary certificates of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UzSSR was awarded with

As a conclusion, we can say that during the colonial period, education in Uzbekistan was carried out unilaterally. Everything was transferred to the Soviet ideology. The "cultural revolution" of the Soviets greatly ideologicalized all aspects of society, especially science and culture, and covered every area of it. The women who were freed through the "Attack" movement entered all fields. They were given opportunities to send their children to kindergartens and work. It should also be taken into account that the involvement of women in jobs that are not suitable for them has a negative impact on their health. Even after the independence of Uzbekistan, women were given great opportunities. New reforms were implemented in the educational system and the colonial ideology was put an end to. Attention to women has increased. Great opportunities were also created for education. Today, the state covers the education costs for women who have entered the

master's degree. "I think a lot about the stereotype that has appeared in the minds of our people. Usually, we respect a woman first of all as a mother, a guardian of the family fortress. This is certainly true. But today, every woman should not be an ordinary observer, but also an active and proactive participant in the democratic changes taking place in the country." Shavkat Mirziyoev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It can be seen from these statements that the issue of women is at the top of the list in our country. The fact is that 48 or 32 percent of the 150 deputies elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis were women. In the Senate, this figure reached almost 25%. 31% of deputies of local councils are enthusiastic and active women.

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