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## CHANGES AND PROBLEMS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 70-80S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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**Abstract:** In this article, the role of Uzbek women in social life, their production activities, changes and problems in their lifestyle in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century are analyzed in detail.

**Keywords:** women, economy, industry, plan, production, health, physical stress, motherhood and childhood, diseases, problem.

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### Annotation

In the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the violent methods of the authoritarian system and the strictly centralized planning of the economy caused serious conflicts in the development of Uzbekistan's industry. Uzbekistan, which was part of the Soviet empire and had neither political nor economic independence, had to follow the guidelines developed by the center and reflected in the five-year plans. The planned directions were based on the usual policy of acceleration and "shortening" and were determined by the excessive volume and pace of industrial development for Uzbekistan.

As a result of the one-sided nature of the implementation of five-year plans, the use of extensive methods in the development of the national economy, stagnation occurred in Uzbekistan in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. That is, the development of industrial production, its volume and labor productivity have decreased, the quality of products, and other most important economic indicators have deteriorated. If in the first years after the war, the average annual growth rates of the gross industrial product were 10-15%, now they have fallen to the level of 5-7% [1].

Manifestations of stagnation affected all areas of women's lives. The Soviet legislation, which was supposed to protect the interests of working women and mothers, did not pay attention to it either. On the contrary, women's "active" participation in the national economy was ensured at the expense of many losses, ignoring women's physical capabilities, social protection, and household lifestyle. That is, the Soviet authorities used ways to increase the initiative of women, who are cheap labor force, to eliminate the stagnant state of the national economy, to widely introduce "socialist competition" in the middle class, to present "specially selected" progressive and enthusiastic workers as "flags" as "examples", they raised them to the level of labor heroes, deputies of the Supreme Soviet, and tried to bring the industry out of stagnation. That is, they tried to achieve their goals by supporting them both materially and morally. The main purpose of holding such competitions was to use people more than the quantity, to fulfill the set plans in any way, to increase their use as cheap labor force.

Instead of improving their socio-material situation, they were satisfied with the awarding of "honorary" titles such as "Labor veteran", "Veteran of the factory", "Laureate of the factory award", "The best brigade of the factory", "The best constructor". However, the industry of Uzbekistan could not be brought out of stagnation in this way, new reforms had to be implemented. Political leadership and communist ideology did not want to admit this.

In the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, T. Kardash, M. Yoldasheva, D. Kulmatova, A. Devyatova, M. Juraeva, L. Kazanieva, M. Moydinov, E. Gubina, Sh. Kholmukhamedova and many other advanced workers and the names of the engineers and technicians are known. With their honest work, they contributed to the development of the republic's industrial production. However, their initiative could not be brought out of stagnation and could not be brought out of stagnation by "popularizing" their initiative among the workers. Because it is important to understand the essence of the general problem in the industry, to realize the simple fact that not every worker has the ability to be progressive like the above-mentioned workers, to know that the main issue is material interest, economic relations in the right and cultural way, the political leadership of the authoritarian system and the communist ideology, and was that he did not want to admit it. In 1972, women made up 41.7% of workers and employees in the national economy, in industry - 46.1%, in transport - 15.5%, in education and culture - 53.5%, in state and economic management, cooperative management bodies and public organizations - reached 47.8% [2].

It can be seen that the use of women's labor has been increasing year by year. Employed women were the most numerous in light industry, as well as in the glass, porcelain and pulp and paper industries. There were relatively few women in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machinery and metalworking, food, woodworking, chemical and petrochemical industries. The reason for this was related to the conditions of women's health care. The number of women has also increased in the construction sector, a leading sector where previously women's work was almost never used, and the number of workers here is 17%. In our view, it would be appropriate if women were involved in light manufacturing industries rather than in industries requiring heavy physical labor. As a result of the achievement of Soviet-style "equal rights", women occupied 50% of the work performed by men, and even more in some fields [3].

The contradictions in the policies of the Soviets in the issue of female personnel, both positive and negative, created many new problems of their own. This, in turn, caused difficulties in solving women's problems, in terms of their living, working and fulfilling their motherly duties. Under the influence of such contradictions, the Soviet regime managed to create an "army" of selfless poor workers from the population, especially women.

In recent years, along with the number of women engaged in manual labor, their number has increased in mechanized and automated labor fields. The management began to attract women not only to the light industries suitable for their physiological characteristics, but also to production enterprises requiring heavy physical labor. For example, in the 1970s, women made up 45-47% of the republic's hardware and electronics industry, and 65-67% of the enterprises in the radio equipment industry. It is no longer a new thing to meet women even in the exclusively male professions, i.e. turning, drilling, and lathe work. The performance of such heavy work by women, in turn, had a negative impact on their health. For example, according to the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1975, women working in workplaces with toxic and harsh working conditions in the leading branches of industry accounted for 11.6% in the electric power industry, and 10.6% in oil refining. in the idol industry - 56%. in ferrous metallurgy - 59.7%, in glass, phosphorus and faience - 30.9%. in industrial construction goods — 30.8%, in food — 23.8%. in construction - 46.5%, and in 1977, 73%

of light industry was occupied by women, 5,000 of them worked in harmful conditions, 9,000 in noise, toxic gas, strong vibration. 10,000 people worked in poorly lit workplaces[4].

According to data from the mid-1980s. 145,000 workplaces in the republic did not meet labor protection standards. 112,500 women were exposed to dust and gas due to loud noise, unfavorable temperature conditions, poor lighting, and 43,800 women worked in the night shift. The technical changes that are taking place - noise, vibration, high and low temperatures, harmful chemicals and other substances have a negative effect on the physiological characteristics of the women's body, causing a decrease in the sensitivity of the hearing organs to sound, failure of the heart and liver, excessive tension and weakening of nerve tissues. .

Continuous production of products, control of large-scale machines with the help of remote controls has increased the nervous and psychological stress of women's work. Their total working day was 16 hours a day, which would average 11.5 hours a year, including weekends and holidays. This was 1.5-2 times more than the total working day of men. This situation did not allow women to have enough rest. Women were also classified as workers, servants and members of the collective farm in determining pensions. Until 1989, the minimum allowance was set at 50 rubles per month for workers and servants, and 40 rubles per month for female collective farmers. Women, who make up 50% of the national economy, have also been involved in physically demanding industries in the movement for equality between men and women in all aspects of life. This contradicts the norms and laws of labor protection, and more attention should be paid to women as a means of production of the society, and the works carried out in the cultural and educational sphere have the same goal, that is, women forget their identity, health, family, and children to a certain extent, "fulfill plans with excess" The creation of "iron women" who risk their lives by flying to "famous" terms such as "striker", "hero of labor" has created consequences that have a negative impact on the marriage of women and the health of the future generation.

The administration of the Soviet state did not pay enough attention to such urgent problems, taking into account the fact that women are a source of filling the ranks of workers. The share of women engaged in manual labor in the national economy of the republic was much higher than the average level in the Union. Therefore, women were required to seriously engage in the training of qualified personnel, to create adequate working conditions for them.

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