



## Activity of Surkhandarya Women and Girls During World War II

Gulnoza Boltaeva Rakhmatullaevna<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan Border troops "Young border guards" military-academic lyceum head teacher of history

\* Correspondence: [boltaeva.gulnoza70@gmail.com](mailto:boltaeva.gulnoza70@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This article provides analytical information based on primary sources about Surkhandarya women's tireless work behind the front during the Second World War, their activities in enriching the front funds.

**Keywords:** war, defense, labor, behind the front, industry, agriculture, military equipment, women, evacuation.

**Citation:** Rakhmatullaevna, G.

B. (2024). Activity of

Surkhandarya women and girls

during World War II. Central

Asian Journal of Social Sciences

and History, 5(3), 82-84.

[https://doi.org/10.17605/cajssh.v5i](https://doi.org/10.17605/cajssh.v5i3.1090)

[3.1 090](https://doi.org/10.17605/cajssh.v5i3.1090)

Received: 23 April 2024

Revised: 27 April 2024

Accepted: 5 May 2024

Published: 21 May 2024



Copyright © 2024 by the authors. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-4.0 International License (CC - BY 4.0)

### 1. Introduction

In the years of the Second World War, the women of Uzbekistan took an active part in ensuring the victory over fascism, along with all the peacekeeping forces. They joined industrial enterprises to work in the place of their brothers and spouses who went to the front, worked tirelessly as the main laborers in agriculture. They were active in delivering food and clothes to the front. They also made a great contribution to the construction of military equipment and the enrichment of defense funds. If we refer to the documents of that period, we will witness the following.

On July 5, 1941, an appeal to all women of Uzbekistan was accepted at the women's rally held in the Oktabr district of Tashkent. In the appeal, it was said about Uzbek women:

Dear sisters! We all stick together and stand up for the defense of our beloved country, replace men on lathes, tractors, combine harvesters and collective farm fields, no one has the right to sit idly by during the war. Everyone should know their place in this glorious struggle. We must stand behind the front and win our victory over the enemy with courage [1].

The members of the collective farm "Socialism" of the village council "Pattakesar" of Termiz district, Okabibi Imamova, Maryam Khudoykulova and Beka Hazratkulova, who joined this appeal, made the following appeal to the women living in the oasis villages: We women collective farmers are going to the front to kill and destroy the fascists. Instead of our husbands, brothers, and relatives, we work in the production works of the collective farm. We will fulfill the plans of all our loved ones who went to the front and help our soldiers to defeat the enemy quickly [2]. In general, by October 15, 1941, 800 women in the region came out with a call to replace the men who went to the front.

Problems such as the need to train women engaged in production in industry and agriculture for new professional skills, and the need to acquire new specializations, were an

urgent topic on the agenda. For this purpose, short-term courses were organized at local industrial enterprises and MTS. In these courses, women acquired the skills of working with machine tools, driving tractors and combine harvesters, and similar professions. For example, in the first months of the war, 83 women completed the short-term training course for tractor drivers organized by Sherabad MTS, and 62 women learned the secrets of driving a tractor at the short-term tractor training course organized by the 1st MTS of Zhargorgon district. rgandi [3]. Among them, the names of Ravshankhan Tilavova, Chuchuk Meliboeva, Mahar Samatova and Oghiloy Chorshanbieva should be mentioned. In general, during those war years, 260 women in the region were promoted to leadership positions, and 600 women learned the profession of tractor and driver [4.70].

**Materials and methods.** During the Second World War, women and girls from Surkhandarya set a special example in organizing medical aid for soldiers. For example, 25 health workers and 550 nurses were trained by regional Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. 750 girls became donors. Many drujinists trained here went to the front as volunteers [5.25]. Antonina Gogoleva, a student of the "Karl Marx" school in Termiz city, brought 30 classmates with her to the Voenskomat after finishing her training in sandruzhdina training courses. They all asked to be sent to the front. The collective request was met, and he was recruited to the 373rd medsanbat of the 213rd rifle division being formed in the city of Termiz [6.94].

During the Second World War, a commission was established to evacuate the population of areas occupied by the enemy or threatened with occupation. According to the decision of this commission, women, elderly people, children, as well as many factories, materials, and livestock were evacuated to Uzbekistan. On December 3, 1941, a special decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan "On receiving and settling evacuated Soviet citizens" was adopted [7.131]. According to the decision, the committees for the reception of the evacuated population were formed in all regions.

In 1941, Riyazat Mominova, who was the first Surkhandarya woman to receive a law degree, gave the house left by her father in Termiz to the Termiz military garrison for the purpose of housing the evacuees. The Turkestan military district immediately reported this to the head of the Soviet Union at that time, I. V. Stalin. In response, Stalin sent a telegram expressing his gratitude to Riyazat Mominova [8, 9.]. During the war, Uzbek women did not spare their jewelry to enrich their defense funds [10.227-230].

During this period, many of the oasis women donated their precious jewelry to defense funds. In particular, Tukhfatullina and Trupinalar gold ring from Termez, Semkina and Saakovalar chain medallion, housewife Istomina gold watch, Jiganova gold bracelet, K.M. Tuminova, doctor of the central hospital of Sherabad region, two gold rings, member of S.M. Kirov collective farm belonging to Seplon village council of this district And Uldon Boltavaeva handed over the gold ring that her father added to the bride's dowry to the defense fund [11, 12.53-57].

The women of the city of Termiz collected warm clothes in the total amount of 7000 soums and gave them to the fighters. The care of the fighters of Nadya Aleynikova, an 11-year-old girl living in the city of Termiz, received special attention. Nadya, who received a black letter from her father, who went to the front, swore to take revenge on the enemy for her father, and with the money she was saving, she bought 30 needles, 15 pieces of thread and a few kilograms of apricots, raisins and raisins, and gave them as gifts to the fighters.

[13. 68-72]. On top of the gift box, he wrote with his own hand: "Take revenge on the damned Germans for my father."

**Results and discussion.** In addition, the services of the women of the region in organizing assistance to Leningraders who were besieged by the enemy are incomparable. In particular, on March 19, 1942, 4360 soums of money, 15 kg of walnuts, 16 kg of honey, 3 pairs of gloves, 8 pieces of fur, 23 kg of apricots, and 65 kg of rice were sent to the city of Leningrad on the initiative of youth from Sherobod. they sent In May 1942, schoolchildren in the city of Termiz sent 8900 soums of money, 80 pairs of shoes and other similar products to the children of the city of Leningrad [14.]. In total, the students of the republic collected 13 wagons, and among these gifts were 1.5 thousand soums of money, 80 head of black cattle, and 620 tons of various agricultural products.

The team of employees of the sewing shop "Rodina" in the city of Termiz fulfilled the plan of October 1943 by 150-160%, and in their spare time, they sewed 1000 pieces of overalls and 1000 pants to deliver warm clothes to the inhabitants of the liberated regions [15.87-91]. Workers and employees of regional industrial artels sent about 1,000 sheets to the residents of the liberated regions.

**Conclusion.** The women of the Surkhan oasis also contributed to the victory over fascism by their tireless work in production, their support to the front, and the enrichment of defense funds and funds for the construction of military equipment.

## References

- [1] Truth of the East. July 6, 1941.
- [2] For Ilgor Surkhan. July 29, 1941.
- [3] For Ilgor Surkhan. October 9, 1941.
- [4] Scenes from the history of Surkhandarya. - Tashkent, 1991. - P. 70.
- [5] Khaliyorov H., etc. Surkhandarya region. – Tashkent, 1974. - P. 25.
- [6] Soatov O., Tursunov S., Umarov I., Toshev K. Letters from the front. - Tashkent: Tafakkur, 2020. - P. 94.
- [7] Umarov I. Badash: history and tradition. – Termiz: Surkhannashr, 2018. - B.131.
- [8] For Ilgor Surkhan. November 4, 1941.
- [9] State archive of Surkhandarya region. Fund 45, list 1, case 62, sheets 18-19.
- [10] Mamarajabov, Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich. "Traditional Clothes and Jewelry of Surkhandarya Oasis." *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 8.12 (2021): 227-230.
- [11] Abdulkhakimovich, Mamarajabov Gayrat. "Food Products of Artisans of Surkhan Oasis." *Central Asian journal of social sciences and history*. 4.6 (2023): 68-72.
- [12] Mamaradjabov, Gayrat Abdulxakimovich. "Traditional clothing and jewelry of the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis." *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ*. SI-2 (2021).
- [13] Mamarajabov, Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich, and Fazliddin Jovlievich Izzatullaev. "Historical analysis of the art of embroidery in the uzbek national craft." *Current research journal of history*. 2.06 (2021): 53-57.
- [14] Abdulkhakimovich, Mamarajabov Gayrat. "Government Attention and Support to Craftsmanship in Uzbekistan." *Central Asian journal of social sciences and history* 3.12 (2022): 288-292.
- [15] Mamarajabov, Gayrat. "The development of national crafts in the southern regions of Uzbekistan." *Результаты научных исследований в условиях пандемии (COVID-19)* 1.03 (2020): 87-91.