

# Goals and Objectives of Women's Organizations in the Social and Economic Policy of the Soviet Government

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## Abstract

The article scientifically analyzes the goals and tasks of women's organizations in the socio-economic policy of the Soviet era. That is, it is studied that they tried to educate women as supporters of their policies, that during the Soviet regime, women's participation in social life was determined on the basis of strict boundaries, based on the needs of the Soviet government. This imposed heavy responsibilities and tasks on women that they could not always cope with, and that the communist ideology sought to use such qualities as loyalty to the family, which are especially inherent in Uzbek women, for its own benefit, based on sources. Uzbek women, thanks to their hard work, determination and abilities, demonstrated their talents and actively participated in society. However, this social activity was mainly determined by their activity in social production.

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## INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Soviet authorities, based on their political and economic interests and based on numerous legal norms, drastically changed the lives of Uzbek women, which had been built on the principles of Islamic law for centuries, through their powerful ideological and political institutions. In particular, based on the contradictory policy of the Soviet authoritarian regime on women's issues, it fought against national, religious, historical and cultural values and traditions under the slogan of "liberation" and "modernization" of women. At the same time, propaganda tools were widely used to limit the political and legal consciousness of women, distract them from the ideas of fighting for their freedom and independence, and extinguish their inherent feelings of patriotism and struggle for independence.

Secondly, under the slogan of "liberating" Uzbek women, measures were taken to involve them in production in order to create a new labor force, a new source of labor, to solve the problems of the national economy. However, in this process, their physical capabilities were not taken into account in the broad involvement of them in social production.

## **METHODS:**

The article scientifically analyzes the goals and tasks of women's organizations in the socio-economic policy of the Soviet government, using generally accepted scientific, historicist, and comparative analysis methods.

## **Research results:**

The broad involvement of Uzbek women in production was necessary, first of all, to strengthen the economic base of the authoritarian regime. The First Regional Congress of Working Women of Turkestan, held in May 1920, called for their involvement in social work as the main task in ensuring women's economic independence[3].

Women were initially involved in craft cooperatives. Special rooms for women were opened in women's clubs, where they were engaged in sewing hats and bedspreads. Later, special women's artels were organized within the craft cooperatives. Thus, local women were united in cooperatives. The First Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in February 1925 found it necessary to increase attention to craft cooperatives[4]. Craft cooperatives served as a transitional stage in attracting local women to factories[5].

Women also began to be involved in large industrial enterprises. From the second half of the 1920s, the Soviet authorities, driven by the need to strengthen their material and economic base, set as a long-term task the active involvement of women freed from the veil in all areas of production. Therefore, it was considered a factor ensuring the economic independence of women. For this purpose, local female cadres began to replenish the working class[10].

On June 22, 1925, the resolution of the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) "On the tasks of the Party in work among women of the Soviet East" emphasized that women's clubs should play an important supporting role in attracting local women to social production[11]. Therefore, special attention was paid to women's clubs.

In accordance with the resolution of the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) of June 1925 "On the tasks of work among women of the Soviet East", in order to strengthen the material and technical base of the Soviet government and develop industrial production, women of local nationalities began to be widely involved in industrial production[12]. In order to implement the industrialization policy of the Soviet government, in which women were used as the main cheap labor force, on June 4, 1925, a Central Commission for the Study of Women's Labor was established within the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party (b) and the People's Commissariat of Labor of the Uzbek SSR. As a result of the Central Commission's study of women's labor in industrial production, in 1925, 4,680 workers (1,600 of whom were Uzbek), or 9.7%, were women, of whom 125, or 0.2%, were minors[13]. The level of employment of women in industrial production was especially high in the Tashkent region. In 1924, 12 Uzbek women worked at the Margilan spinning mill, but by 1925 this number had reached 300[14]. In 1928, women made up more than 17% of the population employed in the national economy[15].

It is worth noting that in the process of attracting women to large industrial enterprises, in most cases their physical capabilities were not taken into account, and they were involved in heavy tasks. As a result, women's health was negatively affected. After the establishment of collective farms and state farms, women were trained in a profession that was not suitable for them - tractor farming. The act of forcing peasant women to work with tractors, while completely contradicting the national characteristics of the Uzbek people, created a new layer of women, that is, a layer of men-like women who were ready to work on an equal footing with men, and this process was called the liberation of women from heavy manual labor. In 1931, the first female tractor farmers began to work in the fields[16]. Of the 30 female tractor farmers who worked in the spring season, 13 were awarded after the harvest season for fulfilling the set plan with an "excess"[17]. In 1938, the first 6,710 people were admitted to 4-5-month courses for training

tractor drivers. Of these, 3,110 were women[18]. By decision of the center, 100,000 women were trained as tractor drivers. For this purpose, women were involved in mechanization courses without being separated from production. Here, the specific features of the female body were not taken into account, but they were mobilized to fulfill specific, predetermined standards. In 1939 alone, 2,500 women were forcibly recruited to tractor driver training courses. However, most of them did not work in this profession.

By the 1930s, as a result of the unscientific conclusion that the “women’s question had been resolved,” the activities of the women’s section were terminated by a resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of January 5[20]. The resolution stated that the tasks of the women’s sections had been transferred to the party committee and its departments, and they were transformed into a special sector[21]. The sectors were tasked with scientifically and practically reinforcing the conclusion of the Soviet government and the Communist Party that the “women’s question had been resolved.” In 1930, the publication of the *Kommunistka* and *Yangi Yul* magazines was discontinued, and in 1934, the *New Way* magazines were discontinued. Responsibility for all work carried out among women passed to the Commissions for the Improvement of Labor and Living Conditions. The Commissions had more than 100 members throughout the republic, which were far from being able to carry out the large-scale work assigned to the Commission. Therefore, in May 1930, the commissions were transformed into executive committees of the Union republics, regions, cities and localities, and were abolished in 1932 as a body that had fulfilled its mission.[22] In fact, the reason for this failure was the Soviet government and the Communist Party’s attempt to involve women in social production under the slogan of “economic liberation”, to use their labor as cheap labor, to turn them into the main productive force of society, and to achieve their goal, as well as the growing social and political activity of women, who were fighting for their rights and growing dissatisfaction with the policies pursued by the authoritarian regime against them.

As is known, during World War II, women’s ownership of tractors became an objective necessity. On July 5, 1941, at a rally in Tashkent, attended by 15,000 women, appeals were made to all women of the republic to replace men in the defense of the homeland in the war against fascism, working on machines, tractors, and combines, and in the fields of collective farms. On September 1, 1941, the share of women among workers and employees was 41.6 percent, by 1942 this figure had reached 49 percent, and by 1943 it had reached 53 percent[23].

In a resolution adopted in 1942 by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) on the occasion of International Women’s Day on March 8, all party organizations were instructed that no woman in the city or in the countryside should be left out of social production while their fathers, husbands, and brothers were defending the homeland at the front[24]. In addition, women were encouraged to strengthen their work behind the front, that is, to take the place of men in all sectors of the national economy. In order to accelerate measures in this regard, in accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of January 22, 1943 “On measures to improve the activities of Soviet bodies and local party organizations to provide assistance to the families of military personnel,” from May 1943, the activities of women’s Soviets were organized under the republican party committees. The women’s Soviets were headed by deputy secretaries of the regional party committees in the regional party committees, and secretaries for women’s affairs in the city and district party committees. Throughout the republic, 10 assistant secretaries were appointed to be responsible for this area in the regional party committees, 13 in the sugar party committees, 11 in the district party committees within the city, and 133 secretaries in the rural district party committees[25].

The tasks of these newly established organizations were defined as follows:

- a) to strengthen party-political, that is, ideological and mass-educational work among women;
- b) to organize the work of women aimed at comprehensively strengthening the front and rear;

c) to assist in organizing the necessary assistance to the families of fighters, among others.

Departments for working with women were established in all party bodies of Uzbekistan. The Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan had a director, his deputy and 5 instructors, while the departments of regional, city and district party committees were headed by directors. The department of the regional party committee had 2 instructors, the remaining regional, city and rural district committees had 1 instructor, and the department of the city district party committees had only one director. Based on the ideological goals and objectives of the department, graduates of the Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the All-Union CP (b) and the Party School under the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan were involved in the departments for working with women in the regional party committees.

During the war against fascism, women's departments carried out the most vital tasks of organizing women's labor, directing them to work sites that were suitable for their abilities, improving the provision of cultural and household services to women, and carefully monitoring their living conditions. With the support of women from the Tashkent city and district party committees, 15,270 women were employed in industrial enterprises in Tashkent from June 1943 to May 1944, and 700 of them were sent to study[26],[27]. Women's departments took a good initiative in employing the families of those who went to the front, as well as housewives. In 1944 alone, 35,000 women were employed in Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand regions, 26,000 of whom went to industrial enterprises[28]. In these cases, the revival of the women's departments (jenotdel) of party committees in 1943 played an important role in strengthening propaganda work among Uzbek women. With the recommendations and support of these departments, women's departments and propaganda teams (agitation collectives) were organized in enterprises, collective farms, state farms, and MTS. Leading women who were party activists showed great dedication in implementing these measures. Also, on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CPSU (b), deputy chairmen for work among women began to be appointed in collective farms in 1943. They were actively engaged in mobilizing women in the countryside to revive the cultivation of cotton and grain products, and improve livestock breeding. Under the leadership of party organizations, the level of ideological, political and educational work among women also steadily increased. This indicates that women's organizations served the political goals of the Soviet state and were considered by the Soviets as a means of production for society.

In four regions of the Uzbek SSR (Samarkand, Bukhara, Namangan and Khorezm regions) and the Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic, 3.5 thousand women were appointed to the positions of deputy chairmen of collective farms[29]. Also, in the Andijan region, 163 women were involved in managerial work in 1943. Most of them were members of collective farm boards, brigade and section leaders, and farm managers. In early 1945, another 9 women were appointed to the position of chairmen of collective farms[30]. In the Namangan region, in mid-1944, 478 women worked in this position, and by January 1, 1945, this number had reached 690. In Andijan region, at the beginning of 1945, 401 women worked as deputy chairmen of the board[31].

On the initiative of women's departments, women's councils were held in collective farms, and conferences were held in districts, dedicated to the tasks of women in wartime. In particular, in July-August 1943, a rally dedicated to the role of women in society during the war was held in the cities and districts of Fergana region. In October 1943, an interregional meeting of women's department employees was held in Fergana. A total of 20,538 women participated in the councils and conferences held in all collective farms and districts of Karakalpakstan in August-September 1943. They discussed the urgent tasks facing women's departments in wartime, mainly the issue of involving women in production, because it was impossible to replace the male workforce that had gone to the front without involving women and adolescents in social production.

The directive for the republican party bodies on work among women was the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Bureau of August 8, 1948 "On the state of work among women in the republic and measures to strengthen it". This resolution activated the activities of

departments working among women, and leading women were involved in the activities of women's councils at a number of enterprises, collective and state farms, and machine-tractor stations.

At meetings of women's activists, conferences, and seminars held by the departments for work with women, issues of increasing the political and production activity of women, improving their working and living conditions were discussed. Also, attention was paid to the issues of protecting the health of women and children, and congresses of obstetricians-gynecologists and pediatricians were held twice on issues of strengthening obstetric services in villages and protecting children's health.

In order to increase the ideological-political and general educational level of women deputies, one-year courses were organized in Tashkent for deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. Trainings were organized in regional centers for women deputies of local councils. On the initiative of the departments for working with women, Uzbek girls from the most remote regions of the republic were attracted to study at higher educational institutions and technical schools in Tashkent. Sources indicate that the reason for organizing these trainings was dissatisfaction with the business skills, ideological-political and cultural development of leading women in women's councils, and their inability to deliver lectures. In particular, these include "the inability to show initiative in raising urgent issues and principledness in solving them, the necessary determination in completing the measures they have begun, the inability to raise the issues of combating "relics of the past" in relation to women to a fundamental level, and in some cases the secretaries of regional, city and district party committees do not provide the necessary assistance to departments working among women in their activities."

Therefore, special attention is paid to the issues of serious selection of personnel for women's departments, improving their qualifications, ideological, political and cultural level.

In the post-war reconstruction years, the social activities of the women's soviets under the party committees of 1943, which were transformed into Soviet women's committees in 1956, played an important role in the active work of the republic's women in all sectors of the national economy. These organizations carried out their activities under the leadership and control of the Communist Party. The Soviet Women's Committee had vertical structures and was a pure product of the party-administrative system. Women's organizations carried out extensive propaganda work in the post-war five years to expand the "socialist competition" among women, which caused their physical strain. Also, 13 women were awarded the high state award "Hero of Socialist Labor" for their high cotton yields, which Stalin ranked alongside bread, metal, and fuel in terms of their importance in the country's economy. Among them, women collective farmers such as Z.Mujalova, M.Miliyeva, Z.Khushimova, and M.Toychiyeva can be cited as examples.

In addition, women such as Maksumova, Azizova, and Bahodirova, who worked at the Tashkent Textile Combine from 1951-1952, managed to fulfill the five-year plan ahead of schedule by servicing 64 machines. M.Ubaydullayeva, who managed to obtain high yields of sugar beet, was recognized as worthy of a high state award.

In 1948, the weaver of the Margilan silk factory I. Akramova fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and worked until 1953. Women farmers like L. Irbotayeva, on the other hand, strained their physical capabilities by picking 102.6 centners of cotton per hectare. In the field of cocoon farming, the Bukhara cocoon farmer Kh. Tishayeva managed to halve the period of silkworm rearing in 1950, obtaining a yield of more than 86 kilograms of cocoons from each box.

In the reconstruction of the national economy destroyed during the war against fascism, women actively participated in all sectors of the national economy, and in a number of sectors, even annual plans were met in excess. However, with the exception of the decision-making sphere, all social indicators were met. It can be said that the women's problem conceived by the Bolsheviks was solved, and an army of workers and hardworking women was formed. By the mid-1960s, the first results of the planned construction of a statistical gender system were already visible. In an underdeveloped social environment, that is, in a

situation associated with a decline in fertility, a “double burden” fell on women, and gender segregation emerged in the national economy.

The 1970s are an important period in the history of the Uzbek SSR as a period of rapid development of socio-economic processes. During this period, the role of women in society changed significantly within the framework of the social and economic policy of the Soviet regime. Gender equality and increasing women's economic activity were one of the central goals of the Soviet Union, and in Uzbekistan this process was implemented in a manner adapted to local characteristics and traditions. During the Soviet Union, in particular, in the 1970s, large-scale reforms were implemented aimed at increasing gender equality and women's participation in socio-economic life. In the Uzbek SSR, this policy was adapted to the traditional lifestyle and social structure of the local population, and special attention was paid to attracting women to the sphere of production, education and social activity. Although the idea of the Soviet regime's "liberation of women" began in the 1920s, by the 1970s this process had become even stronger and had become systematic. In the 1970s, the participation of women in the labor market in the Uzbek SSR increased significantly. During this period, agriculture, industry, and services developed based on women's labor. For example, women played an important role in key sectors of the Uzbek economy, such as cotton growing and processing. In the 1970s, the economy of Uzbekistan was predominantly agrarian-industrial, with agriculture remaining the main sector of the economy. Cotton growing, sericulture, and other agricultural sectors could not have developed without the broad participation of women. According to statistics, in the 1970s, about 60-70% of able-bodied women in the Uzbek SSR actively participated in the labor market. Women worked not only in agriculture, but also in light industry, textile, and food industries.

The Soviet regime encouraged women's socio-political activity. In the Uzbek SSR, women actively participated in local councils, party organizations, and public organizations. For example, organizations such as the "Women's Council" played an important role in solving women's social problems. These organizations organized events aimed at involving women in public life, protecting their rights, and improving working conditions. However, women's political activity was often limited within the framework of the official system. Women's influence in political decision-making was limited, and they participated mainly in executive roles. Nevertheless, the active participation of women in social organizations during this period helped to strengthen their position in society.

Although the role of women in traditional Uzbek society was limited to the family and household, the Soviet regime's policy of "women's liberation" served to change these traditions. By the 1970s, women's participation in socio-economic processes had increased significantly, but this process ran counter to local traditions. For example, the widespread involvement of women in public life as a continuation of the "Attack" campaign met with resistance in some regions.

The socio-economic reforms of the Soviet regime allowed women to actively participate in the labor market and education, but this process sometimes took on a forced character. Women's economic activity was often carried out in low-paid and difficult working conditions, which did not fully improve their real socio-economic situation.

## Conclusion

In the 1970s, women's participation in socio-economic processes in the Uzbek SSR increased significantly. Thanks to the Soviet regime's gender equality policies, women played an important role in agriculture, industry, and education. Advances in education and involvement in social organizations strengthened women's position in society. However, the conflict between local traditions and Soviet policies, as well as harsh working conditions, negatively affected the socio-economic situation of women. This period was an important stage in increasing women's participation in socio-economic processes and laid the foundation for further reforms.

By the late 1980s, the proportion of women employed in the national economy was 44 percent, while in industry it was 50 percent.[33] In particular, women accounted for 30-5 percent of workers in the

woodworking industry, ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, and oil industry. In garment, weaving, and spinning enterprises, they accounted for two-thirds of all workers.[34] The average annual number of women employed in the republic's agriculture increased 104 times compared to 1926. Women made up more than 50 percent of collective and state farm workers.[35]

In short, during the Soviet regime, women's participation in social life was determined by strict limits, based on the needs of the Soviet government. This imposed heavy responsibilities and tasks on women that they could not always cope with. In particular, the communist ideology tried to use such qualities as loyalty to the family, which are inherent in Uzbek women, for its own benefit. Uzbek women, thanks to their hard work, determination and abilities, demonstrated their talents and actively participated in society. However, this social activity was mainly determined by their activity in social production.

The Soviets sought to implement the five-year plans for the development of the national economy at the expense of their labor by involving Uzbek women in social production. As a result of the offensive action of communist ideology, women were involved in social production, their social activity increased, they began to realize that they had their place in the development of society. However, as a result of this social activity, Uzbek women were alienated from the national, traditional way of life. The interests of the autocratic regime did not take into account the potential of local women in production, they were involved in types of production that required heavy physical labor. Women, who made up 50% of the national economy, were mainly involved in areas that required heavy physical labor as a result of the movement for equality between men and women in all aspects of life, and their wages were 25-30% lower. This contradicted the norms and laws of labor protection. Although women had practically equal rights with men in obtaining education, little attention was paid to training specialists from them, that is, little attention was paid to training specialists from local women in the higher and secondary specialized education systems. Lack of confidence in women's leadership abilities prevented them from fully realizing their potential. The pursuit of quantitative indicators in involving women in social production also led to negative social consequences. The Soviet era did not take into account the specific characteristics of women's bodies and their role in the upbringing of the younger generation. Activities related to the process of self-reproduction were marginalized. The involvement of women in social production was recognized as the only way for women to become active in society.

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