

## HUJUM HARAKATI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada tarixda ayollarning paranji tashlagah davri voqealari, sovet hokimiyati davrida majburiy tarzda amalga oshirilgan Hujum harakati haqida so‘z boradi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** hujum, chachvon, paranji, artel, kooperatsiya.

## ATTACK ACTION

**Abstract.** This article talks about the events of the era of women's veiling in history, the offensive action that was forcibly carried out during the Soviet regime.

**Key words:** attack, chachvan, veil, artel, cooperation.

## АТАКУЮЩЕЕ ДЕЙСТВИЕ

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассказывается о событиях эпохи женского чадры в истории, о наступательных действиях, насилиственно проводившихся во времена советской власти.

**Ключевые слова:** нападение, чачван, завеса, артель, кооперация.

**Hujum** (turkiy tillarda — tajovuz, arabcha hujum) — 1920—1930-illarda sovetlarning O‘rta Osiyosida olib borilgan va ayollarning mavqeini o‘zgartirish uchun qilingan harakat. 1920-yillarda butun SSSRda ayollarning jamiyatdagi rolini qayta ko‘rib chiqish, ularni ba’zi uy ishlaridan ozod qilish, ularga ta’lim olish va erkaklar bilan teng asosda ishslash imkoniyatini berishga qaratilgan siyosat amalga oshirildi. Chunki „Sharq ayollar“ SSSRda ayollarning teng huquqqa ega bo‘lmagan toifasi deb hisoblangan. 1920-yillarning o‘rtalaridan boshlab „Sharq ayollarini ozod qilish“ harakati uchun “Hujum” degan maxsus nom paydo bo‘ldi.

O‘tgan asrning 20–30-yillari O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasi ayollarini taqdirida tub burilish yasadi.

Ularning turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy faolligi, jamiyatdagi o‘rni, ijtimoiy xulq-atvori tubdan o‘zgardi. O‘rta Osiyoda kommunistlar oldida odamlarning ongini, turmush tarzini o‘zgartirish vazifasi turar ekan, ular birinchi navbatda islom diniga zarar berish va ayollarni ko‘chaga chiqarishni maqsad qildi. Bu yo‘lda ular eng avvalo dinni odamlar uchun zararli e’tiqod deb e’lon qildi. Ularning nazdida kommunistik jamiyatda yashaydigan insonlarning e’tiqodi “kommunistcha dahriylik” bo‘lishi lozim edi. Ikkinci tarafdan, Markaziy Osiyo ayollarining ko‘cha kiyimi bo‘lgan paranjini yo‘q qilish uchun turli harakatlar boshlashdi. “Hujum”ning ilk tashviqot harakatlari 1924-yilda tashkil etildi. Ammo u muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchradi. Sababi, O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasidagi ayollarning aksariyati diniy e’tiqod ruhida tarbiya topgan va shu ruhda yashar edi. Shuningdek, ko‘pgina erkaklar oilasidagi ayollar ko‘chada ochiq yuz bilan yurishini qabul qila olmagan.

O‘zbek ayollarini va qizlarining hayoti asrlar davomida islom dini shariati ko‘rsatmalari asosiga qurilgan edi. Sovet hokimiyati o‘rnatilgach, Sharq ayollarini “ozodlik”ka chiqarish, eski turmush tarziga hujum qilish, ayollarning chachvon va paranjisini tashlab yangi zamon qurayotganlar safiga tezroq qo‘shilishi kabi muammolar kun tartibiga qo‘yildi. Bolsheviklar

tomonidan O'rta Osiyo respublikalarida, xususan, O'zbekistonda bu muammo qisqa muddat davomida shoshilinch hal qilindi.

1925–1926-yillarda "Hujum" harakati sustroq davom etdi. Ammo 1927-yildan bu harakat qattiq avj oldi. Kommunistlar yangi artellar, kechki o'quv kurslari tashkil etib, unga ayollarni jalb etib yoki uyma-uy targ'ibot qilib, ayollarni paranjidan ozod eta olmasliklarini tushunib yetdi va endi boshqacha yo'lga o'tdi. "Hujum" kompaniyasi 1926-yil sentyabrda O'rta Osiyo xotin-qizlari kengashida e'lon qilinib, uni 1927-yil 8-martdan boshlashga qaror qilindi. 1926-yil dekabrda "Hujum" kompaniyasini o'tkazish uchun O'rta Osiyo respublikalari, xususan, O'zbekistonda maxsus komissiyalar tuzildi.

1927-yil 8-martda Bolsheviklar Butunitifoq Kommunistik partiyasi MK O'rta Osiyo byurosining birinchi kotibi I.Zelenskiy boshchiligi bilan Samarqandning Registon maydonida minglab o'zbek ayollari ro'mollarini yechdilar, ularni to'plab, keyin olovda yoqib yubordilar. Shu kuni 10 ming ayol paranjisini tashlagan. Paranjisini olovga uloqtirayotgan ayollarni olomondan himoya qilish uchun ko'p sonli militsiya xodimlari to'plandi; ular paranjisini olovga otgan ayollarni maydonga kirishda ham, chiqib ketishda ham qo'riqlab turdi. Keyingi uch oy ichida yana 90 000 ayol paranjini yechdi.

Bu voqeadan so'ng jamiyatda, ayniqsa erkaklar orasida noroziliklar avj oldi, ko'plab Harakat aholining qattiq qarshiligiga duch keldi. O'zbek ayollarini va qizlarining hayoti asrlar davomida islom dini shariati ko'rsatmalari asosiga qurilgan edi. Sovet hokimiyati o'rnatilgach, Sharq ayollarini "ozodlik"ka chiqarish, eski turmush tarziga hujum qilish, ayollarning chachvon va paranjisini tashlab yangi zamon qurayotganlar safiga tezroq qo'shilishi kabi muammolar kun tartibiga qo'yildi. Bolsheviklar tomonidan O'rta Osiyo respublikalarida, xususan, O'zbekistonda bu muammo qisqa muddat davomida shoshilinch hal qilindi, natijada katta yo'qotishlar yuz berdi, ko'plab xotin-qizlar eskilik va xurofot tarafdarlarinnig qutqusni bilan o'z yaqinlari tomonidan o'ldirildi. 1927-1928 yillarda birgina O'zbekistonda ayollar bo'limi a'zolari, klub va kutubxona mudirlari orasidan 2500 dan ortiq ayollar o'ldirilgan. Harakat aholining qattiq qarshiligiga duch keldi. Ilk qurbanlar Surmaxon Shermatova va yosh aktrisa Nurxon Yo'ldoshxo'jayevalar bo'ldi...

Ko'plab xotin-qizlar eskilik va xurofot tarafdarlarinnig qutqusni bilan o'z yaqinlari tomonidan o'ldirildi. O'zbek ayollarini ozodlikka chiqarish va yangi turmushga jalb qilish, darhaqiqat, kerak edi. Biroq bu ishni Bolsheviklar va sovet hokimiyati vakillari tanlagan tezkor yo'l bilan emas, balki asta-sekin va bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilganda katta qurbanlar va yo'qotishlar bo'lmas edi.

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Lekin shuni ham ta'kidlash lozimki, aksariyat ayollar bunday yangi harakatlarga umuman yo'shilmaydilar va bunday ishlarni o'zlariga ep ko'rmaydilar. Sababi din Turkiston ayollarini hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylangan bo'lib, ular maishiy turmushdagi har qanday yangilik va o'zgarishni denga qarshi chiqish deb hisoblaganlar. XX asrning boshlarida Toshkentda yashagan rus etnografi V. Alekseyev mahalliy xalqning urf-odatlarini o'rganish jarayonida "Toshkent ayollarining hayoti butunlay diniy qobiqda ekan"ligini alohida qayd qilib o'tadi. (Alekseyev V. Sravnitel'naya etnografiya narodov Sredney Azii. M, 1986. S. 26.) So'zining isboti sifatida u

musulmonlar hayotida uchraydigan har qanday marosimlarga diniy tus berilishi va unda ayollar ishtiroki zaruriy bo'lishini keltiradi. Masalan, to'y, aza, mavlud, beshik to'yi, fotiha to'yi, hayit bayramlari kabi marosimlarni, asosan, ayollar tashkillashtiradi. Ular orasida yetakchi bo'lgan ayol o'z qarorini barchaga singdiradi. Bunday hollarda ayollar psixologiyasida din, asosan, o'zi bilan bog'liq turli marosimlarni asrlar davomida shakklanib kelgan marosim va an'analarni to'g'ri va aniq tarkibda o'tkazishdan iborat bo'lib qoladi. Ba'zan ish shu darajaga borib yetadiki, bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan marosimda biror kamchilik yoki xato uchrasa, buni dindan tashqari, deb hisoblaydigan ayollar ham uchraydi. Aslida, bularning sof ilmiy dingan hech qanday aloqasi yo'q.

Etnograflar bunday holatni "din va maishiy hayotning o'zaro haddan tashqari aralashtirib, noto'g'ri va sun'iy bo'lgan sinkretik holatning yuzaga kelishida" deb hisoblaydilar. (Fletcher W. Soviet Believers: The Religions Sector of Population/ Lawrence. 1981. r.67.)

Paranji tashlash tadbirlari 1924-yilda boshlangan bo'lsa ham, Markaziy Osiyoning turli hududlarida 1940-yilgacha, hatto markazlardan uzoq hududlarda 1950-yillargacha paranji yopinishdi. SSSRda paranjining ommaviy yo'q bo'lishi Ikkinchiji jahon urushi boshlangan vaqtga to'g'ri kelgan bo'lsa, uning butunlay yo'qolishi 1950-yillarga kelib amalga oshdi.

O'zbekistonda sovetlarning xotin-qizlar bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy-siyosiy tadbiri tufayli o'zbek ayollari ruhan uyg`ondi, ijtimoiy hayotning barcha jabhalarida erkin, faol qatnasha boshladgi. Ammo sovet davrida bu jarayonga bir tomonlama qaralib, faqat ijobiy baho berilgan bo`lsada, osha davrda tegishli ko`plab birlamchi manbalar mahalliy aholining tarixan tarkib topgan turmush tarzi, urf-odatlari, islom dini bilan bog`liq an`analar hisobga olinmagani bois, bu ishlar salbiy oqibatlar bilan kechganidan dalolat beradi.

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