
Sharof Rashidov is a Great Public Figure

Sulaymonova Shoxsanam

Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: This article focuses on the years of Sharof Rashidov's presidency in Uzbekistan and his political, economic and social reforms for the country's development, as well as his positive work in overcoming the crisis in agriculture, irrigation, land reclamation and other areas.

Keywords: statesman, writer, writer, creativity, leadership, irrigation, agrarian country, humanities, industrialization.

In a number of works in the early years of independence, in particular, the previously prevailing notions about the period of Sh. Rashidov's leadership were reconsidered. When evaluating the history of the Soviet period, the personalities of that period, our scholars must always keep in mind the complexity of the period, without approaching it with today's eyes, today's criteria. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "Sharof Rashidov was a child of his time, he served the current system faithfully. [P. 1.1] But look at the atheism, when such a man died, the system that he had defended and served faithfully for a lifetime betrayed him. With unprecedented blasphemy, they insulted his memory, moved his body, and persecuted his family members and relatives. "They invented the false phrase 'Rashidovism' and tarnished his memory." [2. 343-344. b].

At a time when our path to independence and development is defined, a new approach to our rich national and cultural heritage and history is required, such urgent tasks as solving the centuries-old history of our independent state in terms of national interests, interpreting historical problems on a new approach are being addressed. Our greatest achievements in a short historical period are the freedom of our country and the restoration of our values. After all, the life of great people, statesmen and thinkers who grew up in our country, their contribution to the development of our country and the study, research and preservation of their spiritual heritage is our highest goal.

The period of the history of Uzbekistan under the leadership of Sharof Rashidov, with its complexity and richness of contradictions, leaves a deep impression on the memory of our people. Therefore, the study of the period of Sh. Rashidov and its objective assessment is a difficult task for historians, politicians and literary scholars. Now, a quarter of a century ago, Rashidov tried to strike a balance between the interests of Uzbekistan and the Center in his policy to the question of what results and achievements the complex and controversial administration of Uzbekistan has achieved. During his presidency, three Soviet leaders, N. Khrushchev, L. Brezhnev, and Untried to stay. It was not easy for Rashidov to come to terms with these leaders, whose personalities and policies differed sharply from each other, to adapt to their policies, and to always take into account and protect the interests of the Uzbek people and Uzbekistan.

It is natural that the period under the leadership of Sh. Rashidov is the history of the Uzbek people in general before the independence of the twentieth century. This history is in fact the history of the struggle between nationalism and Bolshevik internationalism, Islamic traditions

and communist atheism. [3. 3. p.] This struggle was the courage of the struggle that continued throughout the twentieth century, embracing all aspects of literature and art, science and education, national consciousness and faith, daily life and customs, and social life in general. The greatest result of this struggle was the preservation of the Uzbek people's identity and national pride. Undoubtedly, Sh. Rashidov was at the forefront of this struggle, and "today we can say with full confidence that Sharof Rashidov was one of the figures who laid a worthy foundation for independence." [4. 89. p].

Sh. Rashidov is a well-known statesman and writer, who gained a great reputation for his unique intelligence, diligence and humility, and faithfully served our people, who suffered under colonial oppression. Throughout his life, he did good to his people, to all people with pure intentions, and united them in the path of great dreams and goals. Despite the hardships of colonialism, he was always loyal to the ideas of humanity, the spirit of love for the Motherland and gained fame in the hearts of our people. In the crisis of agriculture in the former Soviet Union in the early 80's, the political leader of Uzbekistan Sh.R. Despite being forced to follow the policy of the Center, he sought to protect the national interests of the people, especially the peasants, to improve the general living standards, to help the villages, to obtain the necessary funds and material resources to transform the republic into a purely agrarian country. And worked tirelessly for their goals.

During the reign of Sharof Rashidov, the science, literature and art of Uzbekistan were enriched with their highest examples. The appearance of cities and villages in Uzbekistan has changed. The capital Tashkent has become one of the most beautiful cities. New cities such as Navoi, Gulistan, Yangier, Zarafshan, Uchkuduk were built, many branches of modern industry began to develop, especially in the mechanization of agriculture. During this period, the population of Uzbekistan more than doubled, from 8,119,000 in 1959 to 17,087,000 in 1983. In 1959, Uzbekistan had 1,300 large plants and factories in 70 industries, and their products were exported to 41 countries. By 1983, the products of more than 1,500 large enterprises in more than 100 industries were exported to more than 70 countries. [5. 5. –S. 555]

In 1959, 145.5 thousand boys and girls were educated in 31 higher and 85 secondary special educational institutions of Uzbekistan, and by 1983, about 35,000 professors and teachers worked in 43 higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan. During this period, Uzbekistan trained specialists not only for its own economy, but also for other republics and 80 foreign countries.

By 1983, there were 3.5 million skilled workers in Uzbekistan, most of them locals. For example, from 1959 to 1979, the total number of workers increased 2.7 times, while the number of national workers increased 3.7 times. [6. –S. 22-32]

Sh. Rashidov wisely used every opportunity to protect the interests of the people, to raise their living standards, and was able to unite the people in the pursuit of this goal. Sh. Rashidov is a leader who was able to organize the work, life and life of those mobilized in the desert. His leadership and human qualities, his creative services to the region, and his great services in ensuring peace and stability, especially in international politics, are examples of the characteristics of his leadership skills.

The construction of many important facilities in Uzbekistan, including in rural areas, is associated with the name of Sharof Rashidov. With his direct participation, significant changes have been made in the material and technical basis of agriculture, in strengthening its capacity. However, the capabilities of the national leader were limited. The center determined the ideology and strategy of agrarian construction, the essence of which remained, first of all,

the rapid development of cotton growing. Or the successful development of cotton growing, first of all, it was planned to create a base for the cotton industry. At the same time, the importance of creating a solid material and technical base for the full industrialization of agriculture has led to the emergence of ginneries in almost all regions and state farms of the country.

In 1966, the opening of a new phase in the field of irrigation and land reclamation provided an opportunity to solve problems in the field of land irrigation and irrigation. During the development of the Karshi desert in 1963-1968, a large number of modern construction equipment began to work. In 1964, the construction of 6 large pumping stations with a length of 77 km - Karshi main canal began. His contribution to the development of Jizzakh, Karshi, Mirzachul, Central Fergana and many other uncultivated lands of the Republic testifies to the remarkable potential of the head of state in the development of agriculture.

In the 70s, the use of chemicals in the development of cotton growing in the Republic had a devastating effect on the natural environment of our region, exacerbated dangerous diseases and mortality.

Under the leadership of our national leader Sharof Rashidov, prominent scientists and representatives of the national intelligentsia of the Republic have been constantly appealing to the authorities of the Union and expressing their views with deep concern for the fate of their people. In their appeals, they noted that the mass application of toxic chemicals in agriculture has a devastating effect on human health and the environment.

Today, the name of Sharof Rashidov is revered in independent Uzbekistan. The hero of the Uzbek people, who has shown he to be a strong leader and a skilled diplomat, is focused on the immeasurable development of the flawed Soviet system of government.

Sharof Rashidov, like all Soviet statesmen, was condemned after his death and banned from studying his life and work. Thanks to independence, the name of the writer and statesman was restored.

On December 23, 2016, by the decision of the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh district of Jizzakh region was renamed "Sharof Rashidov district", and the street near Mustaqillik Square in Tashkent was renamed "Rashidov Street". On October 6, 2016, a monument to Sharof Rashidov was erected in Jizzakh.

In conclusion, it can be said that Sharof Rashidov, who managed to do it during his life as a politician, and the creative work he carried out, which has survived even after his death, speaks volumes. It is no exaggeration to say that the results achieved by Uzbekistan under its leadership in all spheres within the Soviet Union, without exception, have become a solid foundation for the further development of the independent state - the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the words of thinkers of the past, history is the memory of the people, and it cannot be erased from the annals of humanity by anyone's personal efforts. The fate of every nation is a history full of dangerous and victorious processes. The Uzbek people also represent such a victorious and dangerous history. Independence gave back the land we respected, with it the will of the country, the pride of the nation. What we have inherited today means that we need to further develop, preserve and continue it.

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