

### A Man Who Faily Served the Homeland

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article highlighted the views of Sharaf Rashidov during the years of his leadership of Uzbekistan and the reforms he carried out in the political, economic and social spheres for the development of the country, as well as the political pressure of the Soviet Union and the impact of the state of dependence on Uzbekistan.*

*The article tells about the life and honorary merits of the statesman, writer and poet Sharaf Rashidov, as well as about the rich scientifically based information resources. The positive activities of the country in bringing agriculture out of a state of tension, irrigation, melioration and other areas were touched upon.*

Sharof Rashidov's political career began during the Great Patriotic War, after he returned from the war after being wounded. "Rashidov, who returned from the front, was distinguished by his broad outlook, mature mind, adherence to principles and organizational skills in the difficult post-war period. Therefore, it is no coincidence that from a young age he was considered worthy of high positions. Having reached the level of a statesman, he continued his passion - journalism and writing [1].

Somewhat forgetting the hardships of the war and improving his health, Sh. Rashidov returned to the profession of a journalist. He was appointed editor of the newspaper "Lenin Yoli" of the Samarkand region. In this position, Sh. Rashidov showed his excellent qualities, such as initiative, the ability to manage a team, the culture of establishing relationships with people. Sh. Rashidov, who has good knowledge and organizational skills, quickly attracted the attention of the party leadership of the Samarkand region. During the war, the party was in dire need of such leaders. Therefore, in July 1944, Sh. Rashidov was transferred to the post of secretary of the Samarkand regional committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Based on his personal qualities, although he is young, he was entrusted with the most difficult direction - the direction of selection and work with personnel. During this period, Nasir Mahmudov, who worked as the first secretary of the regional party committee of the Samarkand region, raised Sh. Rashidov to become a skillful politician and leader.

Sharof Rashidov, who worked as the secretary of the Samarkand regional party committee, took an active part in major construction work not only in the region, but also in the republic. He was among the people of Samarkand who participated in the development of the deserts of Central Fergana and the construction of the Farkhod hydroelectric power station. His active leadership and enthusiasm for work attracted the attention of the then head of Uzbekistan, Usman Yusupov.

In 1947, Sharof Rashidov was appointed editor-in-chief of the Central Organ of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan "Kyzyl Uzbekistan" (since 1964 "Soviet Uzbekistan").

In 1949, Sharof Rashidov was elected chairman of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan. This position has become a very important experience for Sh. Rashidov, known as a writer and journalist, not only as a leader, but also as a writer. 32-year-old Sh. Rashidov led such academic writers as Gafur Gulom and Oybek in this position, and, as the well-known writer Shuk-rullo recalls, he skillfully led the writers' union in a rather difficult situation. "Sh. Rashidov matured as a journalist, publicist and writer, but at the same time he developed as a politician. The literary activity of Sharof Rashidov is not only difficult, but also impossible to separate from his political activity. Their integrity is connected with the personality of Sharof Rashidov, these aspects are rooted in his blood."

Speaking at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held in April 1950, U. Yusupov proposed to elect Sh. Shaw as chairman. The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, held on August 21, approved Sharaf Rashidov as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. From that day, Sh. Rashidov's activity as head of state began. Sh. Rashidov was thirty-three years old. It should be said that no one in the former union was elected to such a responsible position at such an age.

In 1956, Sh. Rashidov, together with A. Mikoyan, made a business trip to India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Burma. During these years, Uzbekistan opened its doors to many foreign countries. Delegations from India, China, Syria, Indonesia, Egypt, Holland, Norway, USA, England, Uruguay, Argentina, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and other countries visited Uzbekistan. The hospitality of the Uzbek people became famous all over the world.

During these years Sh. Rashidov's organizational and educational activities were noticeable at the level of the union. As a writer, he was one of the initiators of the convening of an international conference of Asian and African writers. The conference was held in Tashkent.

In the 1950s, important decisions were made in the field of education. In 1958, ten years of universal compulsory education was introduced instead of seven years of compulsory education. In 1959, 39% of workers and 21% of collective farmers had a secondary education. In the 1950s and 1960s, education developed rapidly, and the number of specialists increased. 1399.9 thousand children studied in 7044 general education schools in Uzbekistan. 143.5 thousand boys and girls studied in 31 higher and 85 secondary specialized educational institutions. There were 108 students per 10,000 inhabitants of the republic (in the USA this figure was 92, in Japan - 58, in France - 39, in Italy - 31). In Uzbekistan, every fourth person was educated in one or another educational institution, the number of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education was about 190 thousand people, which is much more than the number of such specialists in all of tsarist Russia in 1913 was r. That is, in 40 years Uzbekistan has become one of the most educated countries in the East. Of course, this was caused by the Soviet education system, which was considered advanced and effective for its time, as well as the centuries-old traditions of the Uzbek people, aimed at gaining knowledge and aspirations. Although in some cases the Soviet education system is treated with disdain, even some Western experts recognize it as the best system of elite education, unlike the Western one, the best public education system for its time was created in the USSR. This education system was very effective for its time, and its achievements were a great impetus for the development of public education, not only in developing countries, but also in the developed countries of the West.

Another major achievement of the 1950s was a massive increase in the standard of living of the population. This was achieved not only by increasing production volumes and production efficiency, but also through the transition to a socially oriented economy. In practice, for the first time in the history of the USSR, mass housing construction began. From 1955 to 1964, the housing stock of cities increased by 80%. For example, in 1958, 2,105,000 square meters of

housing were built in Uzbekistan, which is three times more than in 1956. A large Chilanzar massif was being rapidly built in Tashkent. Comfortable and cozy high-rise buildings appeared in Nukus, Chirchik, Navoi, Almalyk, Samarkand, Fergana, Angren and other cities. In 1958, 600 million rubles were spent on housing construction in rural areas. The population of the republic began to eat and dress much better than before the war. During this period, 10,617 doctors and more than 33,000 paramedical workers served the population in the republic. There were 60 beds in hospitals per 10,000 inhabitants, which was higher than in some advanced capitalist countries.

In February 1959, Sh. Rashidov came to Moscow to participate in the third decade of literature and art of Uzbekistan. The opening ceremony of the decade was attended by N. Khrushchev, A. Mikoyan and a number of other high-ranking leaders of the USSR. On February 22, Sh. Rashidov, as Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, participated in the meeting of N. Khrushchev with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

On February 24, the closing ceremony of the decade of literature and art of Uzbekistan took place, in which, together with N. Khrushchev, Sh. Rashidov took part. After that, he returned to Tashkent, and on March 15, 1959, the XI plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan elected 42-year-old Sharaf Rashidov as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. .

Sh. Rashidov built his policy on the balance of interests of Uzbekistan and the Center. In the era of Sharif Rashidov, science, literature, art, national culture of Uzbekistan enriched world culture with their highest examples. The appearance of cities and villages in Uzbekistan has changed, Tashkent has become one of the most beautiful cities in the East, new cities are rising, such as Navoi, Gulistan, Yangiyer, Zarafshan, Uchkuduk, the flourishing of modern industry. agricultural branches were created, great successes were achieved in the mechanization of agriculture, and the well-being of the people increased.

It was during this period that Sh. Rashidov was involved in a number of important foreign policy events in the USSR. One of them was the Caribbean Crisis of 1962, one of the most acute crises of the Cold War, an event related to relations between the USSR, Cuba and the United States, which put the world at risk of a new world war in 1962.

The Soviet leadership, believing that the United States would try to overthrow the regime of F. Castro, planned to deploy medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in Cuba. N. Khrushchev invited Sh. Rashidov to negotiate with F. Castro on this issue. According to the well-known Russian public figure V. Falin, N. S. Khrushchev chose Sh. R. Rashidov without consulting anyone. This testifies to N. Khrushchev's confidence in Sh. Rashidov and the success of the work of the delegation headed by him.

There were several reasons for appointing Sh. Rashidov as the head of the delegation. Firstly, the newly appointed Soviet ambassador to Cuba, A. Alekseev, was a journalist by education and profession and was not yet ready to conduct difficult negotiations. Secondly, the countries of Central America, which entered this period on the path of modernization, including Cuba, which chose the revolutionary path of modernization like the USSR, showed great interest and goodwill towards Uzbekistan, which achieved great success along this path. Thirdly, relations between the leaders of the Central Asian republics are quite complex, and, according to N. Khrushchev, leaders of different views get along with the majority here, for which Sh. Rashidov, who maintained a balance between them, was ready. perform a complex diplomatic mission.

In 1953-1964 great changes took place in the spiritual life of the society. They played a big role in the spiritual renewal of all the peoples of the USSR, including the Uzbeks, in getting rid of the complications of Stalinism. This period is also characterized by the rapid development of science and culture. Much attention was paid to the development of secondary and higher education. In 1959, the reconstruction of the entire public education began. Sh. Rashidov, elected this year as

the head of Uzbekistan, also approached the issue of teacher training and retraining as a major political issue. In his speech in 1960, he said: "The training and retraining of pedagogical cadres, the provision of all possible assistance to them in improving their pedagogical skills, should be in the constant center of attention of party organizations. Within two to three years, it is necessary to provide all schools with specially trained teachers," he said. From this period, work began to strengthen the material and technical base of general education schools and repair buildings.

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