



SOME OPINIONS ABOUT THE PERSON SHAROF RASHIDOV

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Abstract: This article is a political speech about the statesman, writer, diplomat and leading historical figure Sharof Rashidov. Politicians, who from the very beginning correctly noted the laws of social development, develop ideas that are a program for entire nations and states, and carry out major reforms in the country.

Key words: Political leader, diplomat and public figure, political, social and cultural processes, art, literature and culture.

The role of politicians is always different in the history of public administration and political processes in the world. Since politicians initially correctly noticed the laws of social development, they develop programmatic ideas for entire nations and states and carry out major reforms in the country. The development of society is directly related to the creation of a rational management system and the qualifications of political leaders. Research centers around the world and a number of higher educational institutions conduct scientific research on the history of the Soviet era of Uzbekistan in the twentieth century and the activities of political figures. These studies also interpret the activities of Sharaf Rashidov (1917 - 1983), who was the first political leader of the Uzbek SSR in a quarter of a century, differently.

During the years of independence, in particular in the early 90s of the twentieth century and in recent years, the political activities of Sh. Rashidov, the socio-political and economic processes that took place in Uzbekistan during the period of his leadership were seriously studied. In Uzbekistan, the 75th anniversary of the birth of Sharaf Rashidov in 1992 and the 100th anniversary in 2017 are of great importance.

Many serious scientific studies have been created about the history and culture of Uzbekistan in Soviet times, the life of the Uzbek people in the twentieth century. Historians have achieved a number of achievements in covering the history of statehood of the Uzbek people and the activities of historical figures. However, the activities of all political figures and leaders who worked during the complex and conflict-ridden Soviet period in Uzbekistan in the twentieth century have not yet been objectively studied. One of these political figures is Sharof Rashidov, whose role and phenomenon are considered in the political, social and cultural processes of the Uzbek SSR. An impartial and honest study of the personality of the great son of the Uzbek people is an urgent and important need even from the point of view of the current era.

At the government level, a number of normative documents have been adopted on the issue of perpetuating the memory of Sharof Rashidov. In particular, on March 27, 2017 in Uzbekistan “On the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the famous statesman and writer Sharif Rashidov” and on September 11, 2023 - on the high-quality and timely implementation of the strategy “Uzbekistan - 2030”. in 2023 on measures,” No. PF-5598 of October 8, 2020,



“On additional measures to further study the legacy of victims of repression and perpetuate their memory,” an order and others may be issued.

It should be noted that in recent years, interest in studying the activities of political figures in Uzbekistan, in particular the personality of Sharof Rashidov, has increased significantly. Historical studies on the role of Sharof Rashidov in political and social processes in Uzbekistan in the period from 1945 to 1983 can be divided into the following two groups: 1) studies created during the years of independence; 2) works of foreign authors.

If you take a brief look at Sh. Rashidov’s activities in the international arena, you will notice how ambitious a leader he was.

At the XII Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held on March 14, 1959, S.K. He relieved Kamolov from the post of First Secretary of the Central Committee and removed him from the bureau. Sh.R. Rashidov [1.] was elected instead of him. Moscow replaced the leaders of a number of republics in the 1950s under the pretext of growing nationalism and religious movements. As a result of these changes, Sharaf Rashidov came to power in Uzbekistan.

Efforts to develop the industry have yielded positive results. As a result of work carried out in the field of industrial development in Uzbekistan, by 1959 industrial production increased by more than 11 percent instead of the planned 7.7 percent. Products worth about fifty billion soums were produced in excess of the plan. On February 10-12, 1960, the 15th session of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan took place, at which Sh. In particular, the Fergana Oil Refinery, the Chirchik Hard Alloy Plant, the Yangel Hydrolysis Plant, the Angren Thermal Power Plant, the Denovsky Rum Plant, the Tashkent Pulp Plant and others were built. As a result, the total volume of industrial production increased in 1959 compared to 1955 by 30%, and heavy industry products by 77%” [2.].

Sharof Rashidov was active as a strong diplomat and public figure. First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikita Khrushchev and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolai Bulganin first became convinced of Sh. Rashidov’s diplomatic abilities during joint trips to India and Afghanistan in November-December 1957. . A USSR delegation led by Sh. Rashidov went to Cuba in May-June 1962, ostensibly to exchange experience in the field of agriculture. In fact, they had to deploy medium-range nuclear-tipped missiles in Cuba on behalf of the Kremlin to help it in the fight against the United States. Sh. Rashidov, although with difficulty, convinced the new leader of Cuba, Fidel Castro, of the USSR’s plans. Thus, it will be possible to avoid the Cuban missile crisis, which put the world at risk of a new world war in 1962 [3].

Friendly relations between Sh. Rashidov and F. Castro lasted for a long time. F. Castro, who visited the USSR in 1963, also comes to Uzbekistan. Sh. Rashidov shows him the sights of Uzbekistan. F. Castro visited Tashkent and Samarkand. He met with farmers in Mirzachol. The experience of Uzbekistan turned out to be very interesting for Cuba, which has embarked on the path of new modernization [4].

During the years of Sh. Rashidov's reign, Uzbekistan became the venue for various international forums. On October 7-13, 1958, the International Tashkent Conference of Writers from Asian and African Countries was held in Tashkent. After this, the concept of “Tashkent spirit” appeared in international politics and the world of culture. This event marked the beginning of the integration of processes in the field of art, literature and culture on a global scale[5.].



On January 4-10, 1966, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Muhammad Ayub Khan met with each other through the mediation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Alexei Kosygin and signed a peace declaration. It went down in history as the Tashkent Declaration. Sh. Rashidov[6.] also directly participated in these negotiations.

Sh. Rashidov visited dozens of countries around the world. He headed the Soviet delegation to the First Asian-African Unity Conference held in Cairo in 1958 and the First Asian-African-Latin American Unity Conference held in Havana in 1966.

Acting President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Prime Minister of the country Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech at a meeting with representatives of voters in the Jizzakh region on November 18, 2016, said: “Sharof Rashidov was a child of his time, he faithfully served the existing system. But look at the absurdity that when such a man passed away, the system he protected and served faithfully betrayed him. With unprecedented blasphemy they insulted his memory, moved his body, persecuted his family members and relatives, came up with the false phrase “rashidivchik” and denigrated his memory.”[6.] .

At the initiative of the new leadership of Uzbekistan, in December 2016, the Jizzakh district, where Sharaf Rashidov was born and raised, was named after him. Before this, the village of Ilyich (now Sardobinsky district) in the Syrdarya region bore his name for some time. Uzbekistan celebrated the 75th anniversary of the birth of Sh. Rashidov in 1992 and the 100th anniversary in 2017. Many books have been published about Sh. Rashidov, some of his works have been republished.

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated March 27, 2017 “On the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the famous statesman and writer Sharaf Rashidov” was greeted with great enthusiasm by the public of our country. According to the decision, on November 6, 2017, the 100th anniversary of Sh. Rashidov was celebrated with great enthusiasm in his native Jizzakh and the capital Tashkent. On November 7, 2017, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan hosted an international scientific conference on the topic “The role of Sharof Rashidov in the history of Uzbekistan.”

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