

# SHAROF RASHIDOV'S HONORABLE SERVICES TO THE UZBEK PEOPLE

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## ABSTRACT

*The article examines the socio-cultural reforms of Sharaf Rashidov in Uzbekistan in the development of science, education, literature and art, as well as their achievements and shortcomings.*

**Keywords:** *politician, literary critic, art, education, cinema, music, qualified specialist, teacher, science*

## Introduction

The period of the history of Uzbekistan under the leadership of Sharaf Rashidov, with its complexity and richness of contradictions, leaves a deep imprint 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 critics. During this period, Rashidov made a worthy contribution to the development of education, science, culture and art in the country, as well as to the development of agriculture and economy.

Naturally, the period under the leadership of Sh. Rashidov is the history of the Uzbek people as a whole until the independence of the twentieth century. This is, in fact, the story of the struggle between nationalism and Bolshevik internationalism, Islamic traditions and communist atheism. This struggle was the courage of a struggle that lasted throughout the twentieth century, encompassing all aspects of literature and art, science and education, national identity and faith, daily life and customs, and public life in general.

The greatest result of this struggle was the preservation of the identity and national pride of the Uzbek people. Undoubtedly, Sh. Rashidov was at the forefront of this struggle, and “today we can say with complete confidence that Sharof Rashidov was one of the figures who laid a worthy brick in the foundation of independence”. [1, p.89.]

Under the leadership of Sharaf Rashidov, science, literature, art and national culture of Uzbekistan have enriched world culture with their high standards. Sh. Rashidov began his career as a school teacher in 1935, so he knew the problems of school education well. On his initiative, boarding schools and special schools, as well as secondary schools were created in Uzbekistan.

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The rapid development of the economy of Uzbekistan in 1960-1970. Has led to great positive changes in the field of education. The steady growth of the population during these years, the increase in the number of schools and the improvement in the quality of education required the training of a new generation of teacher teachers.

Deeply aware of this problem, the leader of Uzbekistan Sh. Rashidov made the issue of providing schools with teachers of a new generation one of the priority political issues. At the beginning of 1969-70. New pedagogical institutes were opened in Samarkand, Nukus, Angren, Jizzakh, Navoi and other cities. The quotas for the admission of students to these pedagogical universities were also increased.

For example, in 1977, 12,675 students were admitted to pedagogical universities, and by 1980 their number had increased to 14,315. More than a dozen new specialists were formed at the pedagogical institutes of the republic. In 1983, 78 655 students studied at pedagogical universities of

Uzbekistan. [3, p. 159].

In the 1970s, along with the training of pedagogical personnel, much attention was paid to the training of highly qualified personnel necessary for the mechanization of agriculture. First of all, in accordance with the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated November 9, 1976 “On measures to improve engineering communications in agriculture”, a measure was taken to expand the network of higher and secondary specialized agricultural schools. In particular, in 1976 branches of agricultural universities were opened in Fergana and Yangier. In the following years, they were transformed into agricultural training centers.

At the same time, 6 state farm technical schools were created in the regions of Uzbekistan, mechanization technical schools in Syrdarya and Andijan regions, agricultural technical schools in Namangan, Bukhara and Jizzakh regions, and new educational institutions were staffed with qualified personnel [4].

In general, during 1975-1982, 284 new educational institutions were created in the country. During this period, 780,000 skilled workers were trained in the vocational education system. This is 60 thousand more than in the previous 35 years. [5, p. 32].

Special attention was paid to the development of science in the interests of Uzbekistan. The budgetary allocations for scientific research have been increased. In 1970, 30.1 million rubles were allocated, in 1980 - 50.3 million rubles, in 1985 - 54.7 million rubles. In 1960 alone, the number of scientists was 10,329, in 1970 - 25,244, in 1980 - 35,288, and in 1985 - 38,099 people. In other words, over a quarter of a century of Rashidov's presidency, the number of scientists has increased by 3.5 times. New scientific institutions were created within the framework of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. In 1970 there were 90 of them, and by 1989 there were 119 of them. [6, p. 159-188]

Sharof Rashidov paid great attention to the material and spiritual support of Uzbek writers and poets, artists and scientists. On his initiative, in 1964, the State Prizes of the Uzbek SSR named after Khamza were established to award the best works in the field of literature, art and architecture, and in 1967 - the State Prizes named after Beruni in the field of science and technology, and many scientists were awarded these prizes.

However, since the 1970s, the general crisis of Soviet society has also affected the spiritual sphere. For example, growth in education and science has affected quality. Moreover, in a manufacturing economy that did not require high qualifications and knowledge, there was no need for university graduates. The reforms implemented did not lead to the desired result in the context of administrative management.

Also, since the 1970s, the policy of the russification of the language has intensified in the republic. But then it was considered “the legitimate process of the formation of a single Soviet people”. [7, p.28].

The achievements of Uzbek culture during this period made it one of the leading national cultures of the union. Uzbek writers and poets Mirmukhsin, Askad Mukhtor, Said Akhmad, Shukrullo, Odil Yakubov, Pirimkul Kadyrov, Erkin Vakhidov, Abdulla Aripov and others were well known throughout the union, and many of their works were translated abroad.

In 1959, after the election of Sh. Rashidov as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, a new era began in the development of Uzbek art. During this period, in 1959, films directed by Yuldash Agzamov “I am fascinated”, films directed by Shukhrat Abbasov “The whole mahalla speaks about it” (1960), “You are not orphans” (1963) gained great popularity. 23 million tickets were sold for the film “You are not an orphan”.

In general, in those years, the struggle for the first place among national film studios was fought

between Uzbekfilm and Georgianfilm. In the late 1960s. 29.7 million people watched “Georgianfilm”’s the detective film “A game without a joke” and “Uzbekfilm”’s “Do not shoot 26!” was watched by 32 million 900 thousand people. The film “Alibaba and the forty thieves” directed by Latif Fayziev and Indian director Umesh Mehri at the Uzbekfilm studio in 1980 became the highest-grossing film in the history of Uzbek cinema, with 52.8 million people watching it. [8, p.149].

Thus, from the late 1960s to the early 1980s, Uzbekfilm developed into a leading income-generating film studio.

During this period, the singing art also developed rapidly. Along with the traditional art of singing, pop singing developed rapidly in the 1960s. This new direction of singing included such young performers as Botir Zokirov, Eson Kandov, Luiza Zokirova, Elmira Urazbaeva. Botir Zokirov made Uzbek pop art famous all over the world. At the International Student Festival in Moscow in 1957, the song “Uzbekistan is my homeland” performed by Botir Zokirov and his sister Luiza Zokirova was awarded a high award [9, p.28-29].

Botir Zakirov performed twice on the stage of the Olympic Theater in Paris in 1960, where he had the honor to sing with the most famous stars of the world.

In the early 1970s, the Yalla ensemble was formed in Uzbekistan. A few years later, Yalla became one of the most popular VIAs in the USSR. The song “Three Wells” performed by “Yalla” reached the final of the All-Union television song contest “Song-81” and became a hit of that time.

Sharaf Rashidov tried to illuminate the problems of his time not only as a political leader, but also as a writer-poet. The famous scientist Gaybulla Salomov wrote: “Sharaf Rashidov is not just an ordinary writer. He was a politician in literature and a writer in politics, whether he liked it or not. His novels “Winners”, “Stronger than the Storm”, the story “Commandment of the Heart” and especially his articles and speeches are imbued with a sharp sectarian spirit. Let's not forget that the works of many Uzbek writers are also being modernized, for example, “If time does not look at you, you look at the time” [10, p.124].

## Conclusion

In general, there were mistakes and shortcomings in the activities of Sh. Rashidov, but what he did as a great statesman, he thought primarily about Uzbekistan and its people. Noting that Sharaf Rashidov's is a noble man, Jamol Kamol said: “He lived a hard and dignified life. He has left an excellent example for generations as a person and leader. He flourished in science, art and culture and carried books and reading in his hands like a banner. He gained great prestige in the Union and in international circles. The strength, which was always as high as a plane tree, was his love for people, the love of people for him. This is the secret of Sharaf Rashidov's eternity!” [11, p.15.]. Sh. Rashidov as a writer also tried to highlight his time, problems and joys of this period. Therefore, the high assessment of services to Uzbekistan, the preservation of its memory, the rich spiritual heritage left by it will forever remain in the memory of the people.

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