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SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF SHAROF RASHIDOV'S WORK

Abstract: In this article, the social foundations of Sharof Rashidov's work are philosophically analyzed. The ideological content of the statesman's and writer's works is analyzed.

Key words: lyrical work, creative works, establishment, ecological situation, leader

Rashidov entered literature as a poet, and his lyrical work "The Frontier" was published in 1937. The collection of poems "Kakhrim" imbued with feelings of the fight against fascism was published in 1945. Rashidov wrote the short story "The Winners" (1953) on the theme of one of the important problems of the time - the development of reserves and gray lands. Rashidov wrote the novels "Stronger than the Storm" (1958), "The Mighty Wave" (1964), "The Winners" (1972), dedicated to the life of the people who worked heroically behind the front during the Second World War. Observing the events that happened in his life as a state and party figure, he paid more attention to the principle of ideology than to the artistic criteria of literature. Lyrical short story "Kashmir song" (1956) Rashidov, written on the basis of an Indian folk legend occupies a special place in his work.

During the years when Rashidov was the leader of the republic, along with a number of creative works, there were also unpleasant situations such as the deterioration of the ecological situation due to the extensive use of agricultural land, and the establishment of a cotton monopoly. After Rashidov's death, the Center imposed all the burdens of the totalitarian regime on him, and he was unfairly condemned in the repression of the 80s.

Sh. Rashidov fulfilled his filial duty to the people. He tried to soften the orders from the center, to use the central authority with all measures for the welfare and well-being of the country. Many industrial enterprises and large constructions

built in Uzbekistan in the 60s and 80s Sh. It is related to the name of Rashidov. Mirzachol, Karshi, Jizzakh, Yozyovon, Surkhan-Sherabad

His services are great in the development of deserts. Yesterday's deserts were turned into gardens, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots found their sustenance there.

Sh. During Rashidov's leadership, large cities such as Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchkuduq, Yangiyer and Gulistan, as well as dozens of other cities and districts were built in Uzbekistan. Sh. Rashidov as a state and public figure in introducing the Uzbek people to the world services are unmatched.

The world-famous concept of "Tashkent spirit" was created in 1966 by Sh. It is directly related to the name of Rashidov. This is an international movement organized in Tashkent.

Sh. Rashidov is the initiator of the cooperation movement of Asian and African writers, the international film festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries, and the signing of a peace treaty between India and Pakistan. He is his to glorify the Uzbek name he is a person who sacrificed his life to show his highest qualities. Because of this, this respectable person has earned a worthy place in the hearts of our people and earned their love was

Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said the following words about Sharof Rashidov: "This complex person, on the one hand, is forced to think about national interests, and on the other hand, to implement orders from the Center that are against the fundamental interests. we must not forget that. It is no exaggeration to say that his life was between a rock and a hard place."

During the era of Sharof Rashidov, the earthquake that occurred in Tashkent in 1966 and the movement to eliminate its destruction, the construction of the Tashkent metro station are also praiseworthy in connection with the name of this person. The first 9 stations of the Tashkent metro were put into operation in 1977.

Sharof Rashidov for Russians in the last years of the Soviet state His name has become a symbol of corruption and the administrative-commandocratic rule of

the Soviet Union. During the years of Leonid Brezhnev's government, endless decisions were made to increase the supply of cotton to Uzbekistan.

In response, the Uzbek government always wrote higher figures for irrigation of field areas and cotton yields due to "adding up" (in the Soviet Union, artificial growth of numbers was common). 500 of those "adds" thousand to 1 million made up to tons. This situation allowed the Uzbek rulers to obtain additional resources from the center and buy Brezhnev's power.

It was only after Rashidov's death that the center came up with the fiction of its own "Uzbek case" and sent a team of operative prosecutors headed by Telman Gdlyan and Nikolay Ivanov to Uzbekistan. As a result, almost all the leaders of the UzSSR were targeted in the purge carried out in the government of Uzbekistan. According to Gdlian, at that time the whole Union was caught in the net of corruption

At that time, Moscow committed injustice by isolating the Uzbek Republic. The result of the "Uzbek case" motivated the majority of the population of the republic to the national movement. This was especially intensified in the last years of the reconstruction period

In the years when Sharof Rashidovich Rashidov led the Republic, along with a number of creative works, there were also unpleasant situations such as the deterioration of the ecological situation due to the extensive use of agricultural land, and the establishment of a cotton monopoly. After Rashidov's death, the Center imposed all the burdens of the totalitarian system on him, and in the repression of the 80s, it was unjust.

condemned.

In conclusion, although this complex person exercised reasonable management during his career, after his death, his name was written down. The fictitious words "Sharod Rashidovchilik" were invented by the "center". After Uzbekistan gained independence, Rashidov's name was vindicated.

The 75th anniversary of Rashidov's birth was celebrated on the initiative of the first president, Islam Karimov. Rashidov was posthumously awarded the State Prize of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi (1994) as the author and creative director of the construction concept for the People's Friendship Palace architectural complex in Tashkent.

In the center of the work is Sharof Rashidov, next to him is Zulfiyakhanim, the beloved poet of our people, great artists Kamil Yashin, Mirtemir, Mirmuhsin, Olmas Umarbekov, Askad Mukhtar, Turob Tola, Ibrahim Rahim, Ibrayim Yusupov, Ramz Bobojon, Pirimkul Kadyrov, Odil Yakubov, Uyg'un, Sheverdin and Saeed Ahmed are described. Through this image, the artist was able to show that Sharaf Rashidov is not only a selfless leader of the country, but also a caring leader of creative people.

This year, in connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth of a great statesman and famous writer, the work "My Contemporary" was given to the Sharof Rashidov House-Museum established in Jizzakh. Now it has found its original place. This work continues to amaze visitors as one of the rarest exhibits in the museum.

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