



Some Comments on the Literary Activities of Sharof Rashidov

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Abstract: *The article deals with the students years of the statesman, writer, ardent son of our people Sharof Rashidov, his work in local and national newspapers, his courage in the war, lyrical and prose works as a poet and writer, richness of the main idea and content of the works. The following information is provided.*

Keywords: *Statesman, writer, correspondent, executive secretary, editor, poetry collection, short story, novel.*

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President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's decision "To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding statesman and writer Sharof Rashidov", adopted on March 27, 2017, was met with enthusiasm by the general public [1]. This year, the 100th anniversary of Sharof Rashidov was widely celebrated in our country.

In a number of works of the first years of independence, including Sh. The previously prevailing ideas about the period when Rashidov was the leader were revised. Our scientists, assessing the history of the Soviet period, the people of that time, should always remember the complexity of this period, without approaching it with the eyes of today. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Shaimiev, as Mirziyoyev said, "Sharof Rashidov was a child of his time, he faithfully served the existing regime. But look at freedom, when such a person turned a blind eye to the world, the regime that he defended all his life, served the faithful, betrayed him. They desecrated his memory with unprecedented cruelty, copied his body, persecuted family members and relatives. By inventing the false expression "rashidism", they perpetuated his memory." [2].

At a time when our path to independence and development has been determined, a new attitude to our rich national and cultural heritage and history is required, such urgent tasks as considering the centuries-old history of our independent state from the point of view of national interests, interpreting historical problems based on a new approach are being solved. The greatest achievements we have achieved in a historically short period are the freedom of our country and the restoration of our values. Our goal is to study, study, preserve the lives of great personalities, statesmen, thinkers who grew up on the territory of our country, their contribution to the development of our country and the spiritual heritage left by them.

The period of Uzbekistan's history led by Sharaf Rashidov, full of difficulties and contradictions, causes heavy impressions in the memory of our people. Therefore, Sh. The study of the Rashidov period and its objective assessment is a difficult job for historians, politicians and literary critics. Now there is a quarter - century Sh in Uzbekistan. Answering the question about what results and successes Rashidov's complex and contradictory leadership managed to achieve, he first of all sought to maintain a balance in his policy between the interests of Uzbekistan and the Center.

During his leadership, three Soviet leaders N.Khrushchev, L. Brezhnev, Yu. The Andropovs were replaced, and each of them sought drastic changes in the internal and foreign policy of the state, to reform the Soviet system, which was increasingly lagging behind in mutual competition with the Western powers, saving it from imminent destruction.

This is natural, already Sh. The period of Rashidov's leadership in a general sense is the history of the Uzbek people before independence in the XX century. This story is the story of the struggle between nationalism and Bolshevik internationalism, Islamic tradition and communist atheism.[3.] This struggle was a feat of struggle that continued throughout the twentieth century, encompassing literature and art, science and education, national consciousness and faith, everyday life and traditions, as well as all aspects of public life in general. The greatest result of this struggle was the preservation by the Uzbek people of their identity and national pride. Without a doubt, Sh. Rashidov was at the forefront of this struggle, and "today we can say with full confidence that Sharaf Rashidov was one of those figures who were able to lay a decent brick in the foundation of independence." [4].

Sh. Rashidov was born on November 6 (October 24), 1917 in the village of Myllar near the city of Jizzakh in a peasant family. In 1926, he entered a 7-year-old school in Jizzakh. Sharof Rashidov had a sharp memory and very easily assimilated objects. After graduating from the seven-year school in 1933, he entered the Jizzakh Pedagogical College. At the college, he very soon proved himself not only an excellent student, but also a good organizer: he was appointed chairman of the college's trade union. In the same years, Sharaf Rashidov's talent in literature manifested itself. He wrote poetry and published in the wall newspaper of the college. In 1936 he graduated from the Jizzakh Pedagogical College. Rashidov receives a referral to the Narimanov School in Jizzakh. During this period, the fight against illiteracy unfolded in the country. Sh. Rashidov was able to gain respect and authority by becoming a teacher at school. But this very demanding guy aspires to much higher heights. In 1937 he entered the Uzbek State University in Samarkand.

During his student years Sharof Rashidov was also engaged in creative work, wrote poems and short stories. He took up poetry for the first time and published his first collection of poems entitled "Samarkand sheep". In 1937, his poem "The Border guard" was published. In 1938, the poem "Lenin's Way" was published in the 8th March issue of the newspaper "Lenin's Way". Sanatingkulsin". Following his aspirations, the dean of the faculty Ibrahim Muminov gives permission to the rector to work in the Samarkand regional newspaper "Lenin Yuli" in his spare time. Sharof Rashidov becomes a correspondent, executive secretary, deputy editor of the newspaper "Lenin Yuli", and on the eve of graduation-editor of the newspaper.

The war that began in 1941 affected many. Rashidov's life plans have also changed. In 1941, he participated in the battles on the outskirts of Moscow. In 1942, he was seriously wounded in his left arm, after prolonged treatment, he was declared unfit to continue military service, as the wound left Sharaf Rashidov with a heart complication.[5]. After returning from the war, Sharaf Rashidov swung a pencil both in prose and in prose. Since he survived the horrors of the war, most of the work on the military theme was completed. In 1945, his collection of poems "Karim" was published, dedicated to the Victory of the Soviet people over Nazi Germany. His poems were among the works created within the framework of official Soviet poetry. But the value of the poems in the collection was that each poem was based on the reflections and experiences of a person who saw with his own eyes the most terrible war in the history of mankind. The author of the poetry collection attracted the attention of the literary community and was accepted as a member of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan.

Sharof Rashidov begins work on his first major prose work-the story "winners". The narrative is dedicated to the struggle of the Uzbek people for the development of virgin lands. This work is

devoted to the description of a very relevant problem for its time – the struggle of young innovators of the Republic of Tatarstan with some executives who want to radically change the irrigation system in the republic, without risking on this path, to leave everything in its place. He himself was born and grew up in a village, in a peasant family. Rashidov was well aware of the state of agriculture in the Republic, achievements and problems, so he devoted his first work to the problems of agriculture.

The contradiction between the "old and new views" at that time was considered a fundamental trend in Soviet literature. But it was Sharof Rashidov who laid the foundation of this trend in Uzbek literature with his novel "winners". [6.]. This work of his was published in 1951. Seven years later, a sequel to the novel "stronger than the storm" was created.

In 1949, Sharof Rashidov was elected chairman of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. This position has become quite famous in writing, journalism. It was a very important experience not only for the leadership, but also for Rashidov's writing career. In this post, 32-year-old Sharaf Rashidov led such academic writers as Gafur Gulyam and Oybek, skillfully led the Writers' Union, the atmosphere of which, as the famous writer Shukrulla recalled, was quite difficult.

He created the novels "stronger than the storm" (1958) and "mighty wave" (1964), "winners" (1972), dedicated to the life of the people who heroically worked in the rear during the Great Patriotic War. Rashidov, as a statesman and party leader, covering the events taking place in the life of the people and the country, paid more attention to the principle of idealism than to the artistic criteria of literature.

A special place in Rashidov's work is occupied by the lyrical story "Kashmiri song" (1956), written based on the ancient love epic of the Kashmiri people. In the story "Kashmiri song", Bahodir Bambur's love for the beautiful Nargiz is sung. The earth fighters will win if they manage to unite the nation along the way. Based on the ancient love epic of the Kashmiri people, "Kashmiri song" has been translated into 56 languages of the world. This work is called "The Legend of Kashmir" was staged at the Moscow Theater and the Navoi Opera and Ballet Theater in Tashkent.

Lyrical stories "Kashmiri Song", "Epic of two languages" (1959) and film commission "The Universe" (1960) is written in the style of a traditional oriental epic and is dedicated to youth, spring, beauty, life.

Sh. In 1964, Rashidov's work "The mighty wave" was written, which reflected the events of the war. It reveals the creative content of our time. The young working class of the republic embodies the strength of national aspirations. The writer portrayed them with special love. Sh. In the work "the mighty wave" Rashidov shows the formation of a truly human character in difficult conditions, in the processes of overcoming them, in the merciless struggle against evil, glorifies spiritual health, stands for the way of fighting fake people.

In 1967, his book "The symbol of friendship" was published. Rashidov's critical articles are devoted to topical problems of Soviet literature.

The final product of Sharof Rashidov's work is the novel "Dil Amri", published in 1978. The story "Dil Amri" is written on a completely new material for Uzbek prose. The history of the work is rooted in the small village of Berezovka, Novgorod region. The author takes us into a difficult war period, introduces us to the lands where he fought during the struggle against fascism. [7]. The idea that the destinies of blood-related peoples are inextricably linked in our country is the main content of the narrative. The story "Dil Amri" is a unique work that serves the patriotic education of our youth.

Sharof Rashidov died on October 31, 1983 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Sharof Rashidov was posthumously convicted, like all statesmen of the Soviet era, statesmen, writers who worked with

him, shed a variety of storms on his honor. "Uzbek work", "cotton work", "Rashidism" were invented. The study of his life and work was forbidden.

Asil Rashidov said that after Sharof Rashidov's death, some "writers" slandered him and said that he "did not write his works." As a literary critic and brother, I regularly observed, analyzed and researched him from his early work to his last major work, *Dil Amri*. I have looked through various copies of all the handwritten autographs (they are kept in full).[8]

With the coming to power of Islam Karimov, all slanderous fabrications and persecution ceased. Historical justice has been restored. His clean name was justified. On the initiative of the First President of our country, the 75th anniversary of the birth of Sharof Rashidov was widely celebrated in 1992.

The decree of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding statesman and writer Sharaf Rashidov" dated March 27, 2017 was a vivid example of work in this direction, national pride.

On November 6, 2017, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding statesman and writer Sharaf Rashidov was widely celebrated.

Sh.Rashidov is an outstanding statesman and writer who has earned great authority with his unique mind, diligence and modesty, who faithfully served our people who suffered from colonial oppression. All his life he did good to his people, to all people with pure intentions, uniting them on the way to big dreams, goals. Remaining under the influence of the severe trials of colonialism, he always remained faithful to humanistic ideals, the spirit of love for the Motherland, and gained popularity in the hearts of our people.

Under Sharof Rashidov, Uzbek science, literature, and art were enriched with the highest standards. Sharof Rashidov, who headed the Republic of Uzbekistan for almost a quarter of a century, a major statesman and politician, a well-known writer and writer, left an unforgettable name in the history of our country with his huge potential, glorious deeds, kind and truthful words.

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