



Sh.Rashidov Personality And National Leadership Conflicts

Makhmudov Komal Samadovich

Tashkent Institute Of Finance Senior Teacher, Tashkent City, Uzbekistan

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

In this article, the period of the kingdom of the Soviets of our history, the years of kataghan are full of sad events and mourning events, the period of our people's nation as a nation, which has been pinned, humiliated and trampled upon. The essence of the Soviet totalitarian system, in which the state administration is centralized and has a commanding character, the essence of the policy of which full state control over political, social, economic, cultural, educational spheres is established, is revealed.

KEYWORDS

Sh.Rashidov, leader, dependence, totalitarian policy, democratic centralism, totalitarian regime, totalitarian society, national interests, one-sided economy, human dignity, personality, conflict, Soviet Union, Communist idea, historical event.

INTRODUCTION

Sharaf Rashidov rose to high positions in the period of internal party struggles, at the same time, many major specialists, scientists and creators were taken under the protection of his shelter, representatives of the New educated layer came into existence. Sh.Rashidov knew well that in order not to become a victim of

career strife, one must always be cautious, vigilant politician, able to foresee threats and political realities. Praise for Moscow in its activities, L.I.Compliments and compliments to Brezhnev, lectures praising the Russian people are the consequence of this self-preservation, and each of these compliments and praise

Industries was practically used to achieve a certain goal.

For many years in Uzbekistan and Moscow he worked in high-profile positions of the party N.Muhiddinov in his book "My Days in the Kremlin" commented on these political games and career strife in a more thorough manner. Specifically, A.S.Khrushchev's arrival in the post of First Secretary of the CPSU MK, K.The expulsion of Zhukov, the expulsion of "anti-party" Group Seven, the expulsion of Khrushchev from the party and state ranks are the results of these internal career strife. About it is written in detail in the book. N.Y.Muhiddinov himself also points out in his book that before Stalin died, and then "after Khrushchev was expelled, there was little left to become a victim of these career strife. Especially when the minister of internal affairs can not agree with Beria, Beria gives an instruction on his dismissal and this instruction is executed. Muhiddinovniig there was no fault, did not apply to Beria. It was easy to get out of work with a simple fault, to commit. This book is a good reflection of the psychology of leadership, the essence of politics for 40-50 years.

Guidance in such a delicate situation was a difficult task. The ideology of the Empire was to keep the republics in the grip of the alienation of the individual, that is, his nation, his country. Sh.Rashidov knew that he was lying in his native land with flattering articles and reports to Moscow, but under the pressure of this ideology he returned the sedation to the ranks and circle of his nation with the means and services of economic activity of whites and the people, the future of the country. Of course, in such a situation Sh.The demand for the courage of Dante from Rashidov was equated with political will.

Sh.Those who condemn Rashidov pay attention only to his political activity and evaluate him only by his speeches, articles, do not study his personality and economic activity. As a result, timely these views lead to a biased thinking. Sh.It will be possible to give an unbiased assessment only when Rashidov learned to add political and economic affairs without becoming a whole. Sh.Rashidov's tragedy is a tragedy of a person in socialism. Because in socialism, it is planned to kill a person spiritually. However Sh.Rashidov approached him with his services on the path of the people, the future of the country, so that he would not become absolutely a mankurt.

Internal struggles in the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan are also discussed.He encouraged Rashidov to be vigilant and not to make mistakes in the goal. Moscow, raising certain cadres from representatives of the local people to the leadership of the Republic, controlled them in three ways. The issue of personnel is always under control from the center side. The leaders of the Republic were obliged to carry out high-ranking officials with the permission or recommendation of the center, of course. The center appointed its desants from Russian specialists as "eye-ears" to the positions of the 2-secretary of the party, including the leaders of the DHK, who were also Russian representatives. In this way, in the structure of the party came into being its own spies. Any free initiatives are under control, especially in personnel matters. In addition, Moscow had under its control the military and other law enforcement forces of the Republic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Uzbekistan, the heads of the state security service consisted mainly of people of European nationality, who, along with controlling the ideological sphere in the Republic, also monitor the activities of the leadership in it, collect

certain information about them and send it to Moscow. This information could solve the fate of the leadership of the Republic in a matter of minutes. Thanks to this Sh.Rashidov was forced to approve the tireless Moscow policy for storing himself from the information in the DPRK, to inflate the policy of the Center in order to show himself as a "staff in the mold of the Center" in the field of ideology.

This way, Sh.Rashidov formed his own leadership tactics. This tactic is determined by the survival of the political scene and the protection of the interests of Uzbekistan as much as possible. In this respect, Sh.Rashidov becomes a leader who understands, assimilates, adapts well the transparent and noble policy of this state. He also knew well the interpretation of the notorious leaders of the Republic before him and was able to draw appropriate conclusions from him. Sometimes, here are the reasons why the praise read to this center goes to an incredible level.

In addition, the Center also paid special attention to the work on the preparation of its co-operation from local leaders in the areas. They were used not only to convey various slander, slander, Gossip, false statements over healthy leaders, but also to destabilize the balance of internal management and organize an unstable situation. In this regard, they used the bias vices within the Republic with priority. As much as there is a lot of dependence, turbulence, this is considered a favorable situation for the management and control of the Center. In this sense, Sh.Rashidov, on the one hand, was aware of the insidious and insidious goals of ungrateful people, on the other hand, was saved from the veneration of the Center officials. In such a situation, it was necessary to carry out the planned tasks facing the Republic in the highest status.

In this sense, there have always been internal struggles for the first leadership position in the Republic of Uzbekistan CPSU. These internal struggles though Sh.Rashidov did not stop even for a minute, although during his leadership he seemed to be calm. Sh.With Rashidov being the first leader, the group against him began to work. Of these, the largest are either.Nasriddinova, R.Badge, R.Gulomov, D.These are the internal struggles with the usmonovs. Each of these people aspires to the first, trying to find fault with each job. Sh.Rashidov was also obliged to be careful of his enemies in the image of this superficial "friend", to think about every step, to think about every word and speak as he liked Moscow.

One of such contradictions is manifested in the events of 1969 in the city of Tashkent, connected with the national unrest. Inchinun, this event has not yet been evaluated by historians as a mustache, what is it? Recommendations are as follows: 4 April 1969 at the Tashkent Central Stadium "Pakhtakor" the 31st season of the USSR championship of football teams of the higher league will be held a game between the teams of Minsk "Dynamo" and the favorite teams of Uzbekistan "Pakhtakor". The first ball of the Tashkent City enters the opponent's gate, however, the referee does not take into account. It turns out that from the pulpit calls are permeated with nationalism, insulting words between the riddles begin to work. Mezb the defeat of the team in the score 0: 1 this protest Aylan turns into hatredtiradi. As a result, riots will move to the streets of Tashkent. The war between the Russian and Uzbek Youth Groups begins-janzhal. Near the stadium, Navoi Street is closed. Witnesses said the insurgent-troublemakers began screaming, "beat the Sickles." People of Russian nationality were knocked down on the ground, and a woman-a man was beaten a bit.

The riots continued again after 8 April "Pakhtakor" and "Spartacus", later 12 April "Torpedo" meetings. Of course, these riots are stopped with the help of militias, military and special techniques. A number of thousand people will be imprisoned.

The question arises, What does this event come from? There are many reasons for this. In particular, the composition of Russian and Russian-speaking nations in Uzbekistan is overstated. This is due to the fact that after the earthquake of Tashkent in 1966, most of the people who came to overcome the natural disaster remain to live. They were not only highly qualified specialists, most of them, who were either imprisoned or held for a while, but also organized criminal elements, drunkards and similar thieves. Such "guests" who do not abandon their habits lead to the growth of crime in the city, to the aggravation of the social situation. Approximately from March 1969 year the situation is much more complicated than the Russians. Aggressive ideas on leaving Uzbekistan are sent by the Uzbek Youth even through letters. There is an increasing number of cases of bullying between the Uzbek and Russian youth. The defeat of the Uzbek football team causes an explosion of social conflict, which has been preserved from time immemorial.

According to some opinions, these disturbances did not arise by chance. Mass exits that last for several days can not be called by chance. Who is behind all these events? The militia is ignored by scandals, sometimes it takes not to see. Today, why the leadership of the Republic and Sh. It is difficult to find the answer to the question of whether Rashidov stopped or could not cope with the performances of young people in time. A second conclusion, this is Sh. There is a view that Rashidov was organized by opponents. Because the opportunity to end his career

comes into existence, in fact. Sh at the time of the accident. Rashidov participated in the plenum meeting of the party of Kashkadarya region. Upon return, it requires immediate order installation. But since his assignment was not received in the appropriate order, it is known that the opponents Sh. Rashidov tried to discredit before Moscow, using the fact that he was in the city of Karshi, somehow? But, who is well aware of such events, L. Brezhnev takes no action against the leadership of Uzbekistan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As for Rashidov, his kindness was unusual. So what does the conflict end in? Of course, information on national unrest is not popular. To establish order in Tashkent, a special battalion is sent from Moscow. In the ranks of the militia, cleaning is carried out. However, the confusion will be repeated again 27 September of this year between the teams "Pakhtakor" and "Krilya Sovetov". Uzbeks encroach on people of the Slavic race with knives and sharp tools. On the streets of a crowded city, coming out of the stadium, they catch and beat the Russians in public. To suppress the ghalaian, large militia and army troops are thrown out. The authorities will try to hide National disputes as much as possible, which is interpreted as a riot of sports enthusiasts. But the Russians complain to Moscow, demanding the punishment of the guilty, write letters with an indefinite appeal. Therefore, in 1974, under the leadership of the prosecutor general's office Gusev, the commission will visit. Investigators Sh. Having identified Rashidov's opponents, he finds out their relationship with the MK and the officials of the Presidium of Uzbekistan. For example, it will be known that the chairman of the Supreme Court, Polatkhodzhaev, gave instructions to the arrested rebels to stop the work that was initiated. The court finds him

guilty and sentenced him to 10 years in prison. When the investigative work was carried out at the meeting of the MK, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan R.Kurbanov and the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic Yodgor Nasriddinova repent of their deeds. Of course, these estimates F.Conclusions about Razzakov. In fact, we think that the answer to this question has not been clarified until the very end - how these historical events occurred, whether in reality the opposition was initiators, or the cause of the awakened national self-interest of our people. But, unlike the games of power, it is true that in the performances of the youth of that time, feelings of freedom and freedom are blowing. It's another matter who and for what purposes they were used. In the booklet Boris Komenesky, who was a direct witness of these events and worked as an employee of the prosecutor's office during this period, detailed information will be given about the conflicting events related to national awakening.

Sh.In relation to Rashidov, even in the leadership of the Republic, sometimes transparent, sometimes zimdan struggles are not faded. They are changing their pressure depending on the situation. For this reason, Sh.On the one hand, Rashidov was forced to fall from the pool of local supporters, on the other hand, if the center "disappoints" hunting reduces the impact of pressure. Of course, since there is power, such struggles also always exist in its nature. Power can not be considered without the fork of the whirlpool of these contradictions. But the issue is determined by the extent to which the policy of this authority is nationalist.

The struggles for power did not change at any time, with the Soviet system having the appearance of a totalitarian monarchy, such conflicts and anti-dependence were becoming commonplace. N.Y.Since Khrushchev could not

gather his loved ones in time, he began to scrape power, L.From the very first day Brezhnev managed to gather around the Dnieper. Unlike them, Sh.Rashidov achieves the choice of not "friends"of hamtov, but healthy, competent, self-sacrificing, vivacious, educated specialists and left an indelible mark on the soul of the el with the mobilization of the people's service. Sh.That was the difference of Rashidov from the Soviet robbers, who were disguised as a party ticket. Our goal is also to distinguish this very difference in the activities of the leader, so that the new generations learn from the fact that their ancestors can serve the country, love without belittling it, and also manage power stably and efficiently.

Sh.Criticism of Rashidov both during his activity and after his death did not stop. I think that the fate of great people will be like this. 1990-the Year R.Nishanov stood in Moscow and gladly wrote: "Sh.I did not particularly like the fact that Rashidov glorified such past bloodthirsty invaders as Timur, proceeding from the feeling of nationalism. I remember in this matter Sh.Having strongly quarreled with Rashidov, I tried to protect my position on the bulletin board of the Center. Sh.I found it necessary to inform the CPSU Mkini about Rashidov's wrongful conduct. Here's the deceased professor I.Mo "minov pushes about the International Conference" the art of the Timurid period", organized in 1969 year. Sh.Rashidov agreed to hold such a conference, but at the conference it was not about the Personality of Timur, but about the culture and art of the Timurid period in general. The same simple Conference Sh.Rashidov was a supporter of his enemies, accused him of nationalism and caused him to write letters to Moscow. At this time, he himself shows that Sh.It was not for nothing that Rashidov was determined by those who were looking at his post that his patriotic actions, which he wanted

to think of as a well-intentioned nation, would lead to a betrayal or condemnation of him as a nationalist. Sh.Rashidov himself had to be more careful than this kind of hypocrite, because of which he showed himself as a tireless internationalist. In fact, he was a patriot in Moscow under the guise of "flattery", a nationalist under the guise of an internationalist. He never had the opportunity to become a transparent Patriot.

In fact, he did not contradict the person's Noble, tolerant, at the same time, perseverance, deep discipline, diligence and responsibility. According to our unclear information, Rashidov also skillfully used the means of compromising with the opponents, eliminating them by "enlightening" ways when it comes to time, deploring them, depriving them of their powers, and removing them from the political scene. However, since this "skill" is based not on personal justice, but on common good, justice, moderation and faith, most opponents do not remain in bitterness. He was a thoughtful leader who by nature was forgiving, compromise, serendipitous, thinking far away that "what el says, this time it is necessary to forgive and give confidence." "I'll show you, after such a time you will no longer be bruised," they had a much higher enlightenment than the sizzling situations. For this reason, colleagues, subordinates, ordinary workers, growers, growers were not afraid of that person, but rather respected. The person he wants has the opportunity to enter into the reception of the person and express his suggestions and wishes. Sh with the same care qualities.Rashidov becomes the patronymic of El, the father of the nation. Journalist F.Razzakov Sh.Judging by Rashidov's leadership skills, he says: - " in November 1977, on the occasion of Rashidov's 60 years old, Maskva awarded him the second star of the Socialist Labor hero not only for the economic indicators of the Republic he was leading, but

also for his ability to reconcile with different groups and cadres of the Republican elite. For almost twenty years, the boundless love and respect shown to ordinary people Rashidov (as we remember, in Uzbekistan they called him "Fatherland"; - "father of the nation";).

Sh.Rashidovdek ulugva on the 75-year anniversary of the real assessment of a complex personality I.A.It was given by Karimov. The first president of our country says about this: - " even in the most difficult conditions, Sh.Rashidov fulfilled his childhood duty to his people as much as he could. As far as Sharaf Rashidov is concerned, first of all it is necessary to talk about the contradictions of that period. It is important not to forget that this complex person is forced to think about national interests from all sides, and from the second side to implement orders that contradict the fundamental interests that come from the center. From this point of view, it can be concluded that when assessing a person, it is necessary to evaluate, proceeding from the policy of the period in which he lived. Until now, most of the reported views did not pay attention to these aspects. A group of people Sh.Rashidov was only condemned, the other group took him to the level of the Prophet. We tried to conduct our research on the basis of these two different opinions disproportionate. Both these ideas are an biased expression of historical truth, and in both cases the individual can not obtain an appropriate assessment. Both those who condemned him and those who worshiped his person did not evaluate the period with the whole scale. Those who praise the period by taking it away from the period, if they have fallen into the condemnation of the person, those who praise the period Sh.Together with Rashidov, he praised the period, as a result of which, in both cases, there was a lack of equity. In some articles written about Sharaf Rashidov,

praise appeared in the tribe "Sharaf Rashidov is a fighter for independence", which was raped.

CONCLSIONS

This is also an attempt to coerce and falsify history, Sh.Rashidov, like many representatives of his time, served his period ideology and politics. It can not be distinguished from this ideology and politics. He was brought up and matured during the ideology and policy of the Communist Party. His achievements and shortcomings can be seen in the policy of this period. Sharaf Rashidov, like many communists, believes in the construction of communism and not in a free future. However, the creative work carried out in Uzbekistan under his leadership today directly serves independence. I guess, if we Sh.As Rashidov justifies his personality, we will falsify his activity and period if we make him struggle for independence directly. But, it is also worth noting that" communist " means this is not even a negative concept. Rashidov, among ordinary communists, who devoted his duty to the country with purity and devotion, to his coriander, confidently adhered to humane ideas, remains an indelible figure in the hearts of millions of people with his noble and enlightened deeds, as a worthy child of the same people. It is important to be the main goal of the country to be proud of such children, to appreciate them and to learn from their way of life. That is the purpose-provision of our research. "He's good, it's bad!", "the creator himself gives the price.

REFERENCE

1. N.Y. Muhiddinov"my days in the Kremlin". 1994 year, 265-page.
2. T.Alimardonov. Indelible thanks. T.: Publishing house" Wise". 2018. 213 b
3. F.Razzagav corruption v Palitbyura. Delo krasnogo uzbeki. - M.: Algorithm, 2010. S-66

4. I.Karimov"the fiery child of our people". 1992 y, 15 bet.
5. Fasting of literature and art of Uzbekistan. 1992 year, October.
6. People's Su Gazetesi, 1992 y, 5 November.