

CHILDREN OF THE MOTHERLAND

(FAYZULLA KHOJAYEV, USMON YUSUPOV)

Jummayev Abdimumin Fayziyevich
Teacher Denau Business and Pedagogical Institute

Bozorov Quvonchbek Dilmurod o'g'li
2nd year student of Social – Humanitarian,
Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Vafoqulov Shohrux Shavqiddin o'g'li
2nd Year Student of Social – Humanitarian,
Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

ABSTRACT:

The role of Fayzulla Khojaye and Usmon Yusupov in the history of our country is of special importance. Because these two individuals have served their political careers for their homeland. These articles about their political activities are discussed in detail. Our article about the real children of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Jadids, German, Red Army, Greater Fergana Canal, Council of People's Ministers,

INTRODUCTION:

Fayzulla Khojaye was born on July 1, 1896 in Bukhara in the Emirate in the family of Ubaydullohoja Kasimkhoja, a merchant. Her mother, Rayhon Saidmurad, is from the village of Zandane in the Peshku district, and she grew up in an ordinary peasant family.

As a child, Faizullah Khoja attended school in the old fashioned way and studied at one of the Bukhara madrassas, memorizing the Koran. When Faizullah Khoja was a little older at the age of 17, his father took him to Moscow. Even in such a difficult period, young Fayzulla did not stop learning. Fayzullohoja studied in Moscow for five years (1907-1912). Here he learns from private teachers. He studied at a madrasah in Bukhara from Eastern sources, and now he

learns about the customs, life and order of European and Russian traditions. Fayzullohoja is said to be fluent in Uzbek, Russian and Tajik. About Faizullah, his contemporaries knew him so fluently that he knew German. Faizullah Khoja will study in Moscow for five years, which will be a big boost to his future political career. [1]

After returning from Moscow, Fayzulla Khojaye formed contacts with young people who had studied in Turkey and formed a Jadid party. They demand reforms from the Emir of Bukhara. The party is organized under the auspices of Fayzulla Khojaye at his uncle's house (at Latifkhoja's house). Party members Abdulvahid Burhanov, Usmonkhoja, Hamidkhoja and other young people who studied in Turkey teach children. The clerics do not like the movement of the Jadids, then the clerics appeal to the Emir of Bukhara to put pressure on the Emir of Bukhara closes the Jadid schools. The Jadids secretly carry out their actions. Abduvahid Burhanov and Fayzulla Khojaye developed the program of the Jadid party. Freedoms such as political freedom and freedom of the press were demanded from the Emir of Bukhara. The Jadids then asked the Governor-General of Turkestan for help. In March 1918, the Red Army, led by Fyodor Kolesov, Chairman of the Council of

Commissioners, was defeated in a battle between the Emirate's troops, and Fayzulla Khojajev was forced to flee with the Red Army. they succeed.

He was a doctor of historical sciences, professor of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences). The couple had five children. The children of these peoples, who now work in various sectors of the economy, have the blood of the Uzbek, Tajik and Ukrainian peoples in their veins. received the Belarusian delegation on April 24, 1966. It turned out that four members of the delegation were evacuated to Tashkent during the war, and they knew the then first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The guests spent the day in the park in Khalkabad, playing, laughing and relaxing. [4] Two days later, he received a phone call from above, insulting Usmon Yusupov. He was in great agony and could not sleep through the night. On the evening of April 26, he suffered a stroke and was paralyzed in his right arm and leg. He stayed in bed for ten days. Despite the fact that the doctors, his wife and children took all necessary measures, and the patient himself tried, he was able to move his arms and legs at least partially, to restore his ability to speak, at least a little bit. Imadi.

LI Brezhnev and AN Kosigin arrived in the Uzbek capital on April 27 in connection with the earthquake in Tashkent. At that time, they also visited the new state farms in Mirzachol and passed by Usmon Yusupov's yard. But someone who knew them well, worked side by side, a member of the Central Committee of the party, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, came to Usmon Yusupov and asked him how he was. When Usmon Yusupov became the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, he first dealt with the most important issue in the life of the country - water

management. . He endorsed and supported the initiative of the peasants, raised the party organization, the masses to fight for greater water. During the reign of Usmon Yusupov, large waterworks (Big Fergana Canal, Kattakurgan Reservoir, etc.) were built in Uzbekistan through the people's hashar. During World War II, Osman helped launch enterprises relocated from the west, build new ones, provide the front with food and clothing, mobilize Uzbeks to fight fascism, and provide compassion and humanity to the homeless and orphaned children. Yusupov was head over heels. During his political career, he tried to protect the interests of the people of Uzbekistan as much as possible, but in the policy of mass repression (1937-1939) he was forced to follow the orders of the Center. He was buried in Chigatay Cemetery in Tashkent. The Big Fergana Canal, a village in Fergana district, several schools, streets and companies of the republic are named after Usmon Yusupov. There is a house-museum and a statue in Yangiyul. [2]

At the V Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b) in December 1941, Usmon Yusupov set the task to solve the problem of grain in Uzbekistan, to provide ourselves with flour. Irrigated arable land has been expanded. In 1942, 1408.1 thousand hectares and in 1943 2090.2 thousand hectares were planted with grain and legumes. As a result, grain production increased, from 4.8 million soums in 1941 to 5.3 million soums in 1943, and the needs of the republic were met. The families of Uzbek leaders Usmon Yusupov and Yuldash Akhunboboev also adopted orphans. [2]

In 1923, Fayzulla Khodjaev demanded that the Russian government withdraw its troops from Russia and create a new independent state, and then the Russian government vehemently opposed these demands. The Bukhara government will be formed under the leadership of Fayzulla

Khojayev. Fayzulla Khojayev continued his political career until 1937, when he was arrested by Nikolai Bukharin in 1938 and deported to Moscow. Thus, another child of the Uzbek died for his homeland. [4]

Khodjayev is the chairman of the Turkestan Central Bureau of the Young Bukhara Revolutionary Party, founded in Tashkent in January 1920, and the editor of the Uchkun newspaper (April-September 1920). On September 14, 1920, the government of the USSR - the Council of People's Ministers - was formed, and Khodjaev was elected head of government. F. Khojayev was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR (1920-22), the Minister of Military Affairs (1921-24), the Minister of Internal Affairs (1922), and the Chairman of the Labor and Defense Council of the USSR (1922-24). He also served as chairman of the East Bukhara Revolutionary Military Council (1923-24) and official representative of the USSR People's Commissariat for Naval Affairs in the Uzbek SSR (since 1925). [4]

Usmon Yusupov (1900— 1966) - statesman. Yusupov was born on March 1, 1900, in the village of Kaptarkhana, Fergana region, Fergana region, in a batrak family. In 1916 he worked as a weaver at the ginnery in the melon (now Yangiyul) and took an active part in various public affairs. He worked as a People's Commissar of the Food Industry of the Uzbek SSR. From 1937 to 1950, that is, for 13 years, he served as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Minister of Cotton of the USSR from 1950 to 1953, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR from 1953 to 1954. However, at the end of 1954 By order of the USSR government and party leader N. Khrushchev, U. Yusupov was removed from the post of head of the republican government. From 1955 to 1966 he worked as the director of the cotton farms "4-Boyovut" and "2-Boyovut" and the agro-industrial association

"Khapkobod" in Yangiyul district. In Uzbekistan, large waterworks have been built by the people's hashar (Big Fergana Canal, Kattakurgan Reservoir, etc.). The rapid relocation and commissioning of large enterprises relocated to Uzbekistan from the western regions of the USSR during the Second World War, the construction of new enterprises, and the regular supply of food, cotton, and other agricultural products to the front, led Uzbeks to fascism. U. Yusupov was instrumental in mobilizing the struggle against the Soviet Union, Ukraine, Belarus, showing kindness to the war-torn homeless, hundreds of thousands of orphaned children and the high human qualities of the Uzbeks. Under Yusupov, Uzbekistan changed from an agrarian republic to an agro-industrial republic. [3]

Many are interested in Usmon Yusupov's ethnicity and social background. Her mother, Oyniso-opa, was the daughter of a weaver from Tashlak. His father, Yusuf aka, was a Tajik, and he worked in the land of the foundation in Kaptarkhana. and moved to Melon (now Yangiyul). Osman began working as a laborer at a local cotton factory. In 1923, Osman married Anastasia Bolshakova. Two years later, the family had a son and named him Askar (Leonid). But Osman and Anastasia were not married. (Askar recently died in Moscow.)

At the beginning of the twentieth century, our country went through a difficult period in its history. At that time, Fayzulla Khojayev was one of those who sacrificed his life for independence. The weakening of the emirate will break the spirit of the nation, once again pushing the people forward to a great future. Through his diplomacy, Fayzulla Khojayev saved the Uzbek people from becoming completely dependent on Tsarist Russia. A person who has dedicated himself to the establishment of an independent state, the return of language and religion. Fayzulla

Khojayev has lived in the hearts of the Uzbek people for centuries.

At the outbreak of World War II, Usmon Yusupov encouraged the Uzbek people to take part in the war. Usmon Yusupov made a significant contribution to the relocation of several enterprises from the USSR. Later, after Stalin's death, it fell to a much lower level. Usmon Yusupov became a tourist in the Boyuvut district of Mirzachul.

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