

Independence Of the Country - An Example of Nationalism

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Annotation: The article is dedicated to the Uzbek people, its heroic struggle for independence, independence, the unique values of our ancestors, the struggle of selfless Uzbek boys in the spirit of nationalism and national and spiritual development.

Keywords: Independence, nationalism, value, freedom, liberty, struggle, invasion, trust, foreign, occupation, freedom-loving, patriotic, devotion, intellectual, craftsman, military, new, strategy ...

Achieving independence, restoring the rich national-spiritual heritage of our ancestors, raising our national-spirituality has always been one of the age-old dreams of our people. It is known that the incomparable natural resources, material and spiritual riches of ancient Turkestan have attracted the attention of foreign countries for hundreds and thousands of years, intensified their jealousy and aggravated the appetite for aggression.

This land, this heavenly land, has been invaded by many enemies, bloodthirsty swordsmen, who have enslaved their people and trampled on their material and spiritual wealth. Each time, the patriotic people of this land fought tirelessly for the independence of their homeland, losing hundreds of brave, fiery children.

Turkestan has been a field of great courage in the fight against enemies since ancient times. Suffice it to recall the invasion of China in 104-101 BC, the kings of Iran and the Greco-Macedonians, the Hephthalites, the Arabs and the Mongol-Tatar invasion, Tsarist Russia, the Soviet state.

Speaking of the struggles against the enemy, we cannot fail to mention the brave Tomaris, who, though a woman in the struggle against the Iranian invaders led by Kaykhusrav, was able to show courage and heroism for his people. The heroism of this woman, who defended her people without giving a damn, who put her homeland above everything else, and who was sensitive to the tricks of the enemy, is forever engraved in the pages of history.

He considered freedom, patriotism, patriotism as a great goal. History will never forget that Shirak, who voluntarily gave up his personal happiness and joy in the path of this intention, wisely defeated the armies of King Darius, who invaded the land of Turan. Shirak's great courage has been epic in languages for centuries.

Independence has always been a dream for the people of Central Asia. The struggle against the invaders, the sacrifice for freedom and independence, the life-and-death battles have never been a moment in the past for this country. This can be seen in the struggle against Alexander the Great under the leadership of Spitamen, the true son of our people.

The destiny of the homeland, the sacred knowledge of the motherland, the sense of struggle for its freedom and future are deeply ingrained in the blood and psyche of our people. They preferred to sacrifice their lives for slavery, for independence, for freedom, for the freedom of the Motherland.

The Arabs, who invaded Central Asia in the eighth century, also faced opposition from such selfless people. In the battles with the Arabs, thousands of people were martyred for the freedom of their homeland. The invaders invaded our country with violence and bloodshed. The saddest thing is that they have destroyed all the riches and spiritual treasures created by our people, squeezed out our local writings, ancient books, language, and even our traditions and national values.

Abu Rayhan Beruni, one of our great scholars, gives detailed information about this in his work "Monuments of Ancient Peoples". Shortly after the Arab conquest, in the first half of the thirteenth century, Central Asia now had to fight against the Mongol-Tatar gala led by Genghis Khan.

As we turn the pages of this period of history, we read the courage of such national heroes as Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Mahmud Tarobi, Shamsiddin Mahbubi, who sacrificed their lives for the Motherland and preferred to die free from slavery and submission. Although the resistance they waged was defeated, the courage and bravery they displayed became an example to future generations, even as a traveling star, a way to fight for independence.

The participants in this movement were the people's intellectuals, artisans and ordinary soldiers. The largest military movement in the country took place in 1365 in Samarkand and was a great success. Those who initially won the Mongol invasion of Movourounahr were also soldiers. The movement against the Mongols took place not only in Samarkand, but also in 1373 in Karmana. So the militant movement was not an emergency, it was a popular liberation movement in Movourounahr.

In this regard, we should recall the following words of I. Karimov. "History is made of great people," he said. In addition, it is possible to imagine the tumultuous life of our ancestors and create great people as the sorrow of the nation, the sorrow of the people. [1. 97-бет.]

The enemies who invaded our country, in order to achieve their goals, tried to defeat our ancestors in the military, to impoverish them financially, sought to impoverish the indigenous people spiritually, to lose the educated, the educated, the people who earned the respect of the people. The wars of aggression have done great damage to the rich spiritual heritage accumulated by our ancestors over the centuries. As a result of the invaders' policy of plundering the spiritual heritage of our ancestors, part of the Avesto, one of the oldest written sources, was lost, many libraries were looted and destroyed, and great men who made great contributions to science were forced to flee to other lands.

No matter how hard the invaders tried, the peoples of our region sought to raise their culture and spirituality. The Mamun Academy in Khorezm, the beautification work carried out during the reign of Timur and the Temurids, and the development of science are examples of this.

Independence is not easily achieved and will not be achieved. At the heart of the above-mentioned struggles are the blessed souls and blood of thousands of children. Their love for the Motherland is boundless. One of the real sons of the Uzbek people, the mature scientist Fozilbek Otabek oglu Kaziev in his memoirs "The Story of Dukchi Eshan" states that the son of Muhammadali Sabir, who sacrificed his life in this way, as a national hero of Turkestan, has not died and will not die in the hearts of our people.

Those who laid down their lives for the people have never died - their lives will continue with the life of the people". The son of Muhammadali Khalifa Sabir was a great man who raised the oppressed people in the struggle for national independence under the oppression of colonialism, dreamed of seeing his country and people free and independent, and sacrificed his life for freedom.

That is why his blessed name and historical services are forever engraved in the hearts of our people. The people of Turkestan have never knelt before the colonialists.

The German philosopher Gegel had said this by talking about what a nation that glorifies spirituality and enlightenment is capable of. "The true courage of spiritual and enlightened peoples is reflected in their readiness to sacrifice for the sake of the motherland". The ideas of this great philosopher-scientist were confirmed in the struggle of the peoples of Turkestan for their freedom and liberty. The people brought up dozens of patriots and heroes. Problems in the economic, political and spiritual spheres caused the strengthening of the independence movement in Turkestan. In fairness, during the years of Soviet rule, the image of the Republic of Uzbekistan has changed significantly, positive results have been achieved in the development of its economy and culture.

During this period, Uzbekistan has built a wide range of machinery, energy, coal, gas, mining, metallurgy, gold mining, electrical engineering, light industry. Tashselmash, Tashkent Tractor Plant, Tashkentkabel, Tashkent Textile Combine, Navoi Chemical Combine, Bekabad Metallurgical Plant and many others. Several industrial cities have emerged in the country, such as Chirchik and Bekabad, Angren and Almalyk, Nukus and Khojayli, Gulistan and Yangier, Beruni and Kungrad, Jizzakh and Chimbay, Denau and Navoi, Zarafshan and Shirin. Tashkent has changed beyond recognition.

In Uzbekistan, the growth of public education, higher and secondary education, science and technology and culture, that our scientists have created schools in many fundamental fields of science and made great discoveries. Hundreds of native children of our people sacrificed their lives in the struggle for independence. In the struggle for independence, Alimqullar, Abdurahmon oftobachilar, Polatkxonu Bobonlar, Qurbonjon dodhoxlar, Dukchi eshon, Namaz botirlar, Madaminbek, Shermukhammadbek, Ibrokhimbek were led by our people. Abdullah Qadiri and Abdulhamid Chulpon, Abdurauf Fitrat and Usmon Nasir were martyred for the freedom and independence of our Motherland, our nation can not pass.

In conclusion, we can say that the Uzbek people will never be able to achieve freedom and independence without the struggles of our ancestors, which is the eternal dream of our people.

At the same time, Uzbekistan, which does not have a special place in the world community and is not recognized as independent by the leading countries, would not deserve high attention and recognition.

Our centuries-old dreams would not have come true without the foundation laid by the original children of our people, without the foundation stone of the Palace of Independence. "Building a new Uzbekistan is not just a desire, a subjective phenomenon, but one that has a deep historical basis. The current political, legal, socio-economic, spiritual and enlightenment situation in our country is an objective necessity that meets the age-old aspirations of our people and fully meets its national interests" [2. 3-6.].

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