



THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENCE, CULTURE, AND NATIONAL UNITY IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF TAJIKISTAN

Zikrihudoyeva Pari Fayzullayevna

*Assistant to the Department of Foreign Languages and Intercultural Relations, International
University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan E-mail: zik81pari@mail.ru*

We must preserve peace and stability, the glory of independence, national unity, and the territorial integrity of Tajikistan as the greatest value and essential blessing of life. The independence of Tajikistan was not simply achieved; it was secured through the blood of the sons of the Tajik people and through the hard work and self-sacrificing efforts of our people. Our nation must remain loyal to independence, committed to statehood, and devoted to national unity.

Founder of peace and national unity, Leader of the Nation, President of the Republic of Tajikistan, respected Emomali Rahmon.

Tajikistan - my beloved homeland. These words do not only refer to the name of a country; they also express the warm and sincere feelings of every Tajik. Whenever we hear the word "Tajikistan" we imagine high mountains, pure rivers, fertile valleys, green slopes, and vast landscapes of beauty and freedom. For every resident, Tajikistan is not only a place to live but a home that contains historical roots, cultural heritage, and national values. Love for the homeland is a feeling that encourages every person to protect nature, preserve culture, and contribute to the development and progress of their country. Tajikistan, with its glorious history and rich culture, is a source of pride and inspiration for every Tajik.

Our aim is to show, through historical, cultural, and natural materials, that Tajikistan is not just a country but a homeland of hearts and like-minded people. Our love for the homeland encourages us to love, value, and devote ourselves fully to its development. Tajikistan is located in Central Asia and borders Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, and China. Its territory is about 143,100 km², most of which is mountainous. The Pamir and Hisor mountains are the highest and most famous ranges. The highest peak of Tajikistan - Ismoil Somoni Peak, with a height of 7,495 meters - is located in the Pamirs and is called the "Roof of the World."

Tajikistan is rich in more than 900 rivers and lakes. The major rivers of the country, including the Vakhsh, Panj, Zarafshan, and Syr Darya, are important not only for irrigation and agriculture but also for electricity production. Large hydroelectric power stations such as Sangtuda and Rogun provide a significant share of the country's electricity and its export potential.

The climate and nature are also diverse. In the mountains the climate is cold and harsh, while in the valleys it is warm and semi-arid. This diversity allows the existence of orchards, vineyards, lakes, and snow-covered mountain ranges. Since ancient times, the Tajik people have lived on this land and were historically known as the Samanids. The Samanid era (10th–11th centuries) was a period of cultural and state prosperity for the



Tajiks. During this time, cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khujand became centers of science, literature, and trade.

Poets and scholars such as Rudaki, Ferdowsi, Khayyam, and Avicenna left a great literary and intellectual heritage for future generations. The main themes of their works- love for the homeland, unity, respect for parents, and national history and culture-remain valuable for Tajiks today. The independence of Tajikistan in 1991 marked the beginning of a new era. It allowed the Tajik people to see themselves as a sovereign and cultural nation, to preserve national values, and to develop the economy, culture, science, and technology.

Tajik culture is a symbol of national identity and sovereignty. The Tajik language is not only the official language but also the foundation of culture, science, and literature. Poets and writers, through their works, pass on love for the homeland, respect for national history and culture, and ideas of unity to future generations.

National traditions and customs include:

- Navruz - the celebration of spring and the New Year
- Sada -the festival of fire and the struggle against cold
- Family celebrations - weddings, births, and spiritual gatherings

All of these are symbols of national pride and unity. Music and national dances also awaken feelings of pride and love for the homeland. For example, dances such as Lola and Khatloni, and traditional musical instruments such as rubab, dutor, and nai, reflect the history of the Tajik people. National clothing, including chakan, kurta, and other traditional garments, is a symbol of culture and history. Every celebration and tradition is not only a reminder of the past but also a guide for life and a cultural heritage of the people.

Tajikistan has abundant natural resources:

- Precious metals: copper, gold, silver
- Fertile lands for agriculture and horticulture
- Hydropower resources from stations such as Sangtuda and Rogun

Agriculture is one of the main pillars of the national economy. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits are produced for both domestic consumption and export. Hydropower production also plays an important role. Industry, construction, and services are also essential sectors of economic development. During the independence period, Tajikistan has sought to modernize its economy and improve the living standards of its population. The construction of roads, bridges, power plants, and educational institutions demonstrates the country's commitment to development and sustainable progress.

Independence and national unity have created the foundation for peace, economic growth, and the advancement of science and culture in Tajikistan. Every citizen must feel responsible for loving, protecting, and contributing to the development of the homeland. Love for the homeland is not only a personal feeling but also a duty that encourages every Tajik to contribute to the prosperity of the country. National unity strengthens trust, solidarity, and cooperation among people and promotes the development of society, science, and culture. By protecting the homeland, developing culture, strengthening the economy, and maintaining national unity, Tajikistan can be recognized as a developed and sovereign country in the region and the world.



Tajikistan - our beloved homeland - is a place of history, culture, and unique natural beauty. With its green mountains, full-flowing rivers, and fertile valleys, it not only demonstrates natural beauty but also provides a foundation for economic development, agriculture, and hydropower. Tajikistan has an ancient and glorious history. The Samanid era, the development of Tajik literature and science, and the preservation of national culture have created great pride for future generations.

National culture and traditions, including Navruz, family celebrations, music, and dances, strengthen unity and love for the homeland. The Tajik language, poetry, and literature ensure respect for the past and education of future generations. The country's economy and development are also closely linked to independence and national unity. Natural resources, agriculture, hydropower, and industry are essential for improving people's lives and developing society. Independence has allowed Tajikistan to be recognized as a sovereign state on the international stage.

Every citizen of Tajikistan is obliged to love, protect, and contribute to the development of the homeland. Love for the homeland is a fundamental value that unites the Tajik people and motivates them toward progress and prosperity. Tajikistan, with its history, culture, and nature, is not only a homeland of the heart but also a source of pride and inspiration for every Tajik.

REFERENCES:

1. Emomali Rahmon. Tajikistan on the Path of Independence and National Unity. Dushanbe: Irfon, 2016.
2. Emomali Rahmon. Speeches and Addresses. Dushanbe: Official Publishing House of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
3. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan. Dushanbe, 2016.
4. Nosirjon Ma'sumi. Essays on the Development of the Tajik Literary Language. Dushanbe: Donish, 2011.
5. S. Hojiev. The Tajik Literary Language at the Beginning of the 20th Century. Dushanbe: Donish, 1987.
6. History of the Tajik People, Vols. 2-3. Dushanbe: Donish, various editions.
7. Tajik National Encyclopedia. Dushanbe: Main Scientific Editorial Office of the Encyclopedia, 2011-2021.
8. Bobojon Ghafurov. The Tajiks: The Ancient, Medieval and Modern History. Dushanbe: Irfon.
9. UNESCO. Cultural Heritage of Tajikistan. Paris: UNESCO Publications.
10. Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Tajikistan in Figures. Dushanbe, latest edition.