

**THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND
ITS NATIONAL SYMBOLS**

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ANNOTATION: *This article embarks on a captivating journey into the heart of Uzbekistan, exploring the pivotal moment of its independence and delving into the profound significance of its national symbols. It unveils a nation forged through a rich tapestry of history, culture, and unwavering aspirations. And Also it weaves a compelling narrative of Uzbekistan's path to independence, tracing its evolution from ancient empires to Soviet republic and finally, to a sovereign nation. Key historical events and influential figures are highlighted, providing context for the momentous declaration of independence. The exploration extends beyond historical accounts to delve into the soul of Uzbekistan – its national symbols. Each emblem, imbued with profound meaning, is meticulously dissected: The vibrant colors and symbolic elements of the Uzbek flag are deciphered, revealing a representation of the nation's values, aspirations, and natural beauty.*

The intricate details of the national emblem are analyzed, uncovering layers of historical and cultural significance that connect the present with the glorious past. The stirring lyrics and evocative melody of the national anthem are explored, illustrating their role in fostering unity, pride, and a shared sense of belonging among the Uzbek people.

KEY WORD: *Flag of Uzbekistan, Emblem of Uzbekistan, National Anthem of Uzbekistan, Symbolism (e.g., cotton, stars, wheat), Cultural heritage Republic of Uzbekistan, Democracy, Development, Economic reforms, International relations Uzbek culture, Traditions, Customs, Art forms (e.g., music, dance), National identity Independence Day, Soviet Union, Timurid Dynasty, Silk Road, Historical figures*

The Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan, officially the Republic of Uzbekistan, is a country located in Central Asia. It is surrounded by five countries: Kazakhstan to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, Afghanistan to the south, and Turkmenistan to the southwest, making it one of only two doubly landlocked countries on Earth, the other being Liechtenstein. Uzbekistan is part of the Turkic world, as well as a member of the Organization of Turkic States. Uzbek is the majority language, while Russian is widely spoken and understood. Islam is the predominant religion, and most Uzbeks are Sunni Muslims. The first recorded settlers in the land of what is modern Uzbekistan were Eastern Iranian nomads, known as Scythians, who founded kingdoms in Khwarazm, Bactria, and Sogdia in the 8th–6th centuries BC, as well as Fergana and Margiana in the 3rd century BC – 6th century AD. The area was incorporated into the Achaemenid Empire and, after a period of Greco-Bactrian rule, was ruled by the Parthian Empire and later by the Sasanian Empire, until the Muslim conquest of Persia in the seventh

century. The early Muslim conquests and the subsequent Samanid Empire converted most of the people into adherents of Islam. During this period, cities began to grow rich from the Silk Road, and became a center of the Islamic Golden Age. The local Khwarazmian dynasty was destroyed by the Mongol invasion in the 13th century, leading to a dominance by Turkic peoples. Timur (Tamerlane) in the 14th century established the Timurid Empire. Its capital was Samarkand, which became a centre of science under the rule of Ulugh Beg, giving birth to the Timurid Renaissance. The territories of the Timurid dynasty were conquered by Uzbek Shaybanids in the 16th century. Conquests by Emperor Babur towards the east led to the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India. All of Central Asia was gradually incorporated into the Russian Empire during the 19th century, with Tashkent becoming the political center of Russian Turkestan. In 1924, national delimitation created the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic as a republic of the Soviet Union. It declared independence as the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991. Independence Day of Uzbekistan, held on September 1, is the main national holiday and the official day off. The Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan, was declared in September 1, 1991 after a special session of the Supreme Council of the Republic. In each region in Uzbekistan, a festive program is written in honor of the Independence Day. These are the performances of original folklore groups and sports battles, and variety shows, and noisy fairs of folk craftsmen. And, of course, what a holiday without food! Festive pilaf on this day is the central dish of any dastarkhan (table), followed by family, colleagues, neighbors and friends. In various districts of the country in honor of the Uzbekistan Independence Day, special exhibitions on the history, culture of the country and flower festivals are opened. In Tashkent the celebration is prepared in advance, because the festive show is so spectacular and large that it is simply breathtaking. It involves hundreds of extras, musicians, dance groups, the brightest stars of the stage and cinema. And in the evening in honor of the 1st of September - Independence Day of Uzbekistan a grandiose festive salute flies over the square. One of the places for the occasion of the Independence Day of

Uzbekistan is also the National Park in Tashkent named after Alisher Navoi. There are festive parades and events; concerts and performances of local stars are organized. As the observance of the Independence Day of Uzbekistan falls on September 1, you can behold a lot of foreign visitors traveling around Uzbekistan. From this, the mood of all that is going on becomes even more rosy and bright. After all, the people of Uzbekistan are eager to share their wonderful mood with the guests of the country. The Independence Day, realizing the embodiment of the century-old dream of ancestors, freedom and prosperity of the Uzbek land, unlimited possibilities and prospects of people, is glorified in the history of Uzbekistan as the greatest date. Uzbekistan is a secular state, with a presidential constitutional government in place. Uzbekistan comprises 12 regions, Tashkent City, and one autonomous republic, Karakalpakstan. While non-governmental organisations have defined Uzbekistan as "an authoritarian state with limited civil rights", significant reforms under Uzbekistan's second president, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, have been made following the death of the first president, Islam Karimov. Owing to these reforms, relations with the neighboring countries of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan have drastically improved. A United Nations report of 2020 found much progress toward achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. The Uzbek economy is in a gradual transition to the market economy, with foreign trade policy being based on import substitution. In September 2017, the country's currency became fully convertible at market rates. Uzbekistan is a major producer and exporter of cotton. With the gigantic power-generation facilities from the Soviet era and an ample supply of natural gas, Uzbekistan has become the largest electricity producer in Central Asia.

National symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Republic of Uzbekistan has its own state symbols - the flag, the emblem, and the anthem sanctioned by law. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

THE STATE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The law about "The State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on November 18 in 1991 in the 8th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibition, and sports competitions. The national flag of the Republic is a right-angled colored cloth of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green. Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main source of life. Mainly, blue was the color of the state flag of Temur. White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say "Ok yul". Green is the color of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes symbolize the power of life. There is a new moon, which symbolizes the newly independent Republic. There are twelve stars, which stand for spiritual sign. The stars also signify the historical traditions of the Uzbek people, as well as ancient solar calendar. A particular attention to twelve stars in the flag is explained yet by another suggestion, that in the states previously existed in the territory of modern Uzbekistan the scientific thought as "Astrology" had seen its rise. The stars in the Uzbek flag also point to the ancient roots of local culture, the aspirations of Uzbek people towards perfection and loyalty.

THE STATE EMBLEM

The law about "The State Emblem" was approved by the 10-th session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 2, 1992. The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries of experience of the Uzbek people. The state emblem of the Republic presents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley. Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syrdarya and Amudarya. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of cotton with opened cotton bolls on the left side. The eight-angle star is at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent and star inside the eight-pointed star

are the sacred symbols of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with outstretched wings is placed in the center of the emblem as the symbol of the national Renaissance. The entire composition aims to express to desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity. At the bottom of the emblem inscribed the word "Uzbekistan" written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national colors of the flag.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The law "On national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on the December 10, 1992 at the 11th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan.

Poem by A. Aripov

Music by M. Burkhanov

My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people,

You are a warmhearted companion to the friends

Flourish eternally with knowledge and invention,

May your fame shine as long as the world exists!

Refrain:

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,

Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!

When the great power of people became exuberant

You are the country that amazes the world!

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,

Free, young children are a strong wing for you!

The torch of independence, guardian of peace,

Just motherland be eternally prosperous!

Refrain:

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,

Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!

When the great power of people became exuberant

You are the country that amazes the world!

CONCLUSION

The journey of Uzbekistan since its independence is a testament to the indomitable spirit of its people and their unwavering commitment to building a nation that honors its rich heritage while forging a path towards a brighter future. The national symbols, imbued with layers of meaning and historical significance, serve as constant reminders of the values, aspirations, and cultural identity that bind the Uzbek people together. As Uzbekistan continues to navigate the complexities of the 21st century, its independence serves as a beacon of hope and a foundation for progress. The nation's commitment to democratic principles, economic development, and cultural preservation ensures a future where the spirit of its ancestors and the dreams of its present generation coalesce into a vibrant and prosperous Uzbekistan.

A national or state symbol stands for its ethnicity, culture, occupation, and strength. National symbols mainly attempt to create solidarity to represent the place's history, its people, and pride. These symbols often stand for nationalism as a sign of respect and patriotism. However, symbols are easily identified, and are used to "direct and organize, record and communicate." National symbols are easily recognized entities that are used as means to communicate the history and culture of a particular nation. These symbols can be used to instill pride and unity in a nation's population.

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