



## "UZBEKISTAN IS A COUNTRY OF FRIENDSHIP".

Tursunova Saida Isakovna

Deputy director of Termez Specialized Art School

Email: gulnozaqurbonova@mail.ru

### Abstract

Uzbekistan is a modern, actively developing state, the people of which have long defined their goals and priorities in this area. This country is a country of friendship. This can be seen in the laws of our republic. In fact, today more than 130 nationalities live in our multinational country and 2,225 religious organizations belonging to 16 confessions operate. This indicates that our country is a country in which interethnic harmony and religious tolerance are ensured.

**Keywords:** personal and social status, friendship, infrastructure, vocational education.

### Introduction

Consider the Constitution of Uzbekistan. According to article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law without distinction of sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status", article 31 "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed for everyone. Everyone has the right to profess any religion or not to profess any. The forced inculcation of religious views is inadmissible. " Mutual respect and tolerance are especially important in the political and social processes currently taking place in the Central Asian region. The ideas of tolerance and peaceful coexistence have long and stable traditions in the thinking of Uzbekistan. To strengthen friendship between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, there is the famous Friendship Bridge, the only one on the southern border of Uzbekistan with Afghanistan, which connects Termez with the Afghan port city of Hairaton. We know from history more than a century ago, on the site of the Friendship Bridge, there was first a wooden and then an iron Amu Darya bridge. The first, wooden, bridge was built under the leadership of General of the Russian Tsarist Army M. Annenkov in May 1888, when Russia was just beginning to develop Central Asia.





## Main Part

Then the Transcaspian railway was being built and the crossing of the Amu Darya was necessary. The current rail-road bridge, 816 meters long, was built in 1981 by Soviet builders at the height of the Afghan war. That year, the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan began and the new bridge was symbolically named the Bridge of Friendship, as a sign of hope for an early end to the war and the establishment of friendly relations between states. In 1989, it was according to him that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was solemnly completed. Now is the time to continue cooperation with the South-East, Eastern Europe, Russia, China, Pakistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the countries of Central Asia. Now this bridge will serve as a good life for these countries. The full implementation of the transport and infrastructure potential of Afghanistan will reduce the time for transporting goods, for example, from Uzbekistan to Pakistan, from 30-35 to 10-15 days, the MIFT noted. Transportation of goods on the new railway can reduce transport costs between Russia and Pakistan by 15-20%, and between the countries of Central Asia with Pakistan - by 30-35%. On November 12, 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree approving measures for the implementation of all aspects of the Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar railway construction project, which provides access to the ports of Pakistan. According to the document, the construction of the road is planned to start in September 2021. Afghanistan is one of the most unique countries in the world, a place where world civilizations, races, religions, centuries-old cultures, traditions and ways of life intersect. Wars, raids, resettlements, and at the same time the amazing love of the beautiful people of this country for life and freedom, work and peaceful creation have left indelible marks on this crossroads of Asia. It is possible that the land of Afghanistan has experienced more invasions than any other region in the world. A single cultural and civilizational space forever linked the peoples of Central Asia into a colorful carpet, into the basis of which, like threads, the historical destinies of individual regions and tribes are woven. The territories of today's Central Asian countries were once part of a single state - the Kushans, Samanids, Ghaznavids, Timurids, and the Great Silk Road for many centuries became a connecting link in general cultural and economic development. It is this community of cultural and historical traditions that should become the basis for the integration of Central Asia into a single cultural and economic space, in which all the peoples of the region should feel like one big and friendly family. Uzbekistan has always remained a sincere friend for its southern neighbor. Especially in difficult times for him, when, despite the difficult military situation, Uzbek specialists worked in Afghanistan on the





construction of enterprises, laying and repairing roads. Afghans value this attitude and always reciprocate. And given that the Uzbeks are the third largest ethnic group in this multinational country, it is difficult to imagine a stronger bond. Today the Amu Darya is a border river between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, once it was a common river trade route that did not separate, but united our peoples. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized, for a long time people lived along the banks of the Amu Darya who are united by the similarity of languages, a common sacred religion and common spiritual values. The river has always been a common source of life, but never an obstacle to free movement, the development of trade relations, the exchange of scientific achievements and the mutual enrichment of cultures. Such outstanding representatives of the Central Asian Renaissance as Abu Raikhan Beruni, Lutfiy, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Bekhzod, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, Boborahim Mashrab and many others, our great ancestors, lived and worked on Afghan soil. And today Uzbekistan at a new level is developing the existing political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties with Afghanistan. And these relations can be called fraternal without exaggeration and pathos, but quite sincerely. Cooperation in the educational sphere has also become a new means of rapprochement. Thus, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an Educational Center for training Afghan citizens was created in Termez.

Its main task was the training of qualified personnel according to mutually agreed educational programs of higher, secondary specialized and vocational education, advanced training of specialists in various fields. In 2019, 96 people have already received diplomas in the specialty "Uzbek language and literature". Currently, 172 people are studying there, 46 of them are girls, mastering not only the skills of teaching language and literature, but also nursing, management of transport communications. Thanks to such a good-neighborliness policy, in 2019, the Uzbek language was declared the state language in the IRA. This year in October celebrations are planned - the Day of the Uzbek language in Afghanistan.

I should mention that Amir Temur. Amir Temur's star through many centuries is shining for today's generations, who left an indelible mark on world history. His life is an example for the young people of our country, who want to be its worthy successors.

The outstanding military leader and political strategist built a powerful centralized state in the Mawarannahr (Land Beyond the River), based on the rule of law and respect for traditions. Being wise politician with broad horizon and subtle analytical mind, Amir Temur went down in history primarily as the creator. He surrounded himself with the best of science and culture, skilled architects, builders and artists,





whose beautiful works were an indicator of the power of the state. He built the magnificent monuments which still cause an infinite pride in our compatriots, foreign visitors' great interest and admiration.

Sahibkiran actively engaged in legislative activity. The work entitled "The Code of Timur" outlined his vision of the most effective state system and the country governing fundamental principles. Leafing through the pages of the treatise, it is impossible not to admire Amir Timur's personal qualities and strong-willed character. Here are some of his statements: "My word was matched by my action and I never showed no one callousness, I did not show the severity in any case, so as not to undergo anger. With friends and foes treated courteously ... If someone from friends or foes came to me with a request, I spoke with friends that their friendship increased even more, and the enemies I had the attitude that their feud turned into a friendship". The famous phrase: "One enterprising, courageous, brave, resolute and wise man is better than a thousand lazy and weak-willed. Thus one experienced better controls than thousands of people" is also in the "Code.

Our great ancestor's noble principles, underlying on the basis of a powerful state, a just society, strengthening generosity and kindness atmosphere, population's welfare, today have become the main criterion of modern Uzbekistan's social and economic life.

On the initiative of President Islam Karimov, 1996 was widely celebrated the 660th anniversary of Amir Timur. The year has been named after him in the country. International conferences and exhibitions were organized under the auspices of UNESCO. Monuments to Amir Timur were built in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz. A lot of streets, parks and other geographic features are named after him in our country. "The Code of Timur" was restored and reprinted several times as a unique source of study of national statehood history. On the eve of the 675th anniversary of Amir Timur, an updated edition of the book with a preface by the President of Uzbekistan was published.

Along with these, Amir Timur Museum was opened in the capital Tashkent, which is the inexhaustible fount of spirituality, keeper of ancient relics and real masterpieces of art with great historical value. Its funds are stored unique items, including manuscripts, letters, coins, ceramics, bronze and copper products, decorative patterns, manuscripts, ethnographic objects, silver jewelry, and many others. Numerous exhibitions, dedicated to the epoch of the Timurids, have been held during the museum's existence. Such significant exposure as "Samarkand-2750", "Gifts", "The life of Amir Timur", "Timurids renaissance era", "Shohruh - a monument to the creative activity of the Timurids" are among them. They tell us about the various







aspects of multifaceted and creative activity of the great statesman that could serve as a vivid illustration for the young generation's moral education in the spirit of independence, awaken national consciousness, exploring the rich traditions of the people, ancient values, respectful and careful attitude to ancestors' invaluable heritage.

### **Conclusion**

At the end of the article, I want to say and must remain faithful, friendly people. Friendship is "a close relationship based on mutual trust, affection, community of interests"; - this is a deep connection between people, which implies "not only loyalty and mutual assistance, but also inner closeness, frankness, ... love." The Uzbek people always love friendship; this is our goal.

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