

The founder of peace and national unity – the Leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon assessed state independence as "the most valuable achievement of the civilized ancient Tajik people" in modern times. Indeed, the achievement of this highest good, which is very valuable and revered for every people and nation, is an invaluable source that determines the development trend of all other aspects of the life of states and nations. Including, thanks to this achievement, i.e, gaining independence, the Tajik nation, under the wise leadership of the Leader of the Nation, has achieved significant success in 30 years, which have no analogue in the history of our people. There are a lot of these achievements, but among them, experts from the Center for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, according to the available data, which can be clarified by the celebration of Independence Day, identified 30 achievements. On this basis, first of all, the following achievements in the 30-year period of state independence are indicated: Firstly, the appearance of Tajikistan on the political map of the world as an independent state, its full membership in the United Nations and the first speech of the head of the Tajik state – the Leader of the Nation from the rostrum of this organization. Secondly, the election of the Founder of Peace and National Unity – the Leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon as the head of state, thanks to which the civil war imposed from outside was stopped, the constitutional order and all branches of power were restored, peace, unity and mutual understanding were ensured in the country, and the achievement of peace by the Tajiks of the world has become a unique example for the entire world community. Third, the beginning of the formation of a nation state in the modern period and the formation of the school of national state building of the Leader of the Nation to create a sovereign, democratic, legal, secular, unitary and social state, which together are aimed at building a just society. Fourth, the definition of national strategic goals – breaking the communication impasse, ensuring energy and food security, accelerating the industrialization of the country and achieving the key elements of these goals. Fifth, the revival of Tajik national traditions and culture, the real recognition of the Tajik language as the state language, the presentation of the literary, historical and cultural heritage of the Tajik people at the international level, the constant honoring of authoritative personalities of the Tajik nation and the ancient history of the Tajik people at the national, regional and international levels. Sixth, inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List of Sarazm (2010), the National Park of Tajikistan (2013), in the List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity – "Shashmaqoma" (2008), Navruz (2010), "Oshi-palav" (2016) and "Chakana" (2018), honoring a number of Tajik cultural figures and historical events of .the nation by decision of UNESCO