

**GAFUR GHULAM IS A PATRIOTIC WRITER**

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**Annotation**

Through this annotation, Gafur Ghulam's works are loved by the majority of readers of Uzbekistan and the world. Gafur Ghulam created a unique style by using the traditional styles of Uzbek literature in a modern style. In his works, he once again proves that he is a writer who loves and honors his nation.

**Keywords:** Patriotism, writer of the nation, justice, Gafur Ghulam, Shum boy, Great person, writer of the people, poet.

Gafur Ghulam's works are not only literary wealth, but also serve to preserve and develop the national identity of the people of Uzbekistan. Gafur Ghulam has received many awards and recognitions in his country and is considered a prestigious writer in world literature.

Among the most important works of Gafur Ghulam are "Shum Bola", "My Thief Boy", "Yodgor" and "Resurrected Corpse". In addition to describing the socio-political structure of the period, these works pay special attention to the issues of respect for human rights, freedom and justice.

Ghulam's works helped protect people's rights and restore their freedom, especially during the authoritarian regimes of the Soviet era. In his works, Ghulam explained how difficult it is for people to live under pressure and sensitized the students to this situation. Ghulam's work is still popular today and plays an important role in increasing respect for human rights. His works help raise awareness and advocate for equality, justice, freedom and human rights. Gafur Ghulam's work is not only Uzbek literature, but also an important part of world literature. His works are a source of inspiration for human rights defenders, freedom fighters and anyone who seeks justice.

In Gafur Ghulam's works, there is a message that responds to people's demand for equality and justice, emphasizes respect for human rights, and stands by those who fight for freedom. Therefore, Ghulam's works are not only of literary value, but also a source of information for human rights defenders. Therefore, Gafur Ghulam touched on the issues of respect for human rights, freedoms and justice in his works and encouraged his readers to increase their knowledge in this regard. Ghulam's work encourages people to protect human rights and fight against oppressive regimes.

Gafur Ghulam is one of the most famous writers of the national literature of Uzbekistan and made a great contribution to Uzbek patriotism. Ghulam often touched on Uzbek culture and history in his works and contributed to the development of Uzbekistan by solving the problems faced by the people of his country.

His first collections of poems entitled "Dynamo" and "Living Songs" were published in 1931-1932. In 1930-1935, the poet created the epic "Ko'kan", the ballads "Toy", "Ikki Vasika". However, it was noticed that a number of poems of the poet, in particular, the epic "Ko'kan", which we have praised for many years as a great work on the subject of collectivization, are not up to the standards of the current era.

He rewrote some verses and gave the poem naturalness and vitality. The same is true of his poems "Observation" and "You are not an orphan", which were also reworked by the writer. In the 1930s, Gafur Ghulam wrote stories, essays, and short stories such as "Netay", "Yodgor", "Resurrected Corpse". During the war years, the poet directed all the warmth of his creativity to the people fighting against the fascist invaders, he created poems imbued with the spirit of confidence in their inevitable victory. He wrote poems, journalistic essays and articles such as "You are not an orphan", "Kuzatish", "Vaqt", "Soginish" and led the people to the victory of battle and labor.

Gafur Ghulam also fought against oppressive regimes during the Shura period. In his works, the writer emphasized the people's demands for freedom and justice, and stood by the people of his country in this struggle. Gafur Ghulam's writings also played an important role in Uzbekistan's independence.

Gafur Ghulam's works made a significant contribution to the culture and history of Uzbekistan. His works created the national identity of Uzbekistan and raised the respect for human rights, justice and freedom. Gafur Ghulam is known as a writer who contributed to the development of his country with his patriotism and respect for human rights.

During the war years, the poet directed all the warmth of his creativity to the people fighting against the fascist invaders, he created poems imbued with the spirit of confidence in their inevitable victory. He wrote poems, journalistic essays and articles such as "You are not an orphan", "Kuzatish", "Time", "Soginish" and led the people to the victory of battle and labor. Even after the war, Gafur Ghulam was an effective writer in many genres of literature, created high artistic works, and published a number of excellent articles on publicism and literary studies. His work appeared as a unique chronicle of the people's life in this period.

If Gafur Ghulam rose to the level of a philosopher-poet with his poetic works during this period, he is a skilled prose writer who knows the life and spirit of the people well with his stories such as "Shum Bola" and "Mening o'g'rigina bolam". demonstrated that Gafur Ghulam made a great contribution to the establishment of the Uzbek translation school. He skillfully translated masterpieces of world and Russian literature such as "Othello" and "King Lear" into the Uzbek language.

In Conclusion, Gafur Ghulam is an important representative of Uzbek literature, a patriotic writer. His works contain important observations and reflections on the culture, history and nature of his country. At the same time, Gafur Ghulam's work covers a wider range of topics such as respect for human rights, freedom and justice.

Gafur Ghulam's struggle continued not only in the literary sphere, but also in the socio-political sphere. He fought for respect for human rights, freedom, justice and democracy. The struggle of the writer resonated not only in his country, but throughout Central Asia.

Gafur Ghulam lived under censorship and repression during the Soviet period, his works were banned several times. However, he continued his struggle and played an important role in the independence of Uzbekistan. Gafur Ghulam's struggle continued not only in the political sphere, but also in the sphere of education and culture. Ghulam worked hard for the development of education and culture, his name is given to many schools, libraries, cultural centers in Uzbekistan.

Therefore, Gafur Ghulam is a patriot who fought not only in the field of literature, but also in the socio-political, educational and cultural fields. It is no exaggeration to say that his works raised the consciousness of respect for human rights, freedoms, justice and democracy, and his struggle made a great contribution to the independence of Uzbekistan and the preservation of its cultural, historical and literary heritage.

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