

ENSURING INTERETHNIC HARMONY AND SOLIDARITY IN UZBEKISTAN EFFECTIVE WORK ON THE ROAD

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses interethnic harmony and its effective functioning in Uzbekistan, human life, values, interreligious harmony.

Keywords: interethnic harmony, culture, nation, peace, solidarity, values, customs, way of life.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of interethnic harmony is a universal value, and the region and states where different peoples live together determine national development and serve as a guarantee of peace and stability in the region. We can see that interethnic relations have been formed for thousands of years. We can see that it has played an important role in the social, economic, and political life of the people living in the land of Turan.

It is known that the territory of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, since ancient times has had different cultures, languages, customs, lifestyles, different religions, different from each other. is a country inhabited by several peoples. Uzbekistan's geographical location at the crossroads of important trade routes, its economic ties with many countries, as well as the religious and spiritual life of different peoples, as well as the traditions of Movarounnahr have contributed to the development of foreign culture revealed the secret. This has been one of the key factors in shaping inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance. This was stated by the First President IAKarimov in his speech: "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: a threat to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development": "For thousands of years, Central Asia It has become a center where different religions, cultures, and lifestyles are intertwined and live in peace. " Indeed, since ancient times, Islam and other religions have coexisted and developed in Uzbekistan, and this has contributed to the spiritual growth of the society.

According to the data, in 1897, 70 nationalities and ethnic groups lived in the present territory of our country, in 1962 their number increased to 91, in 1959 to 113, and 1979 to 123. So far, it has reached 136. The presence of different nationalities gives a unique diversity to the life of our country.

The issues of improving interethnic relations in Uzbekistan place a special responsibility on Uzbeks, a nation that has given its name to the state. Even if we do not mention it here, there are still countries in the world where the representatives of the nations that gave their name to the country put pressure on the minorities. This is completely contrary to our history and the National Idea: our basic concepts and principles.

Although the state has declared itself a democracy, the problems of interethnic relations will not go away. Equality becomes real only if concrete steps are taken not only to declare rights but also to exercise them. It is no secret that today countries of different religions and cultures

are getting closer. This requires constant dialogue between them in the social, cultural, and religious spheres. To this end, the 1945 Charter of the United Nations states that one of its goals is "to be patient and to live together as good neighbors in the world and to unite our efforts to maintain international peace and security. On November 25, 1981, the UN General Assembly Resolution 36155 issued a declaration ending all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief.

The General Assembly shall encourage member States to observe and guarantee freedom of religion or belief, to promote mutual understanding, tolerance, and mutual respect in matters of freedom of religion or belief, and to promote freedom of religion or belief in the Charter of the United Nations. and urges that it not be used for purposes contrary to other relevant UN documents. The Republican Cultural Center, established by the First President IA Karimov in 1992 to start such fruitful work, is a sign of attention and care for interethnic relations. After that, the world and society began to come up with their projects. One of them, the General Conference of UNESCO on November 16, 1995, declared this date as the International Day for Tolerance and adopted the Declaration on the Principles of Tolerance.

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2017, the Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries was established, which coordinates the activities of about 140 national and cultural centers operating as cultural centers. Over the years, national-cultural centers More than 150 activists were awarded honorary titles, orders, and medals. It should be noted that 14 citizens of different nationalities have been awarded the highest state award - the title of "Hero of Uzbekistan". Today, there are more than 2,200 religious organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among them are religious educational institutions. In 1992, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. This state body is empowered to address the rights of every person to freedom of conscience and religion, to ensure equality of citizens regardless of their attitude to religion, as well as to regulate relations related to the activities of religious organizations. In 1999, on the initiative of the First President, Tashkent Islamic University was established. In 2017, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan was established based on this university. The students here combine both religious and secular knowledge. Representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country today live in peace and harmony, using the equal rights and broad opportunities provided by the Constitution and the laws of independent Uzbekistan, and make a worthy contribution to the discovery of our Motherland.

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