

International Harmony - Improving Trends

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ABSTRACT: The idea of interethnic harmony is a universal value for all peoples of the world. This is a guarantee of peace and prosperity, the moral basis of mutual respect, friendship and solidarity between peoples. This article analyzes the basics of international harmony and its improving trends.

KEYWORD: universal goals, tolerance, friendship, public administration, ambassador, resolution, enlightenment.

This idea prepares the ground for the full realization of the dreams, talents and gifts of the representative of each nation and leads him to universal goals, such as the prospect of the Motherland, the peace of the country, the well-being of the people. How do you understand the meaning of the phrase "interethnic harmony" among the respondents of a sociological survey conducted among representatives of different nationalities as part of the dissertation work? 885 respondents, i.e. 90.3% answered: "This is the main principle of the humane domestic policy of the state", 743, i.e. 75.8% answered: "This is an agreement between different ethnic groups", 621, i.e. 63.4% answered: "This is an agreement between peoples". Also, 232 people (23.7%) chose the answer option "This is proof of social stability in the country." 4.6% of respondents found it difficult to answer.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dwelled on this issue in particular: "Uzbekistan is always true to its traditions in the field of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance and moves forward without deviating from this path. In our country, priority attention is paid to strengthening the atmosphere of mutual respect, friendship and harmony between representatives of different nationalities and religious denominations [1].

Uzbekistan, where colonialism lasted 150 years, was considered a social space with strong assimilation. For this reason, historical processes were carried out to turn the territory of Uzbekistan into a multinational space. According to historical data, in 1885, about 18 nationalities lived on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, of which 11 were representatives of local peoples - 7 immigrants (Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Georgians, Russian Jews, Poles, Tatars). By 1926 the locals

There were 80 copies, 11 remained. In 1959, their number reached 113, in 1979 - 123, and in 1989 – 130 [2]. As of April 1, 2021, in our country, the permanent population of which is 34,695,553 people, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and peoples live harmoniously and amicably.

Given this danger, the question "How do you feel about national politics in Uzbekistan?" was given to representatives of different nationalities. Respondents gave the following answers to the question. In

particular, “I fully support” - 751 76.7%, “I generally support” - 168 17.1%, “It is difficult for me to say something” - 49 5.0%, and also “I do not support” 12 1.3 % of citizens marked the answer option.

The results of the study confirm the conclusion that every year mutual harmony and solidarity, the culture of tolerance and the feeling of a united Motherland among our citizens are strengthening.

The evolution of the process of interethnic harmony in Uzbekistan was divided into two periods: national revival (1991-2016) and national upsurge (from 2017 to the present) and analyzed.

During the period of national revival, an end was put to conflicts on ethnic grounds, and now representatives of different nationalities in our country can live in the environment of an independent state, build relations among themselves on the basis of mutual respect, equality and solidarity, and create a legal basis for relations.

The continuity of the traditions of interethnic harmony, passed down from century to century, has been ensured. In many countries of the world, “with the intensification of discussions about multiculturalism, conditions were created for every people living on the territory of Uzbekistan to preserve and develop their traditions, language, religion, and national values.” On January 13, 1992, the Republican International Cultural Center was established.

Until January 2017, the center coordinated the activities of more than 140 national cultural centers, served to strengthen harmony and solidarity between nationalities and peoples living in our country, helped them live in accordance with the idea of “Uzbekistan is our common home.”

Thanks to the tolerance of our people, many nationalities have received asylum. Koreans, Germans, Armenians, Georgians, Meskhite Turks, Poles, Greeks, Crimean Tatars found solace in the Uzbek people. Their descendants were born on this land, educated and raised here [3].

During the period of national revival in our country, streets, parks, institutions were named, monuments were erected dedicated not only to Uzbeks, but also to famous figures of other nationalities and peoples.

The stage of raising the national consensus is connected with the “Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Directions of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021”.

As part of its fifth direction, i.e. ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, pursuing a mutually beneficial and practical policy aimed at creating an environment of security, stability and good neighborliness, in order to qualitatively raise the work to improve mutual solidarity to a new level:

Firstly, in this regard, the organizational and legal base of activities has been strengthened. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 “On measures to further improve international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries”, the Republican International Center was transformed into the Committee for International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This committee was entrusted with the task of ensuring interethnic harmony and tolerance in society, the consistent implementation of a peace-loving policy. Near the building of the committee, the “Garden of Friendship” was laid out, calling on nations and peoples to unite, The activities of “Houses of Culture” have begun, where representatives of different nationalities serve the cause of improving their national culture. Today, 138 national cultural centers operate under the Committee. 14 of them have the status of the national cultural center of the republic. These are: Tajik, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Jewish, Armenian National Cultural Centers, Association of Korean National Cultural Centers of Uzbekistan, Russian, Uighur Cultural Centers of Uzbekistan, Wiedergeburt, Cultural Center of the Germans of Uzbekistan, Svetlitsa Polska. Polish National Cultural Center, Republican Turkmen Cultural Center, Republican Ukrainian Cultural Center "Slavutich". There are also national cultural centers of Arabs, Bashkirs, Belorussians, Bulgarians, Bukharan Jews, Greeks,

Georgians, Dungans, Chinese, Crimean Tatars, Lithuanians and Tatars. There are 23 national cultural centers in Tashkent, 6 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 95 in the regions.

The Committee also has friendship societies with 34 foreign countries. These are: Great Britain, Vietnam, Germany, Greece, Georgia, Israel, Indonesia, Jordan, Italy, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, France. , China, Switzerland, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and India are friendly societies. To date, the committee has established cooperative relations with 18 countries around the world. In particular, the Society for Friendship with the State of China, the All-China Association for the Support of Friendship, Fukushima-Uzbekistan, the Korea-Uzbekistan Association, the Indian-Uzbek Friendship and Economy Forum, Bonn-Uzbekistan, the Union of Italian Regions, Avicenna (France), British-Uzbek Society, Federation of Friendship with the Peoples of Russia and CIS (Bulgaria), Greece-Uzbekistan, Vietnam-Uzbekistan, Pakistan-Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan-Uzbekistan, Egypt-Uzbekistan, Poland-Uzbekistan, Czech Republic-Uzbekistan and others. Thus, in the international sphere, friendship societies influence the development of interethnic harmonious relations as a reliable bridge between peoples.

Secondly, the activities of the system for issuing passports of citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan to representatives of other nationalities who have been living and working on the territory of Uzbekistan for many years deserve attention. For example, according to the Decree signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated April 22, 2019, 70 of our compatriots of Korean nationality were issued citizenship passports of Uzbekistan. In this regard, in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, it was noted that the highest form of tolerance, i.e. passport of a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, will be issued directly to persons who do not have permanent citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but have been living since 1995. This gave an even greater boost to the spirit and mood of those who worked for many years in the country, who valued Uzbekistan as their homeland, who bring up their children. Representatives of various nationalities and peoples living in Uzbekistan are granted equal rights with Uzbeks, and they actively and freely participate in state and public administration, socio-economic and cultural life. For example, today among the senators, deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and local keneshes, heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions there are representatives of various nationalities. In cities and villages, self-government bodies (village, volost meetings, etc.) are headed by Uzbeks, along with Russians, Tajiks, Tatars, Kirghiz, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, and other ethnic elders (neighborly chairmen).

Thirdly, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward the principle of life based on one idea - peace, harmony and tolerance between nations and peoples, along with fraternal countries: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and other countries. This can be seen and observed in the liberalization of border areas, the creation by the leaders of the fraternal peoples of favorable conditions for citizens in the political, social, legal and other spheres, when citizens meet and make friends with their relatives. living in a neighboring country and speeding up the processes of coming and going. The community of peoples in different regions of the world, neighboring countries, mutual visits, greetings and support, extending a hand of social assistance, the whole world recognizes the attitude towards our Uzbekistan and the personality of the President of Uzbekistan. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) High Commissioner on Minority Affairs (OSCE) Lamberto Zaner says: "...now your country has opened its borders with its neighbors, people are traveling safely to visit their loved ones. All these initiatives have a positive impact on interethnic relations. We entered your country through Osh. We were in the Fergana Valley, where we visited schools where teaching is conducted in different languages, and got acquainted with the conditions created for students. We have witnessed a positive situation in Uzbekistan in terms of ensuring international harmony in the field of education and other areas. In general, a constructive policy is being pursued in the direction of interethnic relations. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, new

opportunities are opening up to strengthen tolerance in the country. Our organization is also ready to make a worthy contribution to this process”.

Respected President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: “We, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Tajiks and Uzbeks, representatives of all nations and peoples living in beautiful Central Asia, live together in harmony and friendship. This is determined by fate itself [4]. Therefore, we need to mobilize all our forces and capabilities to protect our common home, our children from all sorts of disagreements and contradictions, to ensure the rule of peace and prosperity in our region,” he said.

Leaders and well-known representatives of neighboring countries expressed the following views on the reforms initiated by Uzbekistan.

“The Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan (2018) is a vivid manifestation of the fraternal ties of our peoples from ancient times, confirmed by our common history and the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors” [5], – says Nursultan Nazarboev.

In fact, the initiatives of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev aimed at ensuring peace and development in Central Asia have opened a new page in our cooperation with neighboring Kazakhstan. The results of this dialogue are bearing fruit. Relations between our countries gradually became more active, fraternal ties were strengthened. Attracting investments in the economy, the volume of trade increased.

In Uzbekistan, many events were organized in connection with the Year of Kazakhstan (2019) in all regions and districts. Interregional cooperation has expanded. Cultural and humanitarian ties are growing stronger. Thus, the establishment of cooperation between education, science, especially higher educational institutions, the development of domestic tourism in the region is developing as a promising direction in relations. At the opening ceremony of the Year of Kazakhstan (2019) in Uzbekistan, it was said that “The opening of the Year of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan is a sign of strengthening strategic partnerships, growing trust and mutual support. This important event is a symbol of eternal and sincere friendship, cultural and spiritual closeness between our peoples,” said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

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In the Address of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Imamali Rahman to the Parliament of the country: “... I would like to once again note with satisfaction that 2018 was marked by historical changes in our bilateral relations with our neighboring and friendly country Uzbekistan and we raised our cooperation to the level of strategic partnership and celebrated 20 anniversary of relations between the two countries, eliminated all the problematic and acute issues that have accumulated over time.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan to Uzbekistan Sadiq Imami said: “...Tajiks and Uzbeks are bound by centuries-old fraternal relations. The leaders of the two countries are showing political will and determination to strengthen these ties. Good neighborliness, mutual respect and mutual interest based on these criteria have played a key role in mutual cooperation”, he wrote.

Of course, such recognitions are the result of the tireless efforts of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to bring peoples, nations and peoples closer around the universal values of tolerance, mutual respect, peace and peaceful life.

Fourthly, during the period of national growth, special attention is paid to gathering the religious views of nations and peoples under a single idea - the idea of religious tolerance, in the spirit of harmony and mutual

respect. This is a creative idea that encourages the whole world to think and unite - the resolution "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" was adopted on December 12, 2018 [6].

It is worth recalling here that the French news agency "L'Usine Nouvelle" reports that the US State Department has decided to remove Uzbekistan from the "list of countries of particular concern." It is noted that the US State Department annually publishes a report on religious freedom in the world. This year, Washington removed only one country from the "list of countries of particular concern" and that is Uzbekistan. According to L'Usine Nouvelle correspondents, this indicates that the positive changes taking place in the republic have received wide recognition.

It is especially gratifying that Uzbekistan has become a member of the UN Permanent Commission on Human Rights.

It is known that another bridge between nations and peoples is music and art. Of particular importance are the traditional international music festival "Sharq taronalari", the festival "Makom" in the city of Shakhrisabz, the festival "International Art of Giving" in the city of Termez, the festival "International Crafts" in the city of Kokan. Representatives of more than 100 countries of the world demonstrate their art and enjoy the high-level national festival. International festivals are constantly held, showing samples of the national art of different peoples of the world, exhibitions of painting, miniature, painting, ceramics, various performances and competitions that serve as a bridge to the past, present and future for each nation. , realizing their identity, their history, culture., customs, clothing and living conditions allow you to deeply understand. Therefore, such art events play an important role in bringing peoples and nations closer together.

Summarizing the above, we can say that in a happy, peaceful and prosperous Uzbekistan, representatives of different nationalities and peoples feel free, work and live hand in hand with the Uzbeks. The tolerance of Uzbeks comes from the tradition of respectful, sincere and friendly attitude towards other peoples, approach to them on the basis of universal views that have been formed in our country for centuries. In addition, we can say that in our country the policy is based on the equality of all nationalities, ample opportunities have been created for the development of their own language, culture, customs and values. The policy of our President in the international arena, especially with neighboring countries, is the basis for further stabilization of interethnic harmony.

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