

The Evolution Of The Process Of Interethnic Harmony In Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article provides a profound overview of the process of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony in the years of independence and its stages of evolution: two periods of national revival and periods of national development. The article gives an overview of the nationalities and ethnicities in Uzbekistan, the conditions created for them, the processes of respect for the iconography, nationality and identity. It also provides an overview of relevant international organization and experts, journalists, who pay attention to ensuring peace and harmony of nations in Uzbekistan. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev outlines the factors that contribute to peace among nations by building good relations with neighbours and other countries, and the relationship between world leaders, officials and journalists.

Keywords: nation, ethnic harmony, national revival, national revival, multiculturalism, peace, culture, evolution.

Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018,

“Uzbekistan has always adhered to its traditions in the field of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance and will always follow this path. Our country places a high priority on strengthening the atmosphere of mutual respect, friendship and harmony among representatives of different ethnic and religious confessions.”[1]

Uzbekistan has a long history of strong assimilation and migration processes. Establishment of a multiethnic state in Uzbekistan is the result of a long history. According to historical data, around 100 nations lived in the territory of modern Uzbekistan 100 years ago. In 1926 there were 91 nationalities and ethnic groups in the country, in 1959 their number reached 113, in 1979 - 123, and in 1989 - 130.

Today, there are over 130 nationalities and ethnic groups in our country, with a population of 33 million and 375,800 people [3].

Most importantly, the culture of mutual understanding and solidarity, the culture of tolerance and the feeling of a single homeland are growing from year to year. Of course, as we study the years of independence of Uzbekistan, it is appropriate to analyze the evolution of the process of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony as two periods: national recovery (1991-2016) and national development (2017-2030).

During the years of independence great attention has been paid to strengthening mutual respect, equality and solidarity among the representatives of different nationalities living in our country, the creation of its legal basis.

Our country is located in the heart of the Great Silk Road, which serves to bring the countries of the East and the West together, strengthen regional and intercontinental cultural and commercial ties. Accordingly, from time immemorial the centers of international trade, culture and science have been opened, religious shrines have been established, national traditions and customs of different

peoples have developed. The centuries-old solidarity and partnership in the spirit of interethnic harmony have led many nations to consider the land of Uzbekistan as their homeland. In many countries around the world, debate about whether multiculturalism is necessary or not, every nation and ethnic group living on the territory of Uzbekistan is committed to preserving and developing its ancient traditions, language, religion, national values. conditions were created. On January 13, 1992 the Republican International Cultural Center was established. By January 2017, the Center has coordinated the work of more than 140 national cultural centers, promoting unity and solidarity among the nations and ethnic groups living in our country, helping them live under the guise of Uzbekistan - our common home.

Our people are generous and generous in nature. So he took refuge in a multitude of nationalities, and in hard times shared with them bread. As a result, the Koreans, Germans, Turks, Poles, Greeks, Crimean Tatars have found a permanent place in

the Uzbek nation, enjoying the kindness and reverence of our people. Their descendants were born on this earth, where they were brought up and brought up. For them, Uzbekistan has become a homeland in which the umbilical cord was shed.

In the period of national revival, streets, parks and institutions were named, and monuments and statues were erected in honor of the great figures and values of nations and nations. This has contributed to the spiritual and spiritual rapprochement of nations and peoples, the formation and development of genuine mutual respect.

It is known that the "Strategy of actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" was adopted. Its fifth direction is a well thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical policy aimed at ensuring security, interethnic concord and religious tolerance and pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy, strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our

state, creating a climate of security, stability and good neighborliness. , further strengthening of humanistic values in the minds of the population, especially the youth, the mutual understanding between the representatives of different nationalities, and the quality of the work being done in this area. A lot of work has been done to get it to the next level.

First, the Republican International Center for Relations with Nationalities and Nationalities living in the country with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 "On Measures for Further Improvement of Interethnic Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries" [5]. It was renamed into the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries. The Committee is charged with ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in the society and the consistent implementation of peaceful policy.

A "Friendship Park" that calls for unity among nations and nations has been set

up near the Committee building, and “House of Culture” has been set up to facilitate the development of national culture. Today, the Committee operates 138 national cultural centers. 14 of them have the status of the National Center of National Culture. These include: Tajik, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Jewish, Armenian National Cultural Centers, Association of Korean National Cultural Center, Russian, Uighur Cultural Centers of Uzbekistan, German Cultural Center "Wiedergeburt", Polish Culture Center "Svetlitsa Polska" , Republican Turkmen Cultural Center, Slavutich Republican Ukrainian Cultural Center. There are also national cultural centers for Arab, Bashkortostan, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Bukharian Jews, Greek, Georgian, Dungan, Chinese, Crimean Tatar, Lithuanian and Tatar. There are 23 national cultural centers in Tashkent, 23 in Karakalpakstan, and 95 in the regions [6]. Currently, the Committee operates friendship societies with 34 foreign countries.

Secondly, the system of issuing civil passports of the Republic of Uzbekistan to other nationalities, who have been working in Uzbekistan for many years, is also remarkable. For example, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed on April 22, 2019, 70 Korean nationals [7] have been granted Uzbek passports. This has given people who have worked hard in the country for many years and who have been living up to this land, for a harmoniously developed generation. Representatives of various nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan actively and freely participate in the management of the state and society, in socio-economic and cultural life. For example, today there are senators, deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and local Kengashes, heads of ministries, agencies, enterprises, organizations and institutions. Local self-government bodies (village and mahalla councils, etc.) are headed by Russian, Tatar, Kirghiz, Kazakh,

Ukrainian, Armenian, Tajik and other elders (makhallya).

Thirdly, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward the idea of living in peace, harmony and tolerance among nations and peoples with the same fraternity: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and other countries. This can be seen also by the liberation of border areas, the creation of favorable conditions for political, social, legal and other spheres by the leaders of fraternal peoples, and when citizens visit and visit relatives in the neighboring country. The international community recognizes the attitude of the President of Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan to the countries of different regions of the world, including solidarity, mutual visits, congratulations and support, as well as extending social support. Lamberto Zaner, High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, says: "... now your country has opened borders with its neighbors and people are going to visit their loved ones. All these

initiatives have a positive impact on inter-ethnic relations. We came to your country through Osh. We visited the Ferghana Valley, where we were taught different languages, and learned about the conditions for students. We have seen the positive effects of international agreements in education and other areas in Uzbekistan. In general, a constructive policy is being conducted in the direction of interethnic relations. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoev, new opportunities are being opened to strengthen tolerance in the country. Our organization is ready to make a worthy contribution to this process".

Dear President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "The Creator himself has given us the precious gift of being a neighbor. Our wise forefathers had no reason to say, "Take your neighbor, your neighbor." We have been living on the same ground, under the sun ever since, and we have the same roots. The legacy of our outstanding scholars, thinkers and poets, such as Abu Raykhan Beruni and Abu Nasr Farabi,

Khoja Ahmad Yassawi and Bahauddin Naqshband, Alisher Navoi and Abai Kunanbaev, Oybek and Mukhtar Avezov, Gafur Gulam and Sobit Mukonov. We must preserve and enrich this spiritual heritage that is embodied in the ideas of humanism and goodness.”[9]

Leaders and prominent representatives of neighboring countries comment on the reforms initiated by Uzbekistan.

"The Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan (2018) is a vivid example of fraternal ties between our peoples from ancient times, which have been proven by our common history and the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors," Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

In his message to Tajik parliament, President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon said: “I would like to reiterate that 2018 has been a historic change in our bilateral relations with the neighboring and friendly country - Uzbekistan. We have eliminated all of the critical and acute issues that have accumulated over the years”[11].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan to Uzbekistan Sodik Imam said, “... The Tajiks and Uzbeks have a centuries-old brotherly relationship. The leaders of the two countries demonstrate the political will and determination to strengthen these ties. Good neighborliness, mutual respect, and mutual interest based on these criteria played a key role in mutual cooperation.”[12]

Certainly, such confessions are the result of continuous efforts by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to unite peoples, nations and nations in the common sense - tolerance, mutual respect, peace and tranquility.

Fourth, in the period of national revival, special attention is paid to the consolidation of religious views of nations and nations in the spirit of harmony and mutual respect under the idea of tolerance. The Declaration of Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance was adopted on December 12, 2018, a

creative idea that unites people around the world.

It is worth noting that the French news agency L'Usine Nouvelle writes that the US State Department has decided to exclude Uzbekistan from the "List of Particular Concerns". The US Department of State publishes an annual report on religious freedom worldwide. This year, Washington excluded only one country from the "List of Concerned States", which is Uzbekistan. According to L'Usine Nouvelle correspondents, this demonstrates the comprehensive recognition of the positive changes taking place in the country [13].

As you know, another bridge between nations and nations is music and art. The traditional festival "Sharq taronalari", festival "Maqom" in Shakhrisabz, "International art of gardening" in Termez are of particular importance. More than 100 countries around the world are enjoying high-quality national festivals, enjoying cultural activities, enjoying cultural heritage, and returning home with great impressions. Festivals

and international events provide an opportunity to showcase the rich history, culture, traditions, dresses and living conditions of nations and nationalities: exhibitions of national art: painting, miniature, ornament and ceramics. It should be noted that such events play an important role in bringing people and nations together.

In this regard, we propose to further enhance the relationship between nations and nations:

- It is desirable to create a channel on the Uzbek TV channel "International", which will broadcast a series of programs that reflect the history, customs, culture and modern life of the nations living in Uzbekistan;
- People of different nationalities and neighborhoods live in neighborhoods and apartment buildings in crowded provinces and cities of Uzbekistan. In this sense, these areas, in our observations, are known as the "International Community" and "the International Home". We have many "International Makhallas" and "International Homes" in Uzbekistan, and

it is necessary to analyze and systematically address the problems that plague the social, political, legal, and even domestic interests of nations and nations. It will also help to promote inter-ethnic harmony in Uzbekistan by encouraging the general public about the positive results of social and political life of the residents of the “International Makhalla” and “International Homes”; Summarizing the aforementioned, we can say that in a happy, peaceful and prosperous country, people of different nationalities come together and work for the good of the country and prosperity of the Motherland. The reasons and reasons for this are the relations of peace and tolerance that have developed in our country for centuries, the approach of nations in all aspects of social life, based on sincere, friendly humanity. In addition, it is possible to say that in our country, all nations are provided with opportunities to develop equal rights policies, their language, culture, customs and traditions. The friendship of the President of the country in the

international arena, especially with the neighboring countries, promotes the strengthening of interethnic harmony. We think that in the future, all nations and peoples will live happily on a generous land, calling Uzbekistan our home.

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