

The Foundation of Interethnic Harmony in Tolerant Uzbekistan

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ANNOTATION

This article reveals the role of the Republican International Cultural Center for the development of inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in Uzbekistan today. The article also analyzes the goals and tasks of the Committee on international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: peace, internationalism, customs, traditions, universal values, strategy, tolerance.

Introduction

One of the priority directions for ensuring peace and development in a multi-ethnic country is to create a stable system of inter-ethnic relations. Internationalism is the international unity of people of different nationalities and races in the world. The basis of internationalism is mutual understanding and mutual trust, the mutual absorption of cultures, values, knowledge and technologies, and it is the opposite of nationalism. The history of mankind is a process of economic, political, cultural and spiritual relations between different nationalities and peoples, and their strengthening, without these relations, social progress cannot be realized [1.]

In order to coordinate the activities of the national-cultural centers that were established in 1988-1989 in the development of inter-ethnic harmony and inter-cultural tolerance, On January 13, 1992, based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican International Cultural Center was established [2: №10].

Discussion

On April 8, 2003, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On issues of the activity of the international cultural center of the Republic” was adopted. In Appendix 1 of the decision, the Regulation on the International Cultural Center of the Republic was announced [3: B-211] It states the following:

- The Republican International Cultural Center is an independent institution that directs the activities of cultural centers and assists state bodies and public organizations in studying and meeting the cultural needs of national groups living in Uzbekistan. The practical work of the center is directed by the inter-ethnic relations department of the President’s Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- The purpose of the center is to identify and study the needs of various national groups living in the Republic of Uzbekistan in terms of national, cultural, spiritual and language, and to help them develop their customs, traditions, and ceremonies.

- In its activities, the center follows the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other regulatory legal documents, this Regulation and reports on its activities to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- The center carries out advisory, expert and information-analytical functions, monitors and coordinates the activities of national cultural centers, associations, societies, as well as other organizations organized on an ethnic basis and the structural units formed under them.

One of the deputies of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, one of the deputy governors of the regions and the city of Tashkent is responsible for coordinating the work being carried out on the ground in this area and establishing relations with the Center [4: №7-8.].

Analysis and results.

After the establishment of the International Cultural Center, the activities of the National Cultural Centers became more active. Their number is increasing year by year. In 1989-1990, the first 9 national cultural centers (Azerbaijan, Armenian, Bashkir, Kazakh, Korean, German, Tajik, Tatar, and Uyghur) were established in Tashkent and several national cultural centers in other regions (Tajik in Samarkand and Bukhara, Uighur in Andijan, Syrdarya and Fergana, Korean in Nukus). In 1991, the number of such centers reached 35, of which 14 were in Tashkent, the work of establishing three more centers was started [5].

By 1992, 54 National Cultural Centers began to work, and now the Republican International Cultural Center began to coordinate their activities.

In 1994, 76 centers were working (including 22 centers in Tashkent) and two more centers were being built. In 2003, their number increased to 122, and in 2005 to 135, including 35 in Tashkent, 11 in Samarkand and 10 in Bukhara.

The Committee on International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican International Cultural Center and the Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural-Educational Relations of Uzbekistan with Foreign Countries was established based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 No. PQ-5046.

The main tasks of the Committee are as follows:

- consistent implementation of the state policy aimed at ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in society, strengthening the atmosphere of friendship and the feeling of a single multi-ethnic family, educating young people in the spirit of respect for national and universal values;
- establishing friendly international relations, developing mutually beneficial cooperation, effectively coordinating work on strengthening friendship with civil communities of foreign countries, including our compatriots living abroad;
- ensuring interaction and cooperation of state bodies with national cultural centers and friendship societies located on the territory of our republic;

- to help preserve and develop unique national traditions, customs and customs of representatives of different nationalities and peoples living in our country;
- to widely promote the goals and tasks of Uzbekistan in terms of building a peaceful policy of our country, a democratic legal state, and a strong civil society in foreign countries, as well as the successes achieved in all spheres of the country's life today;
- assisting and directly participating in the organization of scientific and research works dedicated to the further development and harmonization of international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries.

The committee is a state management body that ensures the implementation of a single state policy aimed at strengthening interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries [6.].

Conclusion

Tolerance is an integral part of the spirituality and culture of the Uzbek people. At the same time, this is reflected in Uzbekistan's reforms in all areas. In particular, the fifth direction of the "Strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" is dedicated to the issue of religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony is also an example of high attention paid by the country's president and government to universal human tasks defined in international documents [7: B-217.]

On September 19, 2017, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev took the initiative to adopt a special resolution[8] called "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, which drew the attention of the world community. So, this document is noteworthy in that it aims to ensure everyone's right to education, help to eliminate illiteracy and ignorance, and most importantly, to establish tolerance and mutual respect, and to ensure religious freedom.

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