

Tolerance is an Important Factor of International Harmony

Kalonova Iroda Turgunovna

Assistant of Bukhara Innovative Education and Medical University

Abstract: The traditions, which are the mirror of every nation, contain the total material and spiritual wealth of the nation: traditions, history, language, culture, social, economic, and political life, and are enriched by the achievements of other nations' values. .

As Uzbekistan is a multi-ethnic country, harmonizing the interests of different nationalities and ensuring harmony between them is considered as one of the decisive factors of development. Today, the international community has recognized and acknowledged that the principles of international tolerance are fully observed in our country.

Keywords: Inter-ethnic relations, inter-ethnic tolerance, National cultural centers, demographic section of ethnic groups in our country.

INTRODUCTION.

Uzbekistan is a country that has given place to many nationalities in its bosom, and its historical roots go back a long time. Migrations of peoples in different historical periods, wars full of battles, invasions of rulers, which had a significant impact on demographic processes, caused the settlement of different nationalities in our country. Over the centuries, during the invasion of Iranian rulers, Greek-Macedonians, and Arabs, Genghis Khan's invasion of our country, and Russia's colonization campaigns, representatives of various nationalities and peoples entered our land, and some of them settled down to live there. Also, one of the factors that had a significant impact on the national composition of the population is the migration of the great general Amir Temur from different countries to our country.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

Tolerance is an integral part of the spirituality and culture of the Uzbek people. In our country, special attention is paid not only to the socio-economic and political spheres, but also to further strengthening of friendship ties between different nationalities and peoples living on our land, and establishing the principles of religious tolerance.

On September 19, 2017, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev drew the attention of the world community when he initiated the adoption of a special resolution called "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly. This document is noteworthy in that it is aimed at ensuring the right to education for all, helping to end illiteracy and ignorance, and most importantly, establishing tolerance and mutual respect, and ensuring religious freedom.[1]

In particular, teaching in state educational institutions in our country is conducted in seven languages. The National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan broadcasts its programs in twelve languages, newspapers and magazines are published in more than ten languages. 138 national cultural centers and about 2,300 religious organizations belonging to 16 denominations operate under the committee of international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries.

DISCUSSION.

Representatives of many nationalities and peoples have lived together in the territory of Uzbekistan since ancient times. The fact that there have been no national disputes between them for centuries shows the eternal tolerance of our people. Internationalism is considered to have deep historical roots in the life of our people, and social progress cannot be realized without these relations. In it, economic, political, cultural and spiritual relations are established between different nationalities and peoples, and they are getting stronger.[2:584]

In the "Declaration of Principles of Tolerance" adopted in Paris on November 16, 1995: "At the threshold of the 21st century, the image of Uzbekistan should be peace and tranquility, political stability, interethnic harmony, religious and ideological tolerance, harmony of cultures. It is confirmed that Uzbekistan is an international country.

From this it can be understood that the issue of inter-ethnic relations occupies an important place in the development of our country.

Bukhara's Jo'bor, Kunji Qala, Avshor Mahalla, Joybor Berun, Galosiya - Zirobodcha, Davlatabad, Kochkomar, Safkarda, Shalg'amkhoran, Khonobot, Rabotmeri, Talipach, Gurban and Girdi pesh regions are inhabited by Bukhara Iranians. Despite the fact that they have already become old and mixed with the Uzbeks, they still live faithfully to their religious traditions.[3]

RESULTS.

Uzbekistan's reputation in the international arena is growing due to maintaining social and economic stability, harmonizing inter-religious and inter-ethnic relations.

It is noteworthy that in the elections held on October 13, 2020, during the session of the United Nations General Assembly, Uzbekistan became a member of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations for a period of three years - 2021. - Elected for 2023. 169 out of 193 member states of the United Nations voted for our country. The country with the most votes in this election was Uzbekistan.[4] This is also the result of the policy carried out in our country, aimed at ensuring human rights, regardless of religion, including inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance.

National cultural centers are social voluntary organizations that serve to satisfy the cultural needs of all nationalities and peoples living in Uzbekistan, thereby making them stronger on the scale of Uzbekistan.

National cultural centers operate based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the current laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Public Organizations and their own charter. National cultural centers voluntarily unite citizens of Uzbekistan who are interested in learning, preserving and developing national culture, language, customs, traditions and customs characteristic of a particular nation. [5]

National cultural centers are established based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-State and Non-Commercial Organizations" (April 14, 1999). The charter is registered by the relevant justice organizations. It carries out its activities directly or through its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The first national cultural centers were established by Koreans, Kazakhs, Jews, and Armenians in the regions of our republic in 1989. The real development and prosperity of these centers began after Uzbekistan gained independence. If in 1992 there were 10 national cultural centers, in 1995 their number increased to 72, in 2003 to 135 [6,663], and by now there are 138. There are also 36 friendship societies operating today.[7]

The activities of national cultural centers are coordinated by the Republican International Cultural Center established by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 13, 1992.

The changes taking place in all aspects of our way of life in our republic will further develop the culture of tolerance and inter-confessional mutual understanding, provide all citizens of the country with equal rights and opportunities, and bring friendly and cultural-educational relations to a higher level. demanded to raise. As a result of this, by the Decree of the President of our country No. PF-5046 of May 19, 2017, the Committee on International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion.

"In our country, 138 national cultural centers play a major role in the development of ethnic identity and the further harmonization of inter-ethnic relations. In order to raise the activities of these centers to a new level and further develop cultural friendly relations with foreign countries, we recently made an important We have made a decision, based on which the Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries was established "consisting of" [8] is also a proof that our country has already become a place that has opened its heart for safe and free residence of different nationalities and peoples.

So today, tolerance is considered as a very urgent issue in the world community, and the international harmony and solidarity based on it, in turn, ensures regional security and ethnic development. Adherence to and development of resilience factors strengthens the foundations of sustainability. Thanks to stability, effective progress is being made in our country.

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