

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, Issues of Tolerance are Reflected in the Constitution as the Basis of Statehood

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Abstract: The article examines the policy of tolerance carried out in modern conditions, analyzes the state of tolerant inter-ethnic relations and development prospects in Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the issues of tolerance aimed at the development of a democratic state and civil society. There are examples of peaceful coexistence of different cultures that have a positive effect on the country's internal and external policy.

Keywords: tolerance, international relations, legal framework, Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, celebration, foreign policy.

Strengthening interethnic and interconfessional tolerance is an urgent problem for any society. Uzbekistan's location in Central Asia, at the crossroads of many cultures, predetermined its role in centuries-old inter-civilizational dialogue, which was manifested in the diversity of inter-ethnic and inter-religious processes. This factor is expressed in Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Every person has the right to develop his personality freely. No one can be imposed an obligation that is not established by law without his consent.

In exercising his rights and freedoms, a person must not harm the rights, freedoms and legal interests of other persons, society and the state»[1].

Representatives of various ethnic groups and confessions intersect in the territory of modern Uzbekistan. The peoples of the region have inherited different cultures, traditions and beliefs, which today form a unique cultural mosaic combining Asian and European components. The history of Uzbekistan is rich in examples of inter-confessional, inter-civilizational dialogue, mutual cooperation, socio-cultural penetration, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional tolerance.

As the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "In accordance with the development strategy of New Uzbekistan in 2022-2026, our priority is to strengthen the achievements, ensure human rights and interests, and deepen fundamental reforms . " . , its honor and dignity , the implementation of this task will further consolidate our multi-ethnic nation on the way to high goals, maintain peace and tranquility in our country, the territorial integrity of the state and the inviolability of its borders, inter-ethnic friendship, harmony and inter-confessionalism in our society. serves to strengthen tolerance.."[2].

Uzbekistan found its own way of development while preserving its identity and integrity. Any model of intercultural harmony has its own characteristics and purpose. The Uzbek model is built on the principles of friendship, harmony, tolerance, joint achievement of strategic goals. The provisions of this structure are clearly defined in the legislative framework, which creates conditions and determines the norms and rules of behavior of citizens, and first of all in the new

version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of the nations and peoples living in its territory, creates conditions for their development" [3].

At the same time, the state rejects any ideological forms of pressure on culture-creating processes. It is not the politicization of existing problems in the inter-ethnic and inter-confessional sphere, but the development of ethnic cultures, languages, national traditions, and concrete, purposeful work on unifying the efforts of the state and society in this regard will ensure the comprehensive development of all ethnic groups. The resolution of these issues lies in Article 12 of the Constitution: "Social life in the Republic of Uzbekistan develops on the basis of diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions.

No ideology can be established as the ideology of the state." [4]

In the space of Uzbekistan, the West and the East acted and are acting as cooperating and complementary civilization subjects. Uzbekistan presents a model of prospective cooperation of the community of cultures, ethnic groups and confessions, based on the values of inter-religious and inter-ethnic tolerance. Thus, in 1995, the international conference "We live together under one sky" was held in Uzbekistan. In 1996, the 125th anniversary of the administration of the Diocese of Tashkent and Central Asia of the Russian Orthodox Church was celebrated, and in 2021, the 150th anniversary was celebrated. Also, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first Lutheran church in Central Asia - the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Uzbekistan, the 100th anniversary of the construction of the Tashkent Catholic Church, and the 100th anniversary of the Armenian Gregorian Church in Samarkand were widely celebrated. Such an opportunity for the activity of different cultures in Uzbekistan is indicated in Article 19: "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, human rights and freedoms are recognized and guaranteed in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law and in accordance with this Constitution. Human rights and freedoms belong to everyone from birth.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, belief, social origin, and social status" [5].

In the current situation, it is necessary to comprehensively review national histories, to study them together by professional teams consisting of experts in various social sciences, to determine the necessary conditions for the positive coexistence of peoples in them, to work together towards communication and good neighborliness. . The basis of this policy is the principles of Uzbekistan's peace-loving policy: "Uzbekistan's foreign policy is based on sovereign equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, non-violation of borders, territorial integrity of states, peaceful resolution of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. based on the principles of non-interference and other universally recognized principles and norms of international law" [6].

More than ten thousand non-governmental non-profit organizations, including 150 national cultural centers and 36 friendship societies, operate in our country. The priority idea of "From national revival to national development" which is the basis of the action strategy unites everyone. They are actively participating in the process of modernization of our country, ensuring human rights and freedoms, the rule of law, and creating a new democratic image of the country. From this point of view, the role of social partnership between the state and civil society institutions in the field of ensuring international peace and harmony is significantly increasing: ensures their participation in the development and implementation of social partnership programs" [7].

On the initiative of the head of our state, dated May 19, 2017 "On measures to further improve international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries" and dated November 15, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of international relations" "The adoption of two historical decrees became important in this regard.

In accordance with these documents, the Committee on International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Republican Center for International Culture and Societies established on the basis of the concept of State Policy of the Republic. The "roadmap" for the implementation of Uzbekistan in the field of international relations in 2019-2021 was approved. In these regulatory documents, one of the priority tasks of the committee is to ensure mutual relations and cooperation of state bodies with national cultural centers and friendship societies located on the territory of the republic.

In accordance with the decision of the head of our state "On measures to further improve international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries", the committee coordinates the activities of national cultural centers and friendship societies, provides the necessary property, information, advice, organizational - provides educational support.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory and the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation: "The friendship and brotherhood of the multinational people of Uzbekistan strengthened during the difficult war years is a solid foundation of all our achievements. This unity is our main asset and we must preserve it as our greatest value. We are members of a big friendly family united by common hopes and concerns, the noble goal of building a new, prosperous Uzbekistan."

These words have a programmatic meaning in order to preserve international peace and harmony in our country.

Used literature.

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