

Otabek ALIMARDONOV,

O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti dotsenti v.b., tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

E-mail: otabelimardonov111@gmail.com

Tel.: 99 884 03 69

Tarix fanlari doktori, professor R.H. Murtazayeva taqrizi ostida

MILLATLARARO TOTUVLIKNI TA'MINLASH MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI BARQARORLIGI GAROVI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada XXI globallashuv asrida bag'rikenglik tamoyilining o'rni va roli, hozirgi dunyo taqdiridagi ahamiyati o'sib, jamiyat hayotida g'oyat noyob madaniy hodisa, fenomen darajasiga ko'tarilganligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi jahon hamjamiyatida tobora o'zining o'rniga ega bo'lib, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy jarayonlarda teng huquqli asosda ishtirok etishi ta'kidlangan. Maqolada Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining mahalliy millat vakillari qadimgi davrdan boshlab hozirgi kungacha o'zga millat va din vakillari bilan yonma-yon yashab kelgan xalqlarda bag'rikenglik faqat zarurat keltirib chiqargan ehtiyoj emas, balki hayot tarziga aylanganligi isbotlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Markaziy Osiyo, tashqi siyosat, xalq diplomatiyasi, millatlararo totuvlik, bag'rikenglik, do'stlik jamiyatlari, milliy madaniy markazlar.

ENSURING INTERETHNIC HARMONY IS A GUARANTEE OF STABILITY IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA

Annotatsiya

In the article, it is stated that in the 21st century of globalization, increasing the role and significance of the principle of tolerance in the fate of the current world, and rising to the level of an incredibly unique cultural event and phenomenon in the life of society. It is emphasized that the Central Asian region is increasingly gaining its place in the world community and participates in socio-political and economic processes on an equal basis. In the article, it is proved that the representatives of indigenous peoples of the Central Asian region have been living side by side with the peoples of other nationalities and religions since ancient times, and tolerance among the peoples has become not only a need created by necessity, but a way of life.

Key words: Central Asia, foreign policy, public diplomacy, interethnic harmony, tolerance, friendship societies, national cultural centers.

ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ МЕЖНАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГАРМОНИИ – ГАРАНТИЯ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ В СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация

В статье констатируется, что в XXI веке глобализации возрастает роль и значение принципа толерантности в судьбе современного мира, и он поднимается на уровень невероятно уникального культурного события и явления в мире жизни общества. Подчеркивается, что Центральноазиатский регион все больше завоевывает свое место в мировом сообществе и участвует в общественно-политических и экономических процессах на равноправной основе. В статье доказывается, что представители коренных народов Центральноазиатского региона издревле жили бок о бок с народами других национальностей и религий, а толерантность среди народов стала не просто необходимостью, порожденной необходимостью, а образ жизни.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, внешняя политика, народная дипломатия, межнациональное согласие, толерантность, общества дружбы, национально-культурные центры.

Introduction. Central Asia has an incredible history of interethnic harmony. The Silk Road, in addition to forming a network of trade routes, enabled the spread of ideas and beliefs along the way. Various communities interacted and co-existed over long periods of time illustrating how different beliefs and civilizations can exist side by side with respect and tolerance.

For thousands of years, Central Asia has become a space where representatives of incredibly diverse nationalities and religions lived in peace, where world civilization and cultures of different peoples enriched each other.

Original human values, such as hospitality, tolerance, expansiveness, towards representatives of other nationalities and religions, which have become an integral part of our lifestyle, have also found their bright expression in the invaluable legacy left by the greatness of the Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen, Kyrgyz and Kazakh nationalities living in our region.

Therefore, ensuring interethnic harmony and solidarity in the society, strengthening interconfessional dialogue, as well as developing friendly relations with foreign countries became one of the priorities of the state policy of independent Uzbekistan.

Literature review. The information about the formation of religious tolerance in the peoples of the Central Asian region in ancient times is a great attention and importance in the works of the distinguished archaeologist scholar, scientist, academician A.Askarov[1]. The studies conducted by Academician A.S.Sagdullaev proved that inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance appeared for the first time on the territory of Central Asia[2]. Undergraduate students of the faculties of History in higher educational institutions of the Republic study the subject "Interethnic relations and tolerance in Uzbekistan" on the basis of the monograph and textbooks, educational manuals created by R.Kh.Murtazaeva[3]. Scientific publications written by A.Odilov are devoted to the question of the role of tolerance in the Middle Ages[4]. Given enormous attention to the issue of tolerance in the dissertations of K. Soipova[5]. Scientists conducting research on interethnic relations, tolerance, the history of diasporas are preparing a number of disciples and conducting comprehensive and in-depth research on the topic[6]. Young scientists who devote their research to the history of nations living in the territory of Uzbekistan are conducting active research: B.Haynazarov, R.Homitov, R.Rasulova, J.Abdurakhmonova, M.Boysariyev and others. A number of international and republican scientific-practical conferences dedicated to the topic were held by the scientific center "Inter-ethnic relations and tolerance" operating under NUUZ[7].

Research Methodology. Dialectical, classification, analysis and synthesis, historical-comparative methods were used in writing the article.

Analysis and results. From the first days of independence, special attention was paid to strengthening inter-ethnic harmony as an important factor in ensuring peace and prosperity, and legal foundations were created to ensure equal rights and freedom of more than 130 nationalities belonging to 16 religious denominations living in Uzbekistan.

Maintaining and strengthening the atmosphere of harmony, mutual respect and kindness of the nations and citizens that prevail in our country is a priority in the speech of Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the solemn ceremony of entering the post of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As a result of the study and analysis of foreign experience in the field of legal regulation of interethnic relations, more than 40 regulatory legal Acts-2 laws, 9 decrees and 8 decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 20 decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, 3 decisions of the Supreme Assembly were adopted in the years of independence.

In particular, the important issue of ensuring interethnic harmony and tolerance during the creation of a new history of Uzbekistan, expanding cultural and educational ties with foreign countries was identified as a strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a special direction in the development strategy of new Uzbekistan.

The Committee on interethnic relations and friendly cooperation with foreign countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, established in 2017, in cooperation with 152 national cultural centers, 38 Friendly Societies and 38 compatriots abroad, contributes significantly to ensuring interethnic and interreligious harmony in society, promoting friendly relations and cultural and educational relations with foreign countries, establishing close relations with compatriots abroad[8].

Due to the political will of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, border points of Uzbekistan were opened with neighboring countries.

As a result of Uzbekistan's open, friendly and practical foreign policy, in the following years, completely new political, economic and cultural relations were established between the countries of Central Asia.

In the past five years Uzbekistan has taken concrete steps reaching out to its immediate neighbours and continues to promote improved relations. This has had a concrete impact on the lives of people in Central Asia who can now visit their relatives across borders with more ease.

All countries in the region have much to gain from good neighborly relations and increased connectivity.

Just recently on 11 July the UN General Assembly passed a resolution initiated by Uzbekistan on Strengthening connectivity between Central and South Asia. In addition to trade and transport, infrastructure, logistics and shipping, the new resolution also highlights the importance of regional connectivity in building and sustaining peace, stability, and security in the region.

Regional cooperation is an effective form of multilateralism and international cooperation contributing to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, including accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

As the world is in turmoil and facing multiple interconnected challenges such as climate change, the continuing covid-19 pandemic, food security, conflict. We can only solve these challenges through regional and global cooperation. It is of utmost importance that cooperation and friendship remain at the top of the agenda by promoting tolerance, respect, and mutual understanding to achieve peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Also, a clear example of this is the sharp increase in the number of bilateral dialogues between the heads of states of our region in recent years.

In particular, the establishment of the practice of regular holding of consultative meetings of the heads of Central Asian states according to the initiative put forward by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in September 2017 brought cooperation to a completely new level.

Thanks to consultation meetings, we managed to strengthen friendship and good neighborly relations, create a completely new atmosphere of constructive cooperation in our region.

As a result of the acceptance of Uzbekistan as a full member of the Turkic Council on September 15, 2019, within the framework of the organization, not only cultural and spiritual ties, but also trade and economic relations are reaching a new level.

Based on the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the establishment of the people's diplomacy center of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Uzbekistan on June 26, 2018 promotes the strengthening of mutual trust and good neighborliness, interethnic and interreligious harmony between the member countries of the organization, strengthening intercivilizational dialogue.

In order to conduct scientific research aimed at studying the diversity of cultures and traditions and the modern processes of sustainable development of the countries of the region, the International Institute of Central Asia, established in Tashkent in August 2020, contributes to the comprehensive expansion of cooperation between neighboring countries.

By decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 15, 2019, the adoption of the state policy concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of interethnic relations laid the groundwork for the radical improvement of interethnic relations and friendship relations with foreign countries[9].

In our country, many famous personalities of neighboring countries, such as Abdurahman Jami, Mahtumquli Firogy, Abay Kononboev, Genghis Aitmatov, the name of literary figures is immortalized and the show of deep respect for them serves to comprehensively develop the history, culture, spiritual values, traditions and customs of fraternal peoples, harmonize interethnic relations[10].

Bilateral cooperation with related organizations of neighboring countries has been established by the committee on interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries in order to further develop friendly relations with foreign countries. Today's international conference, aimed at the more extensive use of the mechanisms of "Public Diplomacy" in ensuring interethnic harmony in the countries of Central Asia, is the result of such cooperation[11].

In today's rapidly developing globalization processes, it remains relevant to preserve the native language, traditions, national cultures of representatives of different nationalities and develop them in a similar way to their original. This in turn requires special attention to the issue of strengthening the inter-state cooperation of state and non-governmental organizations operating in the field of inter-national relations in the countries of Central Asia[12].

As President of The Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted, "strengthening cultural-humanitarian relations, friendship and good neighborly relations between our countries and peoples is one of the main conditions for accelerating regional cooperation in Central Asia".

Conclusion. In order to bring our region to the level of progress and security that our peoples dream of, to become a space of prosperity and cooperation, we must all carry out new research and consistent efforts.

Without a doubt, with our joint aspirations, we will achieve our goals of transforming Central Asia into a region of safe and sustainable development, a space of multilateral cooperation.

REFERENCES

1. Askarov A. Religious tolerance - "History and archeology of Central Asia: traditions, innovations and prospects." Materials of the international scientific conference.-Tashkent, 2021. B.37-40.
2. Sagdullaev A.S. Historical roots of tolerance (an example from ancient times) - Tashkent, 2018; Sagdullaev A.S. Historical tolerance of corn in Central Asia. Materials of the international scientific conference "Tolerance as a tool for developing measures of mutual trust" - Tashkent, 2018.
3. Murtazaeva R.Kh. Interethnic relations and tolerance in Uzbekistan.-Tashkent, 2007, B.183; *ibid*: Tolerance as an integrating factor in multinational Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2010. *ibid*: Interethnic relations and tolerance in Uzbekistan, a textbook for undergraduates specializing in the history of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent. Classical word, 2019.-B. 475; Interethnic relations and tolerance in Uzbekistan. Textbook.-Tashkent, 2020.-B. 341 and others.
4. Odilov A. The role of the principle of tolerance in the social and spiritual life of Uzbekistan (on the example of the Middle Ages). -Tashkent, 2019.
5. Saipova K. Tolerance of the Uzbek people towards evacuated and deported peoples during the war against fascism. - Tashkent, 2018. - P. 90; *ibid*: History of national minorities of Uzbekistan (1917-1990) - Tashkent, 2021.
6. Rasulov A. Relations between the Turkestans and the Volgaboyers, the Uralalain peoples (1917-1924). - Tashkent, 2005; *ibid*: Tatars in the socio-political and cultural life of Turkestan.-Tashkent, 2019; The same: Tatars in Turkestan in the era of Islam (end of the twentieth century). - Kazan, 2021; Yunusova H. National policy of the Soviet state in Uzbekistan and its consequences. - Tashkent, 2005; The same: "Interethnic relations and spiritual processes (on the example of the 80s of the twentieth century)" in Uzbekistan - Tashkent, 2009; Inoyatova D. German diaspora in Uzbekistan: an old story. - Tashkent, 2019 and others.
7. "Ethnodemographic processes in Uzbekistan." International conference. - Tashkent, 2005, 2007: Interethnic relations and tolerance in Uzbekistan: historical experience and modernity. - Tashkent, 2010: Tolerance as a means of developing mutual trust. International scientific conference.-Tashkent, 2018 and others.
8. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг Республика байналмилал маданият маркази ташкил этилганининг 25 йиллигига бағишланган учрашувдаги нутқи // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 25 январь.
9. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 19 май "Миллатлараро муносабатлар ва хорижий давлатлар билан дўстлик алоқаларини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Фармони // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 23 май.
10. Миллатлараро муносабатлар соҳасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат сиёсати концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони. / www.uza.uz 2019 йил 15 ноябрь.
11. Муртазаева Р.Х. Ўзбекистонда миллатлараро муносабатлар ва бағрикенглик. Олий ўқув юртлари учун ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Университет, 2007. – 183 б.
12. Муртазаева Р.Х. Ўзбекистонда миллатлараро муносабатлар ва толерантлик. Ўзбекистон тарихи мутахассислари учун дарслик. -Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2019. - 475 б.