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## **TOLERANCE ON THE EXAMPLE OF NATIONAL AND CULTURAL CENTERS IN UZBEKISTAN**

**Submission Date:** June 07, 2022, **Accepted Date:** June 17, 2022,

**Published Date:** June 28, 2022

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume02Issue06-02>

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### **ABSTRACT**

The idea of interethnic harmony is the idea of peaceful coexistence of more than 1600 ethnic groups living on the planet, based on equality, mutual respect and cooperation. The idea of interethnic harmony is considered the idea of nationalism. It requires the development of the language, customs, traditions and holidays of all nations and peoples. Nationalism is the only enlightened idea that opposes fascism, ethnic and international wars. Since ancient times in Uzbekistan, people of different nationalities and ethnic groups have lived in friendly relations. The creation of national cultural centers based on the ideas of tolerance, such as the development of a culture of tolerance and humanity, the strengthening of interethnic and interfaith harmony, civil harmony in society, equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of nationality or religion, and its functioning is an important factor in ensuring sustainable development of the multinational state of Uzbekistan.

### **KEYWORDS**

Interethnic harmony, national cultural centers, International cultural center, different nations, religious tolerance, traditions and customs.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Uzbek people have always been hospitable and tolerant. The fact that people of different nationalities live in harmony in Uzbekistan is an example of its nobility. After all, the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said: "The recent history of Uzbekistan and the world-class achievements we have made give us every reason to say that our brave and courageous people are able to overcome any



difficulties, obstacles and trials with their own strength and will" [1; P. 5]. National-cultural centers have been established in Uzbekistan as public organizations that serve the national-cultural needs of certain nationalities living in Uzbekistan. The first national-cultural centers were established in 1989 by Koreans, Kazakhs, Jews and Armenians in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The real development of these centers began after the independence of Uzbekistan. Since independence, they have had ample opportunities to function effectively. As a result, the number of national and cultural centers has been growing year by year. If in 1992 there were 10 national-cultural centers, in 1995 their number increased to 72, and in 2003 to 135. At present, there are 141 national-cultural centers in Uzbekistan, which include cultural centers of the republic, regional, city and district cultural centers. The establishment of the International Cultural Center by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on January 24, 1992 created great opportunities for the formation and development of interethnic relations in Uzbekistan [2; P. 39]. On January 19, 2012, the presentation of the book "Development of interethnic relations in independent

Uzbekistan", dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the International Cultural Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, was held. By the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev dated May 23, 2017, the Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Republican International Cultural Center.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said, "Uzbekistan has many riches, but our greatest asset is our highest value - peace, interethnic friendship and cooperation in our society" [3; P. 70].

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, large-scale reforms aimed at building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and civil society are being consistently implemented in our country. Uzbekistan's achievements in this important area are widely recognized around the world, recommended as an example to other countries, and studied in depth by local and foreign scientists and researchers.



Figure 1. A solemn ceremony dedicated to the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Republican International Cultural Center on January 24, 2017 at the Palace of International Forums "Uzbekistan".

Today in Uzbekistan there are 136 nationalities and ethnic groups, 16 religious denominations. According to the data of 2017, there are 2052 mosques, 9 secondary special Islamic schools, 2 universities, 157 Christian organizations, 8 Jewish communities, 6 Baha'i communities, 1 The Krishna Consciousness Society and 12 religious schools (1 Islamic Mahdi, 10 madrassas, 1 Orthodox and 1 full-biblical Christian seminary) are state-registered. The very existence of these communities and organizations demonstrates not only the existence of inter-ethnic and inter-religious solidarity and tolerance, but also the existence of a well-thought-out and consistent state policy behind such a situation [4].

Extensive work is being done in Uzbekistan on the path of independent development, inter-ethnic harmony

and tolerance, which is achieving high results in all areas. The rector of the Crimean State Industrial Pedagogical Institute, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan Fayzi Yakubov, said: "If we continue this list and talk about kindness, peace and love for relatives, it is necessary to put Uzbekistan in the first place. If the peoples and nations were to be judged on this invaluable human value, the Uzbek people and Uzbekistan would undoubtedly deserve the highest praise" [5]. Another area of work by the International Cultural Center is the first Folk Art Festival, which began in 1994 [6; P. 241-242]. The festival was organized on the occasion of the third anniversary of Uzbekistan's independence and it was decided to hold it every two years. At these events, the performances of artists from professional and amateur art circles of





the Armenian, Azerbaijani, Tajik, Kazakh, Tatar, German and Korean peoples were met with great interest. The festival of each Cultural Center in Uzbekistan has become a truly national holiday, a guarantee of the bright future of the nation, the fact that the land is not alien to it, but it strengthens the sense of responsibility for the fate of this country, this land.

The national and cultural centers have proved through their effective and multifaceted activities that all nations and peoples living in Uzbekistan are their own voluntary organizations in the field of culture, spirituality, national customs and traditions. The Republican Center for International Culture was established in 1989 under the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan to coordinate and coordinate their activities. was made. Due to the growing number and activities of national cultural centers, on January 24, 1992, the Republican International Cultural Center of Uzbekistan was transformed into the International International Cultural Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, the organizations became independent non-governmental organizations. It serves to pursue a national policy in Uzbekistan in line with the requirements of a democratic state and civil society.

The national-cultural centers are housed in the Friendship Park in Tashkent and are equipped with all the necessary facilities. The Palace of Friendship has been built in Samarkand, and the House of Friendship in Namangan, Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions. A special place has been allocated for the construction of an office in Fergana region. Some of the centers have buses and Damas cars.

At the same time, in addition to Uzbek and Karakalpak, classes in secondary schools in Uzbekistan are conducted in Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and

Turkmen. Some universities are training teachers for these institutions. Textbooks in national languages are published at the expense of the state. The programs and broadcasts of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan are broadcast in 12 languages.

Today, in our country, people of different nationalities and ethnic groups live in conditions of equality and mutual understanding and work effectively for the further development of our country. Representatives of all nationalities are guaranteed free participation in public administration, socio-economic and cultural processes. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No PD-4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" "Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 In the fifth paragraph of the "Strategy of actions on the five priorities of the development of the Republic" in the "Priorities in the field of security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance and well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy" The strengthening of the environment of interethnic and interreligious tolerance in Uzbekistan is an integral part of the ongoing reforms in our country [7]. At the same time, the fact that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev raises the issue of interethnic harmony in every address to the Oliy Majlis shows how important this issue is for Uzbekistan.

July 30 was marked in Uzbekistan as the "Day of Friendship of Peoples" and on the eve of that date was established the badge "Friendship of Peoples", which was awarded for the first time in Uzbekistan.

Today, the Republican International Cultural Center has become a place of spiritual and educational dialogue of different nationalities living in Uzbekistan, a unique home of friendship. It regularly hosts national

holidays, festivals, meetings with artists of all nationalities, seminars and conferences.

The center holds a language festival in Uzbekistan twice a year. These are the International Mother Language Day, which was declared February 21, 1999 - International Mother Language Day at the 30th session of the UNESCO General Conference, and has been celebrated in 195 member states since 2000. In this regard, every year there is a traditional competition of oratory in the Uzbek language.

In Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, religion, race and social origin, the confidence of all citizens in the future, satisfaction with today's life and destiny is firmly united around their national idea, that is, united on one side, "Deeply understanding the essence of the ideas "Uzbekistan is our common home", "This dear homeland belongs to all of us", "Our power is in unity and solidarity", "One goal, one idea, one homeland", "One homeland - one homeland" This is reflected in the selfless work and achievements in various fields to build the great future of this sacred Uzbekistan and further strengthen its independence.



**Figure 2. The event is organized under the motto "Our Common Home of Uzbekistan".**

Since January 1999, the International Cultural Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been holding regular seminars on "The factor of interethnic harmony and stability." Based on the experience gained over the past period and the suggestions and comments made,

the seminar is now underway on "Solidarity and Tolerance - a factor of stability" and all sessions are organized in cooperation with the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers and officials. 'being conducted.

The annual seminar programs are published in the form of brochures, and the materials of the trainings are published in the form of collections.

In short, today the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a multinational state, implements interethnic harmony and interethnic solidarity based on the ideas of national independence. In addition, there are more than 140 national and cultural centers representing the interests of different nationalities living in our country. It should be noted that the maintenance of peace and tranquility in our common home, interethnic and inter-civil harmony is one of the greatest achievements of our independence. Today, in the minds of our people, this noble value and its unchanging essence is strengthening day by day. After all, without peace and tranquility, socio-economic problems in society will not be solved, and democratic change will not be possible. As our country is making great strides in various fields, this is, first of all, the product of peace and tranquility.

Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

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