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THE FORMATION OF THE POLICY OF INTERETHNIC HARMONY IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation

This article provides a scientific analysis of the formation and stages of development of the policy of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. The study highlights the legal and regulatory frameworks aimed at regulating interethnic relations, priority areas of state policy, as well as the significance of presidential decrees and government decisions in this area. The article discusses the mechanisms for ensuring interethnic harmony, intercultural dialogue and strengthening social cohesion in achieving sustainable development of Uzbekistan as a multinational society. The results of the study substantiate the fact that the policy of interethnic harmony is an important factor in ensuring social stability and national unity.

Keywords

Interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, national policy, civil society, social stability, legal frameworks, intercultural dialogue, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekiston Respublikasida millatlararo totuvlik va diniy bag'rikenglik siyosatining shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari ilmiy tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda millatlararo munosabatlarni tartibga solishga qaratilgan huquqiy va me'yoriy asoslar, davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlari, shuningdek, ushbu sohadagi Prezident farmonlari va hukumat qarorlarining ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Maqolada O'zbekistonning ko'p millatli jamiyat sifatida barqaror rivojlanishiga erishishda millatlararo totuvlik, madaniyatlararo muloqotni ta'minlash va ijtimoiy birdamlikni mustahkamlash mexanizmlari muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari millatlararo totuvlik siyosati ijtimoiy barqarorlik va milliy birlikni ta'minlashda muhim omil ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar

Millatlararo totuvlik, diniy bag'rikenglik, milliy siyosat, fuqarolik jamiyati, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, huquqiy asoslar, madaniyatlararo muloqot, O'zbekiston Respublikasi.

Аннотация

В данной статье представлен научный анализ формирования и этапов развития политики межнациональной гармонии и религиозной терпимости в Республике Узбекистан в годы независимости. В исследовании освещаются правовые и нормативные рамки, направленные на регулирование межнациональных отношений, приоритетные

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направления государственной политики, а также значение президентских указов и решений правительства в этой области. В статье рассматриваются механизмы обеспечения межнациональной гармонии, межкультурного диалога и укрепления социальной сплоченности в достижении устойчивого развития Узбекистана как многонационального общества. Результаты исследования подтверждают тот факт, что политика межнациональной гармонии является важным фактором обеспечения социальной стабильности и национального единства.

Ключевые слова

Межнациональной гармонии, религиозная терпимость, национальная политика, гражданское общество, социальная стабильность, правовые рамки, межкультурный диалог, Республика Узбекистан.

Introduction.

In the current era of increasing globalization processes, ensuring interethnic harmony and tolerance in multinational societies is one of the most important priorities of state policy. Especially for countries that have gained independence, the issue of strengthening national unity and social stability is of strategic importance. In this regard, since the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been paying special attention to the harmonious development of interethnic relations.

Historically, different nationalities and ethnic groups have lived in peace and harmony on the territory of Uzbekistan, which created the basis for the formation of an atmosphere of mutual respect and solidarity in society. During the period of independence, the preservation and further development of these traditions was identified as one of the important tasks of state policy. The Constitution enshrines the equal rights of all citizens, regardless of their nationality, language, and religious beliefs.

The reforms implemented in recent years to ensure interethnic harmony, in particular, the support for the activities of national cultural centers, the establishment of special state bodies in the field of interethnic relations, and the adoption of relevant concepts and programs, indicate that this policy is being pursued consistently and systematically. This article analyzes from a scientific point of view the process of formation of the policy of interethnic harmony in Uzbekistan during the period of independence, its legal and social foundations.

Literature review. The issue of interethnic harmony and tolerance is one of the important research objects in political science, sociology and history. In world scientific literature, interethnic relations are mainly studied in connection with ensuring stability in multinational societies, preventing ethnic conflicts and forming civic identity. In particular, the works of scientists such as A. Smith[5], E. Gellner[6], B. Anderson[7] shed light on the theoretical foundations of national identity and interethnic relations. In these studies, balanced implementation of state policy is indicated as the main factor in ensuring interethnic harmony.

Concepts and documents developed by international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO and OSCE also pay special attention to the issues of tolerance, intercultural dialogue and ensuring human rights. In particular, in the UNESCO “Declaration of Principles on Tolerance”[8], interethnic harmony is considered an important condition for global peace and

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sustainable development. This approach serves as an important methodological basis for analyzing the experience of Uzbekistan.

In the scientific works of Uzbek scientists, the issue of interethnic harmony has been studied inextricably linked with the reforms of the independence period. In the works of I. Karimov[1], interethnic harmony and religious tolerance are substantiated as an important pillar of the development of Uzbekistan. In recent years, Sh. Mirziyoyev's[2] speeches and works emphasize that this issue has risen to a new level as a priority direction of state policy.

In scientific research conducted by local researchers, the activities of national cultural centers, the role of civil society institutions, as well as the improvement of the legal and regulatory framework are considered as mechanisms for ensuring interethnic harmony. The studies especially recognize the importance of the Constitution[3], the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations"[4], and the Presidential decrees and resolutions in this area.

The normative and legal documents adopted in recent years, in particular, the Concept of State Policy in the Field of Interethnic Relations and the activities of the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries, indicate the formation of a systematic approach in this area. An analysis of the literature shows that the experience of Uzbekistan can be assessed as a model based on the harmony of national and universal values in ensuring interethnic harmony.

Discussion and results. The policy of interethnic harmony implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the period of independence has yielded significant results in ensuring social stability in society and strengthening civil solidarity. The results of the study show that the consistent and thorough policy pursued by the state serves to prevent conflicts based on ethnic origin in a multinational society.

Today, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in Uzbekistan, and more than 16 religious denominations operate. According to state statistical bodies and official sources, about 150 national cultural centers operate in the republic. These centers are an important institution in preserving and developing national languages, traditions and cultures, and strengthening tolerance and mutual respect among young people.

During the discussion, it was found that the effectiveness of the policy of interethnic harmony is explained, first of all, by its solid legal basis. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their nationality, language, and religious beliefs. This norm has also been confirmed in practice, creating an opportunity for representatives of different nationalities to actively participate in state and public governance. For example, the presence of representatives of different nationalities in the composition of parliament and local councils is considered a real expression of the principle of civil equality.

Statistical analyses show that in recent years, the level of violations and social conflicts in the field of interethnic relations has been minimal. This is explained, on the one hand, by the strengthening of preventive measures, and on the other hand, by the growing culture of tolerance among the population. In particular, according to the results of public surveys, the majority of the population assesses interethnic relations in Uzbekistan as "stable" and "friendly".

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The results show that in the period after 2017, the policy of interethnic harmony has reached a new level. The establishment of the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries has served to improve public administration in this area. This structure organizes dozens of cultural and educational events, international forums and friendship festivals annually, in which thousands of citizens participate. This has a positive impact on strengthening interethnic dialogue and strengthening social cohesion.

According to the results of the discussion, the experience of Uzbekistan proves that ensuring interethnic harmony should not be limited only to legal norms, but also be systematically implemented through spiritual and educational work, the education system and the media. The combination of statistical indicators and practical experience confirms the effectiveness of the Uzbek model and allows us to evaluate it as a positive example for multinational societies.

Conclusion. The conducted analysis shows that the policy of interethnic harmony in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the period of independence was formed consistently, systematically and gradually. For Uzbekistan, which has historically been a multinational society, this policy serves as one of the important factors in ensuring social stability, strengthening national unity and achieving sustainable development. The solid legal and regulatory framework created by the state guarantees the equal rights and freedom of all citizens, regardless of their nationality, language and religious beliefs.

The results of the study confirm that the active participation of national cultural centers, religious confessions and civil society institutions has become an important practical mechanism in strengthening interethnic harmony. Statistical data and the results of social surveys indicate that interethnic relations in Uzbekistan are developing in a stable and friendly environment. The reforms implemented in recent years are especially significant in that they have brought the policy of interethnic harmony to a new qualitative stage.

In general, the experience of Uzbekistan can be assessed as an effective model of ensuring interethnic harmony, based on the combination of national values and universal human principles. This model serves to strengthen the atmosphere of peace, mutual trust and solidarity in society.

Recommendations. Based on the results of the study, it is advisable to strengthen cooperation between state bodies, national cultural centers and civil society institutions to further develop the policy of interethnic harmony in Uzbekistan. The widespread introduction of the ideas of tolerance and intercultural dialogue in the education system will serve to form a tolerant worldview among the younger generation. It is also important to support projects that promote interethnic harmony among young people. The development of scientific research and monitoring work in the field of interethnic relations and the promotion of a culture of tolerance through the media will help increase the effectiveness of this policy.

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