



International Peace and Religion in Uzbekistan Tolerance Issues

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In terms of numbers, nations are divided into four groups. These include:

- a) the largest number of nations (Chinese more than 1 billion, - Indians, Americans, Russians, Japanese more than a hundred million);
- b) a large number of nationalities (from 50 million to 100 million - the British, French, Spaniards, Turks, etc.);
- c) large nations (from 10 million to 50 million - Uzbeks, Portuguese, Poles, etc.);
- g) minorities (several tens of thousands to one million each).

However, it should be noted that the number of nations cannot be the basis for their greatness or hegemony. Indeed, equality, freedom and liberty of all nations are one of the basic principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and one of the basic principles of world politics.

Of the 1,600 nations on earth, only about 200 have their own statehood. -It is necessary to take this into account in political life.

According to the data, the share of other nationalities in the population of only about 20 countries in the world today is less than 5 percent. Almost all of the remaining states are home to 5 or more nationalities and ethnic groups, with a significant share in the population.

The successful development of any multi-ethnic country depends not only on social stability, economic and political foundations and moral criteria, but also on the harmony and lasting peace between the country's ethnic units and religious denominations. Interethnic and interethnic tolerance in a multi-ethnic state is one of the important factors in the formation of national security. Today, there are more than 1,600 people of different nationalities and ethnic groups living on earth. There are only 200 countries on the map that bear their names. Hence, according to the imbalance between these two numbers, it follows that the existing states are multi-ethnic. Representatives of this nation practice different beliefs, in particular, religious beliefs. This also applies to Uzbekistan, which is home to more than 130 nationalities and



ethnic groups. Along with the fact that more than 90% of the population believes in Islam, representatives of 15 other denominations also live in harmony in our country.

On May 19, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev "On measures to further improve interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries" was adopted. According to him, the Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established on the basis of the Republican International Cultural Center. The activities of the Republican International Cultural Center, 138 national cultural centers, as well as the Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural-Enlightenment Relations of Uzbekistan with Foreign Countries, 34 friendship societies have been merged.

Thus, this committee has the status of a governing body that ensures the implementation of a single state policy aimed at strengthening interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries.

Indeed, the scale of the work being done on the fifth priority area based on the Action Strategy will satisfy anyone. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to further implement the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" adopted on 15 August this year summarizes the work done so far.

In particular, it outlines the most important work in the field of ensuring interethnic harmony, conducting a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy. The Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 22 "roadmaps" in trade, economic, investment, technological and financial-technical spheres with the European Union and 21 foreign countries were approved. .

Another topical issue in the field of interethnic relations is the organization of the education system in accordance with the national composition of the population. In this regard, 9691 schools are currently operating in the country, including 8853 schools in Uzbek, 862 schools in Russian, 366 schools. 370 schools teach in Kazakh, 244 schools teach in Tajik, 43 schools teach in Turkmen, 42 schools teach in Kyrgyz.

It should be noted that 99. These include schools that offer bilingual or trilingual education. In addition to Uzbek, the pedagogical institutes of the Ministry of Public Education train specialists for schools that teach in Russian, Tajik, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages.

The activities of the media in the country also serve to meet the diverse needs of the national population. Newspapers and magazines are published in Uzbekistan in 8 languages: Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, English and Korean.

It is noteworthy that Uzbek television regularly broadcasts a number of foreign language programs and special radio broadcasts in different languages. Television and radio broadcasts are broadcast in 12 languages (Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Azerbaijani, Russian, Tatar, Bashkir, Korean, Uyghur). It is obvious that the interethnic policy of Uzbekistan is based on the complete and absolute rejection of any form of anti-humanitarian, anti-democratic policy.



As can be seen, Uzbekistan has gained a unique experience in establishing interethnic relations. It adhered to the principle of not only understanding the national identity, cultivating a sense of national pride, preserving the language, culture and traditions of nations, but also achieving the common unity of all nations in the country, and this policy:

- Recognition of multi-ethnicity as a factor of creativity;
- ensuring the equality of citizens, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, creed, personal, social origin and status;
- Ensuring equal participation of citizens in the political and social life of the country, regardless of nationality;
- Ensuring respect for the national language, customs and traditions and creating favorable conditions for their development
- Ensuring the development of social life on the basis of diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions;
- to prevent activities that promote national, racial, religious hatred and conflict against the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens;

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- based on such principles as the recognition of the primacy of international rules for the protection of the rights and freedoms of nations and peoples.

There are 140 national and cultural centers and 2,249 religious organizations, as well as members of 16 religious denominations in the country. Of these, there are 2,029 mosques, more than 180, churches, synagogues and synagogues. This activity is carried out mainly in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and government decrees.

It is known that Article 31 of our Constitution states: "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed for all. Everyone has the right to believe in a religion or not to believe in any religion. It is not allowed to forcibly assimilate religious views. " State organizations, like other public institutions, ensure the constitutional rights of official religious organizations without interfering in their internal, that is, activities directly related to worship. In a multi-religious society, the coexistence of people of different religions in friendship and harmony, as well as cooperation with the state in creative work is one of the key factors in ensuring sustainable development.

The issue of religious tolerance and interethnic harmony, as in other periods, was discussed by President Sh. It is recognized by Mirziyoyev as a priority. In particular, the President expressed the following views: Uzbekistan has always been faithful to its traditions in the field of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and will never deviate from this path. In our country, priority is given to strengthening the atmosphere of mutual respect, friendship and harmony between different nationalities and religions. As we know, the UN General Assembly recently adopted an important document - the resolution "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance", the initiative to adopt this resolution was put forward by Uzbekistan at the 72nd session of the General Assembly on September 19, 2017. It was supported by 193 countries. "

It should not be forgotten that where the importance of the idea of interethnic harmony is not understood, various contradictions and problems arise in the life of society, which threaten



peace and stability. This is evidenced by the national conflicts that are taking place in some parts of the world today.

"Aggressive nationalism is the most dangerous obstacle to the realization of the idea of interethnic harmony," he said. a chauvinism. A society that has fallen into the trap of such a vicious, harmful idea will naturally collapse. There are many examples of this from long and recent history. The idea of fascism alone in the twentieth century brought more disasters and catastrophes to humanity than in all previous centuries, and in the end it itself collapsed. However, the fact that there are still forces trying to revive the ideas of fascism, chauvinism, racism and organize a "crusade" against the idea of interethnic harmony and solidarity should alert us all. "

One of the important areas of tolerance is "religious tolerance." This notion, which means that people of different faiths live side by side, in peace, and respect each other's teachings, regardless of their beliefs, implies that everyone has the right to practice his or her own beliefs, while others are free to do so. holds. As stated in the Declaration of Principles of Tolerance, "Without tolerance, there will be no peace, and without peace there will be no progress and democracy."

If we look at the history, we can see that the territory of Uzbekistan since ancient times is a country inhabited by people of different cultures, languages, customs, lifestyles, believers in different religions. Feelings such as respect for the person and respect for others, respect for the elderly and others, regardless of nationality and religion, have become the highest spiritual qualities of our people. It is these factors that form the spiritual basis of not only enlightenment, but also religious tolerance of our people. "Religions such as Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Judaism and Christianity have existed in our country since ancient times," he said. Our country is also the homeland of Zoroastrianism, one of the most ancient and widespread religions. It was formed and developed in ancient Khorezm. "

The fact that mosques and churches have been operating freely in the cities of our country since ancient times, that there have been no conflicts on religious grounds even in the most difficult moments of our history, testifies to the great experience of our people in interreligious tolerance. The Qur'an makes it clear that one's beliefs cannot be compromised, and that believing in a religion is a personal matter: "There is no compulsion in religion, for the right path is the wrong path." Another example is in one of the hadiths: One day, when the coffin of a representative of another religion was being carried, the Messenger of Allah (saw) immediately stood up and paid his respects. Surprised, the Companions said, "O Messenger of Allah, is he not a believer?" The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, 'He is also a human being.' All of this is the respect, love, and tolerance that Muhammad (saas) has for man.

Another example from history. Sahibkiran Amir Temur says in his Tuzuklari: "I helped in any way to the development of the religion of Allah and the Sharia of Muhammad." This attitude allowed him to take care of other religious denominations in his country. King Charles VI of France wrote to Amir Temur in particular: "We thank you, Your Excellency, for the respect, care and gifts you have shown to many Christians. We are also ready to treat your people in a more appropriate or more appropriate way, if possible. "



One of the members of the Jewish community, R. Benemen, noted that the first synagogue in Bukhara was built in the VIII century. had the same rights as If we look at historical sources, in the past in Uzbekistan there has never been a conflict on the basis of religious relations, there have been no cases of segregation of people on the basis of ethnicity and religion.

Today, Uzbekistan is setting an example to the world in terms of religious tolerance and interreligious dialogue. One of the main ideas of the ideology of national independence is tolerance.

Tolerance is the triumph of human rights, terrorism is the triumph of democracy and the triumph of law. Tolerance is a concept that refers to the renunciation of bigotry, the absoluteness of truth, and affirms the rules enshrined in international human rights law.

Religious tolerance is important from the point of view of freedom of conscience, which means that the other person's religious beliefs are treated with respect to another religion and its representatives, despite the differences in beliefs of different religions and denominations, they live side by side and in peace. Religious tolerance and full social equality are evident in views and attitudes that condemn violence against human freedom. It appears.

The features of the state of Uzbekistan secularism, religious tolerance, equal treatment of all religions, cooperation with religion in the development of society are based on this principle. Because in a constitutional, secular, enlightened state, the law of freedom of conscience follows the principle of equal participation of all citizens in the expression of political aspirations, regardless of religious beliefs and worldviews.

All conditions have been created for citizens to carry out their actions. During independence, more than 70,000 people performed the Hajj. The fact that Orthodox and Protestant seminaries have been operating since 1998 proves our point. Every year, hundreds of representatives of other religious communities visit holy shrines in Israel and Russia.

In short, the centuries-old solidarity and religious tolerance among the peoples of our country have acquired a special meaning during the years of independence. This is evidenced by the same treatment of every citizen of our country, regardless of race, religion and language, in our multi-ethnic and multi-confessional country.

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