



Two- Way Relationships in Development on The Role of The German Diaspora in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive scientific description of the role of the German diaspora in Uzbekistan in bilateral relations and the importance of cooperation in today's globalization environment.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Germany, cooperation.

Introduction: Each nation has its own language, spirituality, customs, traditions and value system. Today, there are about 3,000 nations on Earth, and about 200 of them have their own statehood. The remaining nations, having become part of these states, continue their customs and traditions that have been formed over the centuries. At the same time, in multi-ethnic Uzbekistan, representatives of different nationalities have the opportunity to demonstrate their national culture, art, traditions, values, religious attitudes and beliefs, while feeling this country as their homeland. As the First President emphasized, "In the land of the Thousand Islands, Central Asia has become a peaceful center where diverse religions, cultures, and lifestyles coexist, and ethnic tolerance and tolerance have become natural norms necessary for survival and development in the storms of life" [1:128].

Indeed, the government of our republic, while developing its development plans in the early days of independence, paid attention to the promotion of the interests of the multinational people and their strengthening with legal foundations as one of the urgent issues for the future. The more than 150 national and cultural centers and dozens of religious confessionals operating in Uzbekistan are a clear proof of our idea.

Understanding national identity is a condition for tolerance, which shapes a person's attitude towards

other nations, not only to the heritage and cultural heritage of their own nation, but also to the spiritual heritage of other peoples. Our main dictionary - The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Articles 4, 8, 18, 20, 31, 56, 75, 115) and a number of other laws of our country emphasize the issue of creating equal conditions and opportunities for the spiritual and cultural development of the population of different nationalities [2].

In Uzbekistan, representatives of various nationalities have the opportunity to develop the content and essence of their own national consciousness, along with the national culture. All this determines the place of tolerance, which is manifested in the diversity of national interests and their harmony in content. Any tolerance serves as the basis for the peaceful development of the state of Uzbekistan.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, rightly emphasized the following in his speech at a meeting dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the International Center of the Republic: "In the years of independence, a new stage in the development of interethnic relations has begun in our country. "Developing a culture of tolerance and humanity, strengthening unity and harmony between nations and citizens, and educating the next generation on this basis, in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland, have been identified as one of the most important priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan. All of this has found its full expression in life. "

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Country" [3] became a program document aimed at consolidating the socio-economic reforms implemented in our country over the past century. The fifth pillar of the Strategy of Actions, "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, conducting a thoughtful and practical foreign policy," addresses the issue of strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our state, creating an environment of security, stability and good neighborliness in the region of Uzbekistan, and strengthening the international prestige of our country [4].

According to information, before that, representatives of about 70 nationalities lived in the territory of our current republic. In 1926, 90 nationalities and ethnic groups lived in our republic, but in 1959 their number reached 113, in 1979 - 123, and in 1989 - 130. Currently, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in our country.

Uzbekistan has gained its own experience in developing interethnic relations. This includes not only understanding national identity, fostering a sense of national pride and honor, but also preserving and promoting the language, culture, and customs of nations, and striving to achieve the general unity of all nations in the country.

National cultural centers are public organizations serving to meet the national cultural needs of representatives of one or another nationality living in Uzbekistan. National cultural centers operate in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the current laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on public organizations, as well as their own charter.

The first national and cultural centers were established in the republican regions by Koreans, Kazakhs, Jews, and Armenians in 1989. The rapid development and consolidation of these centers began after Uzbekistan gained independence. With the independence of Uzbekistan, ample opportunities and necessary conditions were created for their effective activity. As a result, the number of national and cultural centers is increasing every year. If in 1992 there were 10 national and cultural centers operating in our Republic, in 1995 their number reached 72, and by 2003 it reached 135. They include republican, regional, city, and district cultural centers [5].

In 1995, in Tashkent, by agreement reached between the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov and the Federal President of Germany R. Herzog, the Uzbek-German Intergovernmental Commission on the Issues of Germans Living in Uzbekistan was established. The task of the Intergovernmental Commission was to study and improve the social situation of Germans living in Uzbekistan, and to assist in preserving and supporting their identity in matters of education, culture, language and religious beliefs.

Indeed, the first German communities in Uzbekistan began to form in the 17th-18th centuries. At that time, engineers, builders, railway workers, doctors, teachers, scientists, farmers and other highly educated Germans began to immigrate to this country from Germany. By the end of the 19th-20th centuries, famous historians and orientalists - V. Bartold, A. Schmidt, A. Kuhn, E. Betger, breeder R. Schroeder, doctors K. Reingard and H. Tsenner, pianist R. Kerer, artist G. Brim and other well-known Germans worked here.

The great contribution of Germans living in Uzbekistan to the development of bilateral relations deserves special recognition. Today, more than 8,000 Germans living in Uzbekistan maintain close ties with Germany,

preserving and developing their national traditions and culture [6:157].

Representatives of the German nationality mainly live in Tashkent city, Tashkent, Bukhara, Fergana, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions. To develop interethnic harmony, solidarity, friendship and tolerance in our country, to preserve the unique spiritual heritage, culture, traditions, customs, language and history of the German people, In order to develop and pass on to the growing future generation, the German Cultural Center of Uzbekistan was registered on July 16, 1992 by the Ministry of Justice with No. 42 ("Wiedergeburt" - Uzbek meaning "Revival"). This cultural center has its branches in Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana and Tashkent regions, and was re-registered on June 18, 2013 with No. 178p.

Since February 25, 2017, the Cultural Center for Germans in Uzbekistan "Wiedergeburt" has been headed by Ye. Mironova, and the deputy heads are S. Zaitseva and I. Shchur. More than 70 people in Tashkent and more than 130 in the regions participate in the daily life of the center [5]. The center coordinates the activities of its regional structures in Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana regions. During its daily activities, various clubs, circles and creative teams are organized.

The center, in collaboration with the GIZ society, has been implementing social projects, including the establishment of the "Sen y orklub" youth club in 2019, which organized a number of events aimed at providing assistance and care to sick and low-income families of German nationality. The center's youth actively participate in national holidays such as (Ostern) spring festival, (Erntedankfest) harvest festival, (Weihnachten) Christmas, and annually in August they celebrate "Remembrance Day" as the day of the deportation of Germans to the Central Asian region [5].

It is worth noting that regular meetings of the intergovernmental commission on the issues of Germans living in Uzbekistan have been held, in particular, in 2011, 2013 and 2015 the meeting was held in Germany. In 2012, during his visit to Uzbekistan, German Deputy Minister of the Interior K. Bergner visited Tashkent, Bukhara, Fergana and Samarkand and got acquainted with the national cultural centers there. In 2014, a German delegation led by the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany for National Minorities, Member of the German Bundestag, H. Koshik, visited Uzbekistan. During the visit, they got acquainted with the activities of the Republican International Cultural Center and the "Wiedergeburt" Cultural Center for Germans in

Uzbekistan.

Within the framework of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission, the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany for National Minorities, Member of the German Bundestag B. Fabrizio visited Uzbekistan in 2019. Members of the delegation led by B. Fabrizio got acquainted with the activities of German cultural centers in the Bukhara and Samarkand regions and exchanged views.

During 2019-2021, the Center held more than 100 various events, in particular, in September 2021, the 30th anniversary of the Cultural Center of Germans in Uzbekistan "Wiedergeburt" was held. The event was attended by members of a delegation led by the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Member of the German Bundestag B. Fabrizio. A conference, a photo exhibition, a tour of Tashkent, and an official reception were held as part of the anniversary.

A number of representatives of the German diaspora have been awarded the highest awards of our Motherland for their selfless services to various spheres of our country. In particular, V. Günter (1993) was awarded the Certificate of Honor of the President of Uzbekistan, T. Ekel (1994), O. Meyer (2001), N. Eichwald (2007), M. Reck (2009), M. Geytsin (2012) were awarded the Order of "Friendship", I. Shchur (2004) was awarded the Order of "Labor Glory", N. Kaiser (2017) was awarded the Medal of "Glory", R. Schroeder (2005) was awarded the Order of "For Great Services", and E. Mironova (2021) was awarded the Order of "Friendship" [5]. The activities of the German Cultural Center are widely covered in the newspapers "Narodnoe slovo", "Pravda Vostoka", "Vecherny Tashkent", "Novosti Uzbekistana", "Uzbekistan Today", as well as the magazines "Harmony", "Yagona oilada".

The Uzbekistan-Germany and Germany-Uzbekistan friendship societies operate in Uzbekistan. They have been making a significant contribution to the further development of cultural and educational dialogue between the two countries and the formation of a positive image of Uzbekistan in Germany.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, national cultural centers and friendship societies are constantly looking for new partners in the fields of science and education, culture and art. Most importantly, citizens of German nationality in Uzbekistan are considered an integral part of Uzbek society, as well as a link in the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

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