



Tolerance Factor in The Development of Diasporas in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article analyzes the rational policies and measures implemented by the government to ensure tolerance, which is one of the important factors of stability and development in multinational Uzbekistan. After all, this issue is of great importance for Uzbekistan, where representatives of more than 130 nationalities and peoples live. Reflection is underway on the conditions created so that all nationalities and peoples living in Uzbekistan live in peace and harmony, like children of one family.

Keywords: Tolerance, diaspora, interethnic solidarity, interethnic harmony, national and cultural centers, national policy.

Introduction: For all societies, the ideas of tolerance are one of the most important factors in ensuring stability and development. For multinational Uzbekistan, this factor is of paramount importance. As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev: "Today, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in our country in harmony and harmony, like children of one family. In this regard, the traditions of tolerance inherent in our people since time immemorial undoubtedly play an important role" [1]. It is worth noting that representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country, considering the national idea, which is an expression of a common goal and aspiration, as a support and assistance, actively participate in the positive changes taking place in the economic, political, and spiritual spheres in mutual agreement, making their worthy contribution. As noted by President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted that "interethnic and interreligious tensions are currently increasing in various regions of the world... in such a difficult situation, it is becoming increasingly important for us to further strengthen friendship and solidarity between

people of different nationalities and religions in our country”[2]. Understanding that failure to resolve problems in this area could lead to serious consequences, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov noted: “This issue, which requires a subtle and sensitive approach, is very relevant for the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is one of the multinational states”[3].

2. Research methods:

The article was prepared using generally recognized scientific methods – historiography, comparative historical and logical analysis, principles of systematicity and objectivity. At the same time, due to the demographic nature of this study, a quantitative method was used to analyze statistical data. Although no census has been conducted in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, demographic data are regularly published by the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH RESULTS

As is known, the national composition of the population of the republic has been steadily growing since the beginning of the 20th century, and after Uzbekistan gained independence, a completely new socio-economic situation in the development of interethnic relations emerged. To ensure stability in the conditions of transition to market relations in a multinational republic, it was necessary to implement a well-thought-out national policy that would not infringe on the rights and freedoms of small nationalities and ethnic groups. In such a situation, the responsibility for maintaining interethnic harmony fell on the shoulders of the Uzbeks, who are the titular nation of the republic. To ensure interethnic harmony, the words of our First President I.A.Karimov have acquired great significance: “...one nation should not realize its needs and interests at the expense of similar aspirations of another nation or representatives of other peoples. Any conditions that could lead to the emergence of situations where representatives of some nations and ethnic groups treat others with arrogance and disdain”[4] have acquired great significance. The fact that interethnic harmony and tolerance have been preserved in our country over the years of independence is explained by the existence of good relations with other nations, historically developed qualities of friendship and openness among the Uzbek people. “This purely human feeling, – said I.A.Karimov, is so developed among the Uzbeks that national and spiritual openness has become an integral part of their common culture and spirituality”[5]. This situation, in turn, serves as a rare example of interethnic tolerance. The Republic of Uzbekistan is

one of the countries that took an active part in the development of the draft “Universal Declaration of Principles of Tolerance”, adopted by the international organization UNESCO on November 16, 1995. In Article 1 of this declaration, the concept of tolerance is defined as “respect, acceptance and correct understanding of the diverse manifestations of human individuality and the rich diversity of cultures in the world”[6]. It should be noted that in order to maintain interethnic harmony between the various nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country, a legislative framework has been created in our country that ensures equal rights for our citizens.

Taking into account the multinationality of the population of Uzbekistan, the Constitution includes a provision that “all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, beliefs, social origin and social status”[7].

During the years of independence, the increased desire of peoples to restore their national and spiritual values led to the need to open national and cultural centers. In the early 1990s, there were 12 centers in the republic, and in recent years their number has increased. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted: “138 national and cultural centers play a major role in the development of ethnic self-awareness and further harmonization of interethnic relations in our country”[8]. The increase in the number of centers, in turn, required the coordination of their activities. For this purpose, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 13, 1992, the Republican International Cultural Center was established, and in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017, the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries was established on the basis of this center.

Obviously, interethnic harmony is one of the important factors influencing the effectiveness of socio-political, economic and cultural reforms implemented in a multinational republic. Therefore, the government of the republic carries out its activities based on the principles of social justice and legality.

Ensuring socio-political stability and interethnic harmony in Uzbekistan is also achieved through religious tolerance and healthy relations between various religious denominations. From the first days of Uzbekistan’s independence, much attention was paid to religion. The years of independence have become a time of revival of religious values, a time of a kind of return

to a balanced, unfussy religious spirituality.

In a multinational country, the attitude towards religion has its own specifics. In particular, the religious factor plays an important role in maintaining and developing stable interethnic relations. It is known that in Uzbekistan, along with Muslims, there are representatives of a number of religions and sects, including Orthodox Christians, Baptists, Jews, Adventists, Catholics, Lutherans, Bahais, Krishnaites, Buddhists, Pentecostals, Jehovah's Witnesses, New Apostles, and Presbyterian Christians. Each of them has its own ideology, rules, way of life and worldview of a specific religious community, requests and needs. Based on such diversity, the following article was included in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Everyone is guaranteed freedom of conscience. Everyone has the right to profess any religion they wish or not to profess any" [9]. After all, maintaining interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in Uzbekistan is undoubtedly an important factor in the socio-political stability of the republic. In general, tolerance towards different national groups is not only a requirement of socio-economic reality, but also a high humanitarian task.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it should be noted that the fact that our republic is one of the countries where different cultures flourish gives rise to a sense of pride in every citizen of Uzbekistan. It would not be an exaggeration to say that multinationality and multiculturalism are our national wealth. This is deeply felt by each of our compatriots of different nationalities, who consider Uzbekistan their homeland and selflessly work for its development. Thanks to the implementation by the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the state policy aimed at ensuring peace and harmony between representatives of different nationalities and strengthening the feeling of a single multinational family in the minds of our compatriots, interethnic harmony and consent are increasingly strengthening in our country.

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