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Dialectics of International Relations and Religious Tolerance in the Formation of Civil Society

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses some issues of integrating religious tolerance and interethnic consent to the minds and the hearts of our people, one of the priorities defined in the "Strategy of Action" in the process of formation and development of civil society restored in Uzbekistan, as well as suggestions and recommendations for its implementation.

Keywords:

Civil Society, Society, Nation, Religious Tolerance.

Introduction

With the declaration of independence, Uzbekistan set itself the strategic goal of building a democratic society based on a market economy and the formation of a civil society. This means that any country that recognizes itself as a "democratic state" must first of all find a direct reflection of the tendencies inherent in civil society. In other words, any state that requires the full expression of its citizens and their free participation in government and control is not recognized as a democratic state. In almost all of his works, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, gave a detailed explanation of the theoretical foundations for building a civil society in our country. It is hard to imagine that civil society will be opposed to the state and at the same time be visible without it.

Main Part

The fact that the population of the country is made up of representatives of more than 130 nationalities and nationalities requires special attention to the issue of religious tolerance and interethnic harmony. This problem has not lost its relevance on an international scale. For example, in 1995, the Congress of 185 States in Paris adopted the International Declaration of Tolerance, and the United Nations declared 1995 the Year of Tolerance.

"Religious tolerance means that people of different faiths work together in harmony on the path of noble ideas and intentions and serve the development of human society." However, today this concept is used not only among believers, but among all members of society as a noble and comprehensive concept based on mutual understanding and cooperation. It is no secret that the term "religious tolerance" is used in our country as a

synonym for "international tolerance". Currently, 16 religious organizations operate in the republic, including "... more than two thousand religious organizations, including the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, the Muslim Board of Karakalpakstan, the Muslim Court of Karakalpakstan, 2003, the Tashkent Islamic University, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Tashkent and Central Asian Diocese, Orthodox Seminary, Roman Catholic Church, Union of Evangelical Baptist Churches, Full Gospel Christian Center, Christian Seminary, Uzbek Bible Society, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 162 Christian Church, 1 Krishna Society, 8 Jewish and 8 Bahrin Societies, one Buddhist temple are registered by the state. Of course, in our country all conditions have been created for them to conduct their religious rites and events.

It is known that in the development of any state or society, one of the most important criteria is the high respect for happiness, peace and harmony of its people and citizens, which form the basis of its domestic and foreign policy. In other words, a society has clear goals, the most important of which is to ensure the stability of the lives of its citizens, strengthen their security and maintain political harmony between citizens of different nationalities and religions living in a particular society. Because the survival of any society depends on the people, that is, the state is one with its citizens.

If we look at the short history of the revival of the social and spiritual life of Uzbekistan, we will see that many reforms have been carried out in this area. In recent years, a qualitatively new approach to the implementation of such a subtle and extremely important policy as ensuring interethnic harmony and solidarity has been outlined. In particular, the fifth priority of the "Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 for 2017-2021 and the implementation of a foreign policy course in a practical spirit." As part of this sustainable direction, on the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated May 19, 2017 "On measures to further improve interethnic relations and friendly relations

with foreign countries", the Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From the point of view of its activities, the committee faces a wide range of tasks, all of which are united according to the principle "Uzbekistan is our common home". In other words, the creation of national and cultural centers in state bodies, the protection of the interests of friendly societies, the creation of research centers that study the traditions and values of many nations and peoples living in our country, as well as friendly relations with foreign countries, including many unique tasks.

According to the decree, there are currently 138 national cultural centers in the country. The goal of all upcoming work is to instill in our citizens a sense of patriotism and friendship, based on the principle "Uzbekistan is our common home, we are children of one family." If you carefully read the decree and follow it, you can achieve great results, but it should be borne in mind that there are still many obstacles and problems.

Continuing our example on the example of the city of Fergana. Fergana region is also one of the most multinational settlements in the country. Tajiks live in the Rishtan, Kuvasoy and Sukh regions of the region, Kyrgyz and Karakalpaks live in the Yazyavan region, a large Slavic population lives in the city of Fergana. It should also be noted that Fergana is an industrial city where large factories and production associations of the republic are located, including Azot OJSC, Fergana oil refinery, Fergana Auto Mirror, Kuvasoykvarts, Kuvasoycement Cement, Fergana Mechanical Plant, Fergana Mechanical Plant Veterans, the nation is busy with its labor activity. Based on information obtained from interviews with many people in the process of writing the article, it is not possible to make progress in the implementation of many presidential decrees on this issue (for example, in 2017).

Why? What is the problem? In our opinion, the biggest drawback is the lack of enthusiasm among representatives of this area, the weakness of creative thinking, the inability

to understand the essence of the problem, the impartiality and, in some places, the responsibility of an employee who has no connection with the field.

Nursing home "Sakhovat" in Fergana. Many lonely Fathers-Mothers live here, multinational old people who have lost their breadwinner for various reasons. There are enlightened people who know the traditions and values of their people to the smallest elements, the values of their people, knowledge of their traditions, as well as living witnesses of national and religious trends committed in the country. As a result, they are not only family, father, husband, wife, brother, sister and so on. It can be used not only in relations between the two countries, but also in matters of religious and national values.

A number of prestigious state universities (FerPI, FerSU) are also limited to statistics on students of different nationalities (although FerSU has strong ethnographers, historians, spiritualists and social workers...).

The Korean Cultural Center "Longevity" is located in one of the three-room apartments on the first floor of one of the apartment buildings in the Kirgulevsky district of the city of Ferghana. "Mostly during the hot season, about 25 Korean luminaries gather in our small courtyard, prepare national dishes, talk and remember," said the Korean. "We want to involve our youth and at least teach them our rituals. We are cramped and there are no conditions."

- JSC "Azot" and Fergana oil refinery - from the most prestigious factories of the city of Fergana, which employ from 8,000 to 15,000 people, posters are put up, but this is not enough.

We considered it necessary to make the following recommendations to eliminate shortcomings and problems:

- The formation of a sense of interethnic harmony among young people must begin from childhood, MTM and school, you can capture the heart of a child through music, songs and dances that glorify the friendship of peoples. In Soviet times, there was a memory of a poem

that began with the words "Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Russian - a close friend, a close friend."

- Vice-rectors for spiritual affairs and vice-rectors for youth affairs need to develop and implement a separate action plan (unfortunately, they are only enough to collect statistics). For example, about 10,000 students of different nationalities study at the Ferghana Polytechnic Institute alone. It doesn't seem to apply to them in educational hours, but what does any airy statements starting with "Thank God, our Uzbek child" have to do with them? compatriot", etc., we would dive deeper into the ideas of tolerance and interethnic harmony.

We are proud to read on the Internet that our compatriots studying at a prestigious university in Japan or the USA demonstrate our Uzbek traditions there.

- About customs, holidays and traditions Once a year, at national holidays, student evenings, events, Form a sense of respect for others peoples is possible by performing songs, dances and songs of other nationalities.

- It is necessary to increase the number of hours of classes in the social sciences, explaining the essence of universal values, such as interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, humanism and patriotism. This is because today it is very important to create conditions for students to become not only specialists, but also leaders of society, leaders capable of deeply analyzing state reforms.

- Regularly hold weekdays (not only on the occasion of Navruz), which show the culture of different nationalities and ethnic groups at the level of all manufacturing enterprises, factories and even MFIs. This strengthens the confidence of people of other nationalities in this country, in their President.

- Establishment of state funding for all national cultural centers. This will create more jobs.

- Pay attention to the placement of photographs and images that glorify the friendship of peoples in advertising banners, such as the "Descriptive Mirror", which we often see in the media, on television and on the streets;

- Creation of research centers for the study of interethnic relations, their monitoring,

publication of articles based on scientific research, popular science, journalistic magazines, journalistic magazines reflecting the process of interethnic relations;

- The establishment of sociological research centers, we believe, will allow us to anticipate any problem through accurate, developed analysis of sociological research.

- It is necessary to completely eradicate such vices as localism, tribalism and nationalism in all state bodies and khokimiyats. For example, if you listen to the numerous ethnic Uzbeks in the center of Rishtan, you can see that most of them have a different attitude towards the Tajik population. There is a nationalist mentality, a secret distrust between the two peoples, Uzbeks and Tajiks, which, if not handled carefully, can soon lead to serious problems.

Conclusion

The pain of the people, the inability to find or listen to the heart of their servant often gives rise to a feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust in the authorities among workers and employees, the worst of which is dissatisfaction not only with the state, but also with their own leadership. points to the beginning Since our main goal is to build a democratic , a free and civil society in our country, we must ensure the participation in this goal of all other nationalities living in our country, and prove in practice that we guarantee their rights and freedoms.

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