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SOCIAL AND MORAL REALIAS OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE BASIS OF INTERETHNIC TOLERANCE

Abstract: The hereby article aims at revealing the concept of tolerance and the constructive social activity of the Uzbek people, a factor which has been closely associated with the social and moral perfection and effectively contributing to the further development of many moral values, such as goodness, striving for freedom, justice, duty, conscience, happiness, love for people.

Key words: Ethnic group, social justice, commonwealth, solidarity, cultural and spiritual life, equality, religion, cultural cooperation, ensuring stability.

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Introduction

After attaining independence of our Republic, all conditions for the provision of equality, cooperation and mutual respect have been created among the representatives of various ethnic groups. All these concepts and values have been materialized thanks to the tolerance intrinsic to our nation and tracing back to the very ancient times. In one of his speeches, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev gave an emphasis to the following: “Peaceful life in Uzbekistan in the environment of mutual understanding and agreement of the representatives of more than 130 nations and ethnic groups is one of our most important achievements during the years of independence. Strengthening interethnic harmony and friendship, to which 138

national cultural centers operating in the country make a great contribution, will continue to be one of the priority directions of our state policy. Reinforcing the atmosphere of tolerance between different confessions, ensuring the equality of citizens regardless of their religion has also become one of our main concerns¹”. Presently, we can observe intensive development in the socio-economic life of our country; the world outlook and the way of life of our population are constantly changing from day to day, as well as its culture. Consequently, we are liberalizing the issues of resurging universal human values, self-conscience, information awareness of the ongoing political processes and the formation of our “ego” or “I”.

¹Sh.M. Mirziyoyev *Consistent continuation of democratic reforms, ensuring peace and tranquility in the country, creating decent living conditions for our people are a guarantee of sustainable development*: Report of the candidate for President of the Republic

of Uzbekistan at the VIII Congress of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan // Narodnoe Slovo, 2016. November 2.

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Speaking at the meeting dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Republican International Cultural Center, the President noted that “the representatives of different ethnic groups, cultures and religions have lived in peace and harmony on our ancient and blessed land for many centuries. Hospitality, kindness, generosity of soul and genuine tolerance have always been inherent in our people and become the basis of their mentality. One of the most important priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan was the development of a culture of tolerance and humanism, the strengthening of interethnic and civil mutual understanding and harmony, the upbringing of the younger generation of our country on the basis of these values, as well as in the spirit of love and devotion to the mother country²”. Therefore, from the first days of independence, the first steps were taken by the government to ensure intercultural integration and interethnic harmony of the multinational people of Uzbekistan. On this occasion, such universal human values as solidarity and unity between the representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups, intercultural cooperation, hospitality, interethnic harmony manifested in various kinds of events organized in the “People’s Friendship Palace”, the main concert hall of Uzbekistan, as well as the organization of traditional international music festival “Sharq taronalari” (Melodies of the Orient), the construction of various projects serving for the further formation of interethnic harmony and cooperation, like the “Humo” arena. This, in turn, is the main factor in the development of domestic tourism in Uzbekistan, the establishment of friendly ties between the representatives of different nations and the strengthening of diplomatic cooperation. And all this is affirmed by the fact that our country has developed a strategy of sustainable unity for the representatives of different nations living in Uzbekistan, which serves as a symbol of harmony, and the project supported by many brotherly countries.

The history of our country gives the evidence that the people of Uzbekistan have had a well-intentioned attitude towards the followers of various faiths. At the moment, in our country, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and 16 confessions are carrying out their activities in close cooperation³.

At present, regardless of racial, social and national identity, each person is considered a citizen of Uzbekistan with the granted equal rights and active participation in all spheres of society. Doubtlessly,

such a quality condition took a lot of effort from the government. Simultaneously with the close examination of these problems, which are the urgent tasks of society in this field, a number of measures have been carried out in our country to provide material and moral support to the vulnerable layers of our society that is families in need, disabled people as well as lonely elderly citizens. On this basis, the government is widely implementing the state policy in the field of social protection of disabled people and vulnerable layers of the population. The priority areas of this policy are to provide assistance to such people, guaranteeing protection of honor and dignity resulting in the assurance of opportunities for taking various actions for the vulnerable layers of society. The development of cooperation between state bodies and citizens' self-government organizations plays a primary role in the process of supporting and protecting this group of citizens. Particularly, the institutes of makhalla (small communal units) established with the aim of uniting the representatives of different nations for resolving social and economic problems, organizing different cultural events, provide assistance in the improvement of the material and living conditions of the elderly, lonely and disabled people in need, and families without breadwinners. As a result of providing both material and spiritual support to people in need, in the field of people’s social support the traditions of our people, associated with the principles of humanism and altruism are acquiring more and more value. The spiritual and universal human values such as upholding the interests of people, humanism, nobility, generosity and goodness are being revived and the younger generation is being brought up in the spirit of love for the motherland. With the help of monetary payments people are being provided with material and moral support, medicine and medical services as well as technical and other means. All of the processes mentioned above, undoubtedly, have a positive effect on the social development of the society. Such development of the country is carried out on the basis of national ideology. This was specially noted by our compatriot, Mukhammad al-Bukhari: “Since the declaration of independence, Uzbekistan has been vigorously working on the formation of democratic principles, development and further strength of respect for the rights of the nation and nationalities, their customs and traditions, national languages of any people living in the Uzbek land⁴”.

² Speech by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at a meeting dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Republican International Cultural Center. / Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. p 488.

³ Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. *Building a free and prosperous, democratic state of Uzbekistan together with our brave and noble people* // Speech by Sh. Mirziyoyev at the joint session of the Oliy Majlis of

the Republic of Uzbekistan dedicated to the inauguration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Newspaper “Adolat”. December 16, 2016. № 53 (1117). p 2

⁴ See: *We are grateful to you, Uzbekistan!* // Uzbekistan is a country of tolerance. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2007. p 275

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Interethnic policy is considered an important factor in regulating stability and peace in Uzbekistan. Throughout Central Asia, one can see how the domestic and foreign policy of our state, inherently integrating the socio-political and spiritual-moral formation of all population strata, effectively contributes to the implementation of the factor of tolerance in this process, both in its socio-political and spiritual and moral essence. Evidently, there is still a lot to be done in the republic to further increase the political activity and political culture of the Uzbek people: however, all the processes mentioned above are enough to once again be convinced of the consistent democratic direction of social and spiritual processes in Uzbekistan, the democratic essence of the electoral processes that meet modern international standards. We can draw the following conclusions from the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "Our main objective is to train a new generation of cadres, educated in the spirit of national and universal values, able to think continentally and the real patriots of their motherland⁵". "A powerful factor of the development of Uzbekistan is a strong interethnic agreement and friendship and the confidence of our multinational people in the bright future⁶".

It is worth mentioning that the Presidential decree was an important step in the development of a culture of interethnic, interconfessional harmony and humanism, strengthening the legal and civil society, as well as friendly, equal and mutually beneficial relations with foreign countries. The establishment of the new Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁷ means that these issues have been raised to the rank of state policy. All this testifies that the issues of preserving interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, expanding cultural and educational ties with foreign countries are being brought to a fundamentally new level. "Generosity is a quality inherent in the Uzbek people. For instance, the Uzbek people, having cordially welcomed more than one and a half million people evacuated during World War II, showed the best example of humanism, hospitality, respect and care for people regardless of their social origin" stressed Vlodymyr Boyko, Chairman of the Republican Ukrainian National Cultural Center. The large-scale activities of the center are aimed at the further formation of friendly relations between representatives of different nations, strengthening the

international education of the individuals on the basis of different nationalities⁸.

The law on non-government and non-commercial organizations functions as a vivid demonstration of civil society in our country. Such associations of the society help prolifically develop the culture of their nations and educate the youth of the country in the spirit of respect for the cultural values of all nationalities. These organizations serve the national diasporas and provide necessary assistance in a variety of subjects that they face day by day. Sunday schools carry out their activities in some national cultural centers, where both young people and adults go. Also they have a chance to be aware of the culture, history and traditions of their people, and learn their national language. Many National Cultural Centers have established close cooperation with secondary schools where representatives of different nationalities living in our country teach children in different languages. Presently, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, Kyrgyz schools are operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The teachers specially prepared for such schools gain their training and experience in HE.

In addition, newspapers and magazines are printed in twelve languages in our Republic, 502 of them are published in the Uzbek language, 164 editions are published in two or more languages, and 84 of them in three or four languages (Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak and Tajik). About forty varieties of newspapers and seven magazines are published in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and more than 80 percent of these publications are published in the Karakalpak language.

The international cultural center "Peoples' Friendship", founded on April 7 in 2008, Navoi, including Jewish, Russian, Tatar, Korean and Kazakh cultural national centers contributed its small share to the improvement of international relations and meeting the growing national and spiritual needs of the representatives of various nations and nationalities. The main goals and objectives of these cultural centers are the development and strengthening of interethnic relations, friendship between the peoples of Uzbekistan, mutual understanding, cooperation; mutual enrichment of national cultures; preservation of the culture and traditions of the nations as well as charitable assistance and volunteer work.

The Jewish Cultural Center has been registered since 2004. In recent years, the organization of the

⁵ Sh.M. Mirziyoyev *Together with our multinational, hardworking people, we will together build a free, democratic and prosperous state.* - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. p 103.

⁶ Sh.M. Mirziyoyev *Together with our multinational, hardworking people, we will together build a free, democratic and prosperous state.* - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. p 119.

⁷ Resolution of May 23, 2017 No. PP-2993 "On the organization of the activities of the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

⁸ See: N.N. Mukhamadiev. *On the path of strengthening international harmony // Uzbekistan – the country of tolerance.* Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2007. p168-173

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work of the Jewish Cultural Center has been built in the following areas:

- participation in the local and regional massive cultural events, forums, conferences, ceremonial meetings, seminars, discussions with the representatives of the Committee, informative and demonstrative exhibitions, TV disputes, thematic round tables;

- organization of the national Jewish holidays;
- joint work with other National Centers of Navoi city and region;
- volunteer work;
- work of the “Club of the Wise” for the elderly people.

All the work of the Jewish Center does not remain behind closed doors, but becomes the national property. For instance: a reading room was organized for the residents of the nearby makhallas on the basis of the library of the *Yudaiki Center*. However, while the arrangement of various thematic exhibitions, the days of expositions are usually appointed and announced for guests. The children of the nearby makhallas and those who are the members of other national centers are also involved in the work and activities of the Children’s Studio-Club. The age-mates from other centers take part in the different meetings of the “Club of the Wise” for the elderly people. This center takes an active part in all programs and actions organized for the improvement of interethnic relations in Navoi city and region.

The work and activity of the Russian Cultural Center is also organized in a similar way. It plays an important role in the formation and development of interethnic relations and friendship between peoples. A striking example of these activities can be the following events held in recent years: “Maslenitsa”, an Eastern Slavic religious and folk holiday held annually in February, is quite a popular event where all Russian national dishes are demonstrated; “Navruz - a holiday of pure thoughts” is a national holiday held annually in March has a reputation for establishing friendship between the nations. For more than two decades now, together with the Uzbek people, Navruz has been happily welcomed by the representatives of more than 130 nationalities living in our country. The representatives of different ethnic groups are getting accustomed to this holiday and more and more people are joining it year by year. Songs sang in different languages, traditional and modern dances, the diversity of national costumes and colorful clothes and smiling happy people create an atmosphere of friendship and harmony, warming with a lot of warmth and joy.

Another valuable event, a round table was held in Navoi for the youth in memory of the terrible war of 1941-1945 and we believe that we need this memory. The teachers of history, the representatives of the youth organization of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Complex (NMMC), librarians, the

administration of the cultural center “Farkhad”, young representatives of various sectors of the NMMC and activists of the various national cultural centers of Navoi city took active part in that big event. By the end of the event, all the participants agreed that the world is very fragile, and in order to preserve it, people must keep friendly relationships and must be more tolerant and wise. Furthermore, an evening of friendship was held in Navoi, dedicated to the 28th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In connection with the most valuable holiday - the 28th anniversary of the Independence of our country, in all regions a number of various activities such as friendly meetings, festivals of friendship, concerts, creative contests, photo and art exhibitions on the themes “Uzbekistan is our common home” and “In the united and friendly family” etc. were organized under the leadership of national cultural centers.

All events are sponsored by the other national cultural centers on such a scale. It is very important to note that national cultural centers celebrate all public holidays of the Republic of Uzbekistan in close cooperation: they come up with event scenarios together, prepare various concerts, encourage activists, plan further joint work, and most importantly, they gather at one common table, serving role models to young generation how to make friends and keep friendly relationships. Indeed, we have one common house - Uzbekistan. In 2019, at the “Peoples’ Friendship Palace”, there was held another festive event under the name “Uzbekistan - our common home”, and in which a number of representatives of different nationalities extended their sympathy to the marvelous celebration. A large-scale holiday was organized for numerous spectators such as the representatives of state and public organizations of Navoi, cultural workers and artists, scientists, students and youth. It also hosted for an interesting exhibition organized under the name “Prosperity of the motherland is the wholesome work of a multinational people” for the entrepreneurs of different nationalities and dedicated to the anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Ultimate experience was left by the gala concert with the participation of the best artistic groups of the centers, as well as artists of the cultural house “Farkhad”, the “Ivushka” choir, the “Veteran” choir, the Korean ensemble “Kotnabori” (bud) etc. The audience was impressed by the fiery vocal and choreographic compositions such as “Gulnazira”, the dance “Duslik” (friendship), “Bashkort yegetlyare biyue” (The Tatar fellows’ dance), “Quadrille” etc., which were performed by the youth collective of the Bashkir-Tatar creative association “Duslik”. It became a grandiose event representing the original Bashkir culture, friendship and unity of peoples, and kept in minds and hearts of the guests of the event for a long time.

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A special role in the preservation and development of the national culture belongs to the Association of Korean Cultural Centers of Uzbekistan established in 1991. Today the association includes about 30 regional, city and district Korean cultural centers. In particular, the Korean cultural center of Navoi city operates not only in narrow national boundaries, but also actively interacts with the government agencies. A huge amount of work is being done with the younger generation of the region as well.

In 2019, in close cooperation with the center “Peoples’ Friendship”, there was held a mutual dialogue of peoples and cultures under the title “The land where friendship and brotherhood rule”. It is historically known that the ancestors of the Uzbek people for centuries lived in friendship and brotherhood with the representatives of various peoples. “House of Friendship” has become a kind of meeting place for representatives of different nationalities. All national cultural centers serve to strengthen harmony between nations, preserve and develop the language, traditional values of representatives of national groups living in the city of Navoi.

Today it has become a tradition to hold all kinds of massive events in close cooperation with the various national cultural centers. A number of examples might be brought to provide valid evidence. For example: the festive event organized under the name “Strong family is the pillar of the state”, the exhibition called “Uzbekistan - a friendly multinational family”, as well as a scientific and practical conference organized on the theme “Interethnic friendship and religious harmony - a factor of progress”. Annually such big celebrations as Navruz, Independence Day, Constitution Day of Uzbekistan, New Year etc. are widely celebrated in Navoi city as in other regions of our country. Thanks to the participation of the representatives of cultural centers and people living in the region, the national culture is enriched with a variety of colors; interethnic friendship and harmony become a holiday for people. The holidays of friendship integrate with ethnic holidays such as the Russian Maslenitsa, the Korean Chuseok, the Tatar-Bashkir Sabantui and others.

Summing up, we can say with a pride that today in the city of Navoi, the representatives of different nations and ethnicity live in conditions of equality and mutual solidarity as in other regions of our country. They make a worthy contribution to the process of fundamental transformations in the city, region, and country, value Uzbekistan as a single homeland for all nations living in it and consider themselves on an equal position with all of them. They also feel high responsibility for the peace and prosperity of our

country, our common home, where we feel ourselves a united, single family living by common aspirations.

Uzbekistan promotes a fruitful dialogue that contributes to the provision of religious freedom and interfaith harmony. This is confirmed by the words of the head of our state, “The policy of Uzbekistan in the sphere of religion is based on the creation of equal conditions for representatives of all confessions”⁹. Therefore, all necessary conditions have been created in Uzbekistan for the purpose of learning the native language, national traditions, history and culture. And this policy determines the peaceful residence of representatives regardless of their nationality, religious background and ethnicity.

The main feature of the religious life of modern Uzbekistan is that our society does not allow the establishment of priority over one religion. All this is reflected in the fifth priority area of Uzbekistan’s Development Strategy for 2017-2021. To implement this priority area of the Action Strategy, more than fifty legislative acts and twenty-five practical decisions have already been adopted in the field of religion. In 2018, according to the decree of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, the new members of the Council for Confessions were approved. It is a public advisory body under the Committee on Religious Affairs, which has expanded from nine to seventeen members, represents practically all religious confessions registered in Uzbekistan. At present, 2256 religious organizations and 16 different confessions are operating in the territory of Uzbekistan. In particular, they include 2085 Muslim and 150 Christian organizations, 8 Jewish communities, 6 communities of Bahá’í, one “Jehovah’s Witnesses” organization, the society of Hare Krishna and one Buddhist temple, as well as the Interfaith Bible Society of Uzbekistan. In terms of numbers, Islam comprises 96.8%, Christianity - 2.4%, non-religious and atheists - 0.8%.

In the legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan there are no restrictions on the organization of activities of various religious communities, their number and duration of their operation. The development of such noble human qualities as solidarity, religious tolerance, unanimity, inherent in the mental character of the Uzbek people, has its own long background roots. Since Central Asia is one of the cradles of civilization, a number of artisans, scientists, goldsmiths and merchants from other lands flew down here, and most of them settled on these lands forever. As a result of the establishment of welcoming relations with the representatives of various nations and nationalities, the concept of interethnic harmony has become an active expression immersing into the social life of people. The concept of loyalty to our eastern values and traditions, steady continuation of democratic reforms and building a

⁹ <http://www.press-service.uz>.

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civilized, free and prosperous state has become the key of the development of our country. Currently, the government is realizing a number of measures to liberalize issues in the field of religious tolerance. The residence of the representatives of different nations and ethnicity in the country, without any doubt, leads to the existence of different religious views. Specifically, representatives of the public and responsible organizations, in accordance with the law, that is, the state controls and protects the rights and freedom of citizens of the country professing such world and national religions as Christianity, Buddhism, Bahya, Judaism and Krishnaism. All conditions have been created in the country so that citizens of other religions can freely and without oppression celebrate their religious holidays and traditions. For several years, in our country, on the initiative of the first President I.A. Karimov people of our country have been celebrating other religions' holidays along with our national celebrations such as Kurban Hayit and Ramadan, religious holidays including Fisikh, Christmas, Purim and Hanukkah. Such factors can also serve as a vivid example of the exaltation of such universal human values as tolerance, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in the stable policy of Uzbekistan. The special Council was organized in our country to assist and support the activities of various religious confessions operating in Uzbekistan, establish close cooperation with various religious organizations, the Spiritual Directorate of Uzbekistan and the Committee for Religious Affairs on the basis of the principles of religious tolerance, supporting the propaganda and agitation of issues of interreligious harmony and unity. Paying attention to religious activities, which is the main framework of education, culture, spirituality, moral behavior, exalting the ideas of religious tolerance, and following them plays an important role in ensuring the principles of peace and stability in the social life of people. All at once, it is necessary to remember how delicate and complex sphere of public life it is, connected with feelings, beliefs and faith, which strengthens universal human prominent features in the minds of people, especially the youth, through the preaching of moral and humanistic values. However, when using religious values, one should not go to extremes. The implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of our country is carried out taking into account the fact that the religious factor, first of all, "finds its representation in the way of life, the psychology of people and the formation of their spiritual and moral

values"¹⁰. "As it is known, freedom of conscience and belief, the rights of the representatives of different nationalities are reliably guaranteed in our country, religious tolerance is also being strengthened. We will continue to attach paramount importance to the issues of further strengthening friendship and solidarity in the republic, ensuring equal rights to all citizens, regardless of their nationality, religion and beliefs. We consider it absolutely unacceptable to spread extremist and radical ideas in Uzbekistan that sow discord between the representatives of different nationalities"¹¹.

As world experience shows, the process of the revival of Islamic values with excessive exaltation, absolutization, incorrect and unilateral approach can lead to a revitalization of religious extremism and fanaticism, the formation of a fundamentalist opposition, as was the case in a number of countries e.g., in Egypt under the governance of A. Sadat¹², modern Iran, Tajikistan and Chechnya. Today in many parts of the world, the contradictions between confessions are sharpening day by day. Majority of them are mainly related to the impairment of the rights of religious minorities. In these conditions, in Uzbekistan, the issues of protecting human rights and their freedom, security, interreligious and interfaith harmony have become the pivotal questions for our country.

Quite often, extremely reactionary extremist feelings are wrapped in a religious form, and people organize arsons, murders, robberies, demonstrations against disbelievers (jihad) and terrorist acts under the slogan of "devotion" to Islamic traditions. This is clearly manifested in the activities of the newly established parties such as "Hizbut-Tahriri Islomiyya", the excessive danger of which is evidenced by the events that took place on February 16, 1999 in Tashkent, and led to loss of lives of innocent people. The anti-humanistic orientation of all those actions in the country where high spiritual values are respected and humanistic traditions are being revived, evoked strong condemnation among big masses of the population. It is also true that these extremist and terrorist organizations and movements put their significant trust on young people, namely, on the formation of rigid intolerance and religious fanaticism among them¹³. Therefore, upbringing on the basis of tolerance should be seen as an urgent imperative, which, at the same time, is called upon for counteracting various threats that cause a feeling of fear and disposition in relation to others. Also it

¹⁰ I.A. Karimov. *Uzbekistan: national independence, economics, politics, ideology*. p 41

¹¹ *Speech at the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis / Sh.M. Mirziyoyev*. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2016. - p 56. Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. We will all together build a free, democratic

and prosperous state of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 2016. p 35.

¹² A. Sadat - Egyptian statesman and military leader; Egyptian President, Marshal

¹³ See: A. Khasanov. *Islam and youth in modern Uzbekistan // Religion and youth in modern Muslim societies / Ed. Z.I. Munavvarova and R.I. Krumm*. - Tashkent, 2-7. p 42-45.

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closely relates to the upbringing of the young generation with mental activity that is directly related to the moral values. To bring up a tolerant personality is a complex process carried out by the entire social reality. Reforming educational institutions, e.g., social institutions have great opportunities for the realization of this, as they personify the unity and inextricable connection of both educational and upbringing processes.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan the role of the ideas of consent is incomparable in the widespread propaganda of the issues of tolerance, interethnic harmony and indulgence among various ethnic groups, individuals and in social life and world community. Such fundamental theories contribute to the development of new integration processes in the social life of the country.

Uzbekistan is a country with friendly relations between nations and religions. And all this is due to the tolerance of the Uzbek people. The values of tolerance, formed at the level of individuals and social groups, are the basis for achieving the great future of our country, its further multilateral integration into the world community. All nations and ethnic groups acquire a common philosophy of behavior to develop their culture in unity with Uzbek and world culture.

To sum up, all this constitutes a system of modern realities and spiritual traditions of the peoples of Uzbekistan, who create a solid foundation for spiritual and moral education and formation of the individual personality in the spirit of tolerance built on the norms and values of liberality.

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Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	РИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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