

## INTERETHNIC AND INTERFAITH RELATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE.

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**Annotation.** This article focuses on the issue of national harmony and religious intolerance during the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and what changes are being made in these issues, as well as religious affairs provides information to representatives about the conveniences created, as well as the extent to which our tolerance policy is being evaluated in the world community.

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Today, there are more than 130 representatives of different nationalities in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbek people live in harmony with them. Many of these peoples came to our country during World War II. There were 4,500 Bulgarians and Greeks, 20,000 Ingush, 175,000 Chechens from the North Caucasus, 110,000 Mesxeti Turks from Georgia, and 151,604 Crimean Tatars from Crimea. The peoples who had emigrated were amazed by the Uzbek nation and warmly welcomed them. During the war, the Uzbek people once again revealed their hospitality and commitment. In those years, The City of Tashkent was renamed "The City of Bread" for its hospitality, endurance, and openness. A total of more than 1 million people were expedient to Uzbekistan, of whom 200,000 were young children. The great Uzbek people were zealous in pleasing the children and culturing them. Shoahmat Shomahmudov and his wife, Bahri Akramova, who adopted 15 children of different ethnic groups, demonstrated high humanitarianism and were an example to many. During the famine, there were thousands of poverty-stricken Uzbek children, such as Bahri Akramova and Shoahmat Shomahmudov. National and religious intolerance prevails in the world, where representatives of different cultures live in harmony with one another. Peoples with different religions, languages, cultures, history, with different origins of tolerance, have a land, a desire, and a goal in their homeland to live in cooperation on the road. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. About dedication to Miriam "In our ancient and generous lands, representatives of different nationalities and nations, cultures and religions have lived in peace for many centuries. Hospitality, goodness, generosity of the heart and literally tolerance have always been unique to our people and formed the basis of its mentality." During the decades that followed, all conditions were created in our country for other religious leaders to believe in their religion without hindrance. All religious organizations in Uzbekistan are given equality before the law and guaranteed by Cancitution.

Currently, the population of Uzbekistan reaches 35 million people. 94% of the population believe in Islam and 6% in other religions. There are 2,239 religious organizations operating in the country. Of these, 2065 are Islamic, 157 are Christian, 8 are Jews, and 6 are Bahoï communities. Bible society is also a subject of our country. National and cultural centers operate for representatives of various ethnic groups and ethnic groups. For example, in the province of Tashkent, the Russian National Cultural Center in The City of Angren, the Ukrainian National Cultural Center in Almaty, the Akkogon District Korean National Cultural Center, Yalong The city is like the Tatar National Cultural Center. Additionally, annual conventions are held in our country aimed at maintaining interethnic and interfaith harmony. Russian festivals "Maslennitsa", Tatars "Sabanto'y", Uighurs "Sayil", Chinese "Chunuze" New Year, Koreans "Soller" and the festivals of Ovol-tano are taking place. Each year, festivals are held throughout the country under the theme "We are the only family pharisees," "The fatherland is the only one, the homeland is the same," and "Our Common House of Uzbekistan." The principle of tolerance is one of the most pressing issues in the world community as well. In this regard, UNESCO adopted the "Declaration of principles of tolerance" in Paris in 1995. The United Nations, on the other hand, has

declared November 16 of each year "International Day of Tolerance." And in our country, on May 19, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve international relations and friendships with foreign countries" the decree was adopted. Education is conducted in seven languages to make it easier for other nations in the world. This happens in few countries around the world and serves to strengthen national harmony in the world.

Article 8 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "The people of Uzbekistan are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality." Today, for more than 130 nations and nations living in Uzbekistan, Constitution serves as a guarantee of strengthening interethnic harmony and ensuring stability and development.

Historically, it is well-known that during the years of the great slaughter that the Uzbek people had suffered from the beginning and the years of World War II, ethnic groups that faced many calamities took Uzbekistan to their homeland. Uzbekistan became their homeland for their descendants. Scientific sources indicate that people of all religions have long lived in peace in our country. This can also be seen in the example of the relationship between Islam, Christianity, Jewish religions, and other confessions in present-day Uzbekistan. Currently, in conjunction with Islam in Uzbekistan, witnesses of Provost, Baptist, Jews, Adventists, Catholics, Lutherans, Krishnait, Buddhists, Pyatidesyatnik, Legova Witnesses, New Apostles, Christian Presbyterians. There are many religions and sects. On May 30, 2017, the Committee on Religious Affairs before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Telecommunications Corporation of Uzbekistan, and the Muslim Council of Uzbekistan. At the press center, a press conference was held on the theme "National and Religious Tolerance— The Guarantee of Peace and Stability." Oriental scholars, scholars, national cultural centers, and confessional representatives of the republic participated in the event. (Matthew 24: 14; 28:19, 20) Today, there is an increase in ethnic and religious problems in the world to achieve their goals, to think against the idea, to the interests of information done on various publications, television stations, and internet pages the idea against it, the fight against ignorance, the fight against enlightenment" was of more importance than ever. Especially in a situation where troubling events are becoming increasingly acute in various parts of the world today, there are widespread ideas of maintaining peace and stability in our country, religious intolerance and cooperation. Cutting the foundation of any path leading to spreading, hostility and murkiness will be an important factor. At the same time, we need to have a deep understanding of how great the blessings of stability are. In a meeting with the heads of religious confessions in Samarkand on May 11, 2017, Zaid al-Hussein, chief human rights officer of the United Nations, said: "This is in the mid-20th days of interfaith and interethnic uncertainty, the existing interfaith and interethnic harmony in Uzbekistan deserves to be exemplified by different countries." with particular attention. All of this indicates that Uzbekistan is being strengthened as a reliable entity in international relations. In recent years, large-scale reforms in interethnic and interfaith relations in our country have contributed to the question of a new system of communication in this area.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. A. "The preservation of socio-political stability, peace and interethnic harmony between citizens in our multicultury society is the birth of independent Uzbekistan. It was the first, the most important achievement of its development and development." It is well-known that in the territory of Uzbekistan, there have long been different cultures, lifestyles, languages, traditions, and different religions who believed and lived in different nations, not alike. Manifesting tolerance represents respect for human rights and a good attitude toward other religious leaders. Tolerance means the creation of unity from different circuits. Tolerance is a land that is not alike, where religion, language, appearance, ethnicity vary, one mother's homeland is dear to her children to take a hand for it and to make a decision for the next day in unity.

Instead, it should be noted that fundamental changes have been made in our country on the issue of national harmony and religious intolerance. Respect for religion, laws and projects for the restoration of our minority ancestors, have been effective in this.

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