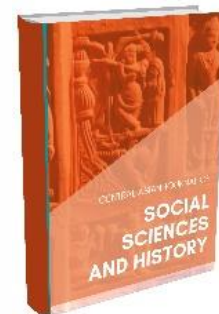




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## National Cultural Centers as a Factor for the Development of International Peace in Uzbekistan

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### Abstract:

This article describes the development of interethnic relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, attention to different ethnic groups, the activities of national cultural centers, the history of the establishment of national spiritual centers, their goals, internationalism, ethnicity and other issues.

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Considering that the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence in 1991, we can see that the issue of ensuring interethnic harmony in our country in 1980-1990 was very important. This period has gone down in history as a very complex and extremely dangerous period of our history. In these difficult times, to ensure interethnic harmony in our country, to preserve the unity of peoples of different nationalities, for the peace and harmony of citizens of different ethnic groups, it was necessary to organize an organization that would serve to unite different peoples in our country. - Cultural centers were the structure that solved these problems.

If we look at the history of national cultural centers, the first national-cultural centers in Uzbekistan were established in 1989. In 1989-1990, the first 9 national-cultural centers in Tashkent (Azerbaijani, Armenian, Bashkird, Kazakh, Korean, Nenets, Tajik, Tatar, Uyghur) and other regions, including Tajik in Samarkand and Bukhara, Uyghur in Andijan, Syrdarya, Korean national cultural centers have been established in Fergana and Nukus.

In 1991, the year of the declaration of independence of our country, the number of such national

cultural centers reached 35, 14 of which were in Tashkent. Work had begun to establish three more centers.

By 1992, the number of centers in our country to ensure the unity of different nationalities was 54. From the earliest years, the activities of the National Cultural Center have become one of the main issues of state policy. As the number of national cultural centers increased, the Republican International Cultural Center was established to organize their activities. On the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 13, 1992 by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan the Republican International Cultural Center was established [3. p.157]. During the years of independence, this center began to carry out a very large amount of work. In order to leave a mark on the history of the country, a number of additional action plans have been developed and decisions have been made to increase the effectiveness of the Republican International Cultural Center. After the establishment of the Baynalminal Cultural Center, the activities of national-cultural centers became more active. During the years of independence, the number of national and cultural centers is growing every year.

This, in turn, testifies to the full support of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan. In 1994, there were 76 centers (including 22 in Tashkent) and two more were under construction. In 2003, their number reached 122, in 2005 - 135, including 35 in Tashkent, 11 in Samarkand and 10 in Bukhara. The establishment of the Republican International Cultural Center has become one of the key factors in increasing the efficiency of national cultural centers.

If we look at the numbers, as a result of the efforts of national centers and other organizations dealing with national political issues, according to opinion polls, citizens have different attitudes to becoming citizens of Uzbekistan. In 2008, 50.7% of respondents said that both ethnicity and citizenship were important, while in 2010 this figure rose to 58.1%. 23.9% of Karakalpaks consider their ethnicity to be important, 10.9% consider their citizenship to be the same, 27.3% and 18.2% respectively in Kazakhs, 11.1% and 5.6% in Kyrgyz, and 25.6% in Slavs in 2006. and 16.3 in 2010, compared to 23.1 and 7.7 percent in 2010 [4. p.305]. The role of national cultural centers in the further development of this indicator is significant. Proud of being a citizen of Uzbekistan, it is becoming more and more popular among people of different nationalities. It was 68.5 percent in 2003, 68.7 percent in 2006, 68.4 percent in 2007, 62.1 percent in 2008, 76.8 percent in 2010, and 84.1 percent in 2013. [4] According to a 2013 survey, 96.0% of Tajiks, 89.5% of Turkmens, 85.2% of Uzbeks and 83.3% of Kazakhs are proud of the fact that one in two Slavs is a citizen of Uzbekistan. If we analyze these data by regions, 100.0% in Surkhandarya, 96.3% in Syrdarya, 94.9% in Khorezm, 93.9% in Kashkadarya, 92.9% in Jizzakh, 90.9% in Fergana, 89 in Bukhara, 4%, in Namangan 86.4%, in Navoi 85.3%, in Tashkent 83.5% [4. p.305].

These indicators do not arise by themselves, of course, the role of national cultural centers, as well as the attention paid to national ethnic groups in the country.

After the independence of the Republic, inter-ethnic cultural centers have been established to celebrate various traditions and holidays among the representatives of different nationalities. At their jubilee celebrations, leaders and activists of national cultural centers have been awarded honorary titles, orders and medals.

It should be noted that the peoples of Central Asia have long demonstrated their high humanism in the

field of interethnic relations, and national cultural centers perform the following three functions: 1) to restore the language, culture, customs and traditions of each nation, to revitalize relations with the historical homeland, to open a wide way for the manifestation of national feelings; 2) to recognize independent Uzbekistan as its true homeland and to serve it with gratitude and devotion; 3) To live together with the motherland, to study its culture, history and language, to live in friendship, cooperation and harmony with the nation named after the independent state. [3. p.157] Activities in these three areas meets the requirements for the development of interethnic relations.

Today they have;

- study of their national history, culture, language, customs;
- mastering the secrets of national music, dance and profession;
- Carrying out of mass actions and festivals devoted to national holidays;
- Carrying out exhibitions dedicated to the life and work of artists, writers, poets, scientists and bakhshis, cultural and political figures of the historical homeland;
- Meetings with people from their historical homeland have become a tradition [3. p.157].

Foreign experts also express their positive attitude to the fact that in our country great importance is attached to the harmony of citizens of different nationalities. As a continuation of our opinion, we can say that even during the Soviet regime, when the issues of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance were not given enough attention, the unscientific ideas of "unification of nations" were forcibly assimilated. The Uzbeks have clearly shown their nationalism. In particular, during the Second World War, many families adopted two or more orphans, despite the difficult living conditions. It can be said that 14 children were brought up in their families.

Headed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Reforms in the field of interethnic relations in this area gave new impetus to the reforms. In particular, the special resolution "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance" adopted at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly on December 12, 2018 at the initiative of the President and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5046 of May 19, 2017 and friendship with foreign countries

Decree "On measures to further improve relations", the Strategy of actions on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 and 2021, and other resolutions and decrees. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to further improve interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries. Preservation and comprehensive development of the history, culture, spiritual values, national customs and traditions of all nations and ethnic diasporas living in Uzbekistan by strengthening friendly relations and cultural and educational ties with foreign countries. The Republican International Cultural Center, 138 national-cultural centers, the Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural Enlightenment Relations of Uzbekistan with Foreign Countries, as well as 34 friendship societies operate in accordance with the principles of the principles of peace and harmony. [6.]

Today, there are more than 140 national and cultural centers in the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the important directions of the activity of national-cultural centers is to ensure the active participation of representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups living in the territory of the republic in the social, spiritual and educational life of the republic. The purpose of the establishment of national-

cultural centers is to organize the representatives of different nationalities living in the territory of the republic to feel free in this country, to do what they like in accordance with applicable law.

There are more than 9,000 public organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. More than 140 of these public organizations are national and cultural centers. National-cultural centers, along with the development of a unique national culture among the population, also contribute to the education of young people who are the future of the country in the spirit of respect for the culture of all nations. One of the most pressing issues in the field of interethnic relations is the issue of creating an education system that corresponds to the ethnic composition of the population in post-independence Uzbekistan.

By 2019, there will be about ten thousand schools in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 845 schools in Russian, 491 schools in Kazakh, 259 schools in Tajik, 52 schools in Turkmen and 40 schools in Kyrgyz. The process of teaching in Korean in 7 schools. The Republic of Uzbekistan is attracting the attention of the world community with its reforms in the field of interethnic relations. US Secretary of State John Kerry is in Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid state, to reaffirm that the glory of the Timurid era is a center that unites different nations and peoples. John Kerry, who left for Kazakhstan after his visit to Uzbekistan, said of Samarkand University at Nazarbayev University in Astana: "We believe that the United Nations was founded in New York 70 years ago. No, this happened in Samarkand several hundred years ago".

In short, it has been developed in the Republic of Uzbekistan since ancient times Continuing the traditions of interethnic relations, the world pursues a national policy that meets the standards. In this regard, the activities of national and cultural centers serve as one of the key factors in the further development of national, religious and political tolerance.

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