



FROM THE HISTORY OF THE TOLERANCE PRINCIPLE IN UZBEKISTAN

Noila Obabakirovna Hayitboeva

*Teacher of the Department of «Theory of Civil Society», Andizhan State University, Andizhan region,
Republic of Uzbekistan*

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra8666>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra8666

-----ABSTRACT-----

In this article has been analyzed tolerance principle and the revival of Islamic traditions in Uzbekistan using regulatory and scientific literatures and sources as well. It has also analyzed that in our independent republic the issue of harmony, peace and harmony among nations is of great importance, and tolerance has always been a behavioral goal in all historical periods.

KEYWORDS: *Uzbekistan, religious tolerance, spiritual values, confession, interethnic consent, religious organization, constitution, freedom of conscience.* -----

INTRODUCTION

National independence was the age-old dream of the Uzbek people. Achieving the independence of Uzbekistan is the greatest victory, it is an important task to appreciate, strengthen and preserve it. The strength of any country, its independence, the inviolability of its borders depends on the fact that the citizens of that country are brought up with love for their country, have such noble qualities as willingness to sacrifice their lives in the struggle for national independence. In fact that due to the independence of Uzbekistan, the focus on national values is growing. After all, national values are one of the spiritual foundations that strengthen the independence of our country.

To begin with after the independence of Uzbekistan, the concepts of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance have played an important role in society. In particular, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was developed. Its fifth direction is “Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy priorities” [1, p.42].

METHODS

In our newly independent republic, the issue of establishing solidarity, peace and harmony among nations has become important. It is well known that tolerance has always been a moral goal in all historical periods. At the same time, the profound social changes taking place in the conditions of independent development of our country have accelerated the process of deciding on a new national statehood in the mentality of the Uzbek people. Not only this, but tolerance, which is one of the most basic democratic principles, is emerging not only at the state level, but also at the level of individuals and groups. Tolerance also means respecting the lifestyles, behaviors, feelings, thoughts, ideas, and religious views of people belonging to different ethnic groups. The purpose of studying the decision-making processes of the new system of interethnic relations is to get a holistic and complete picture of the state of such relations between all social groups of the population, especially among young people.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The principle of “tolerance” is used in various fields of scientific activity and social life, including politics and political science, sociology, philosophy, theology, social ethics, comparative theology [2]. The great importance attached to the problem of tolerance can be seen from the fact that many international events have been held to draw the attention of the world community to this vital problem, including the 1995 United Nations direct dedication to tolerance. At these events, ways are being sought to create conditions conducive to the development of tolerance, and efforts are being made to eliminate the factors that hinder the solution of this problem. One of such factors is the globalization of the world today.

The essence of the process of globalization is that the interrelationships and interdependencies between both people and states are becoming increasingly expansive and complex. In particular, the global information space, the world market of capital, goods and labor is emerging, the problem of man-made impact on the environment, inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts and the problem of overall security are becoming more complicated. The process of globalization of the modern world always reminds humanity that the world is diverse and at the same time unique. Because cultures are diverse, approaches to the same processes are also diverse, but this can pose a threat both to specific social actors and to the world at large [3, p. 15].

In this process, the growing interdependence of humanity and the realization of responsibility for its future destiny undoubtedly contributes to the formation of a culture of tolerance. Economic interdependence, interdependence in terms of information globalization and security are the hallmarks of today’s globalization.

Tolerance is not an unnatural passive dependence on the thoughts, attitudes, and actions of others; it is an active spiritual position, not an obedient patience; ethnoses is a mental readiness for tolerance in the way of harmony between social groups, in the way of positive interaction with people of other cultural, national, religious or social backgrounds [3, p.20].

Article 8 of Chapter II of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “the people of Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, regardless of religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status, are equal before the law. Privileges shall be established only by law and shall be in accordance with the principles of social justice.”[4]

The principle of national equality of citizens of Uzbekistan fully complies with the requirements of all international human rights instruments, including the “Charter of Paris for a New Europe” signed on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan by its First President [5]. This principle serves as a legal guarantee of peace, political stability and interethnic harmony in our country [6].

The history of independent development of Uzbekistan coincided with the new centenary, the centennial of interethnic and inter-religious hatred in the world. In our eyes, entire states are failing, and the real reason for this is the conflict of national interests in these states. Therefore, when we say that the greatest achievement of Uzbekistan is interethnic harmony and harmony, peace and stability, this is not only a well-known fact, but also a great success of the republic in today's turbulent world. There are many causes of ethnic conflicts in the world, and most of these conflicts are caused by three main problems:

1. Globalization expands the interaction of peoples, allows all societies to benefit from new technological advances, radically changes economic structures, transforms the world into a single communication system, while at the same time depriving many people of their historical roots - national features, language, culture and religion. arouses natural anxiety, which sometimes leads to resistance to holders of other ethnic and religious values [7].

2. As a result of globalization, internal conflicts are growing in some nation-states, state borders are disappearing, through which not only the benefits of civilization, but also many global threats enter society [3, p.22].

Tolerance, that is, tolerance, is gaining priority in the conscious life of man and in the mentality of society, creating a new consciousness, consciousness. The modern concept of tolerance has only recently emerged, and UNESCO has put a lot of effort into shaping this concept. In particular, the “Declaration of Principles of Tolerance” adopted by this organization in 1995 defined tolerance as a value and social norm of civil society [8, p.19].

Taking into account the experience gained over the years, in 2000 a regular seminar on “Solidarity and tolerance - a guarantee of development” was opened. The seminar was dedicated to the joint efforts of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in the country to build a free and prosperous society in all respects. Within the framework of the seminar, a scientific-cultural conference and other events dedicated to the 559th anniversary of Alisher Navoi were held in Tashkent. Mobile seminars were also held in Khorezm, Andijan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan [9].

As stated in our Basic Law, “Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all. Everyone shall have the right to profess or not to profess any religion. No compulsory imposition of religion shall be permitted” [10, p.8]. It



also states in the Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations that citizens of Uzbekistan are equal before the law, regardless of religion” [7, p.225]. These laws are up to date and guarantee the right of citizens to practice their religion freely and to practice religious customs. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev visited the complex after its creation and while getting acquainted with the museum, the President noted that this place will give visitors an idea and knowledge about Imam Bukhari. Another scientific center has appeared on the world map. This center will bring knowledge and prosperity to our country. It gives our youth knowledge and strength. Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that those who study and visit here receive great spirituality and enlightenment.

CONCLUSION

Taking everything into account, during the years of independence, tolerance has been playing an important role in the life of the republic. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has created the necessary legal basis for the restoration of the identity of different nations and peoples. At the same time, favorable conditions for friendship and solidarity between the peoples were created. Now, any attempt to discriminate on the basis of ethnicity is considered a very negative situation in Uzbekistan, which contradicts the principles of democracy and the rule of law. This, in turn, contributes to the creation of objective economic and social conditions that ensure the unity of the peoples of the republic on the basis of state policy, promotes the unification of nations and peoples on the basis of the exercise of sovereign rights of each individual.

A thorough study of our past heritage, the search for undiscovered aspects, the coverage of the pages of history on the basis of available sources has become a topical issue of our historiography. During the years of independence, the issues of coverage and study of the history of our Motherland have been freed from partisanship, classism, and service to the ruling communist ideology.

REFERENCES

1. *Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated February 7, 2017 No PD-4947 “On the Strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” // Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. -№6 (766) .- Article 70.- Tashkent: Adolat, 2017.*
2. *Scientific-methodical pamphlet on the study of the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the “Year of dialogue with the people and human interests”.-Tashkent: Manaviyat, 2017.-P.210.*
3. *Murtazaeva R.H. Interethnic relations and tolerance in Uzbekistan.-Tashkent: University, 2007.*
4. *The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2014.-P.12.*
5. *New history of Uzbekistan. The third book. History of Independent Uzbekistan.-Tashkent: Sharq, 2000. -P.241.*
6. *Uzbekistan is our common home // Compiled by M.Nurmatova. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2001.-P.47.*
7. *Juraev N., Fayzullaev T (2000). History of Uzbekistan. The period of national independence. -Tashkent: Shark, 2000.*
8. *(2000) New history of Uzbekistan. History of independent Uzbekistan. The third book.-Tashkent: Shark.*
9. *Bobobekov H., Karimov Sh. and others (2007).History of Uzbekistan. Brief reference.-Tashkent: Science.*
10. *Juraev N., Zamonov A (2018) History of Uzbekistan (Independence period).- Tashkent: Publishing and Printing House named after G. Gulom, 2018.*