

## **DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTERS IS A MAIN FACTOR THAT STRENGTHENS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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### **ANNOTATION:**

**In the article, the author emphasizes the need for national cultural centers as a social institution to further consolidate the principles of interethnic harmony, mutual goodwill and interfaith tolerance in the context of historicity, and to preserve the ancient traditions of our multinational people and to educate young people in the spirit of tolerance other sources. The Uighur Cultural Center analyzes the need for further development of their activities.**

**Keywords: nation, nation, values, interethnic harmony, tolerance, national cultural center, Uighur.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The ongoing integration processes around the world demonstrate the urgency of preserving ethnic identity and the study of national-ethnic traditions. At the 28th session of the General Conference of UNESCO on the stability of national relations, the "Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance" was adopted, in which it was stated that tolerance is a duty of humanity today.

The acceleration of the process of globalization in the world makes it an urgent task to scientifically study the local cultures of the Diasporas living in different regions of the world. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's High Commissioner on National Minorities, the European Center for Analysis and many other international research

centers pay special attention to issues of interethnic relations, national and religious values and tolerance. In addition, in recent years, the support of the idea of multiculturalism in countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and Switzerland has become increasingly important.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

The current process of globalization and transformation in international and regional relations requires extensive research on ethnic and migration processes, interethnic relations and the demographic situation, the balance of population and social development. Research methods such as comparison, comparative analysis, statistics, and mathematical balance were used.

### **DISCUSSION:**

Representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups, cultures and religions have lived in peace in Uzbekistan for many centuries. The tolerance of our people has been the basis of peace, tranquility, economic, social and national development in our land. After all, the development and prestige of any country in the world depends on the peace of this country, the friendship and harmony of all nations and peoples living close to each other. Peace, tranquility, friendship and solidarity between peoples have always been one of the main factors determining the development of any state, its future.

Therefore, from the first years of independence, our country pays special attention to preserving the values of different nations, creating the necessary conditions for all citizens to practice their faith, further strengthening interethnic harmony, developing ancient common traditions between them. Development of a culture of tolerance and humanity, strengthening interethnic and inter-citizen harmony and harmony, educating the younger generation on this basis, in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland has become one of the priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan [1]. Interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, which are deeply rooted in the blood of our people, have further developed during the years of independence, its legal basis has been created and has become a solid foundation of our national and ethnic policy.

According to statistics, the national population of Uzbekistan has doubled in almost a hundred years. In particular, in 1897 there were 70 nationalities and ethnic groups in present-day Uzbekistan, in 1926 - 91, in 1959 - 113, in 1979 - 123, in 1989 - 126 nationalities and ethnic groups. When choosing the model of national policy in our country, first of all, it was based on internationally recognized rules and principles.

The tradition of tolerance inherent in our people is clearly reflected in our domestic and foreign policies, as well as in our Constitution. It is no secret that the ancestors of nations and peoples who came to Uzbekistan at different times in history, for specific economic, political and social reasons, have already recognized this country as their only homeland. Some aspects of the values, culture and traditions of the Uzbek people have been assimilated by the representatives of minority nations, accepted at the cultural level and absorbed into the way of life. There are such customs and traditions that it is very difficult to understand from which nation living in the

territory of our country to whom they passed, by whom they were adopted.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid not only to the title ethnoses, but also to the peculiarities of different nations and peoples living in the Republic, their national heritage, historical values and traditions.

In particular, in the "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" [2], the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the institutes of the Academy of Sciences another topical function [3].

### **RESULTS:**

The policy of destroying the language, religion, and customs of the peoples of the world has never occurred to any of the dictatorial predecessors before the dictatorial soviets. But in the former Soviet era, there was a one-sided approach to ethnic and social issues, as if there was a crude idea that nations would unite in the future. However, some ethnic groups were subjected to violence, while others were subjected to forced evictions. Today, 78% of the population is Uzbek, and more than 20% of the population is a minority, if the diasporas. In this context, as I.A Karimov noted, "urin any attempt to spread the myth of national supremacy must be prevented" [4,78].

The main goal of the government and the leader of Uzbekistan is to prevent any national conflicts in the Central Asian region, to further strengthen interethnic relations. Indeed, it is no secret that interethnic relations are changing both the religious mood and the political landscape of the world. This, in turn, shows that ensuring stability in the domestic and foreign policies of the state depends in many respects on the correct conduct of policy on national relations.

To further strengthen the principles of a healthy lifestyle, interethnic harmony, mutual

love and interreligious tolerance in society, to preserve and pass on the ancient traditions of our multinational people to future generations, to instill in the hearts and minds of the younger generation love for the motherland and independence. The work carried out to coordinate and further develop the activities of national-cultural centers, which was set as a task, is bearing fruit.

Among the main tasks in the establishment and operation of national-cultural centers are the restoration of the language, rich culture and traditions of each nation, the establishment of ties with their historical homeland, the broadening of national feelings, and the recognition of independent Uzbekistan as their true homeland. Strengthening understanding and loyalty, inculcating the ideas of interethnic harmony and friendship, coexistence in the Motherland.

Among the national cultural centers established on the eve of independence, the Uyghur National Cultural Center has a short history. Founded in 1989 by the Uyghur intelligentsia, the center aims to hold cultural and educational events in accordance with the work plan to support the Uyghur population in the regions, preserve national values, and preserve the language and culture. Where do the Uyghurs, who have been living since ancient times, come from? What are the reasons for their formation as a Diasporas?

In fact, the Uyghurs are one of the largest Turkic-speaking ethnic groups, with a total number of about 9 million today [5,49]. Most of them live in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China [6,88]. More than 500,000 Uyghurs are scattered around the world. In the lands where they went, they formed their own national associations, tried to preserve the unity of language, culture, and formed a Diasporas. The Uyghur diasporas living in 44 countries around the world, including Turkey, Saudi Arabia,

Belgium, the United States and Canada. Today, representatives of the Uyghur Diasporas, scattered in different parts of the world, have formed their own international congress, the World Uyghur Congress. In addition, the Uyghur club "Ilkholm" operates in Kazakhstan. Kyrgyzstan's Uyghurs also have a national club, Ittifaq.

Indeed, the Central Asian republics are densely populated by Uighurs. In particular, according to the 2009 census, the Uyghur diasporas, numbering 224,713,000, resides in the Republic of Kazakhstan. They live mainly in Uyghur, Chilik, Enbekshi districts, as well as in Taldykorgan, Almaty, Shymkent and Jambul. According to 2012 data, there are 50,346 Uyghurs in Kyrgyzstan. They live mainly in Bishkek, Osh, Uzgen, Jalal-Abad and Karakul in the Issyk-Kul region. In Uzbekistan, the Uyghurs live mainly in the Fergana Valley and the city of Tashkent, its region and the Syrdarya[8].

It should be noted that the end of the last century was a period of significant role in the preservation and development of national culture, customs and traditions in the activities of the Uyghur Cultural Center in Andijan [9, 70-72]. During this period, the Uyghur diaspora gained a place among the national and cultural centers of the country. During the years of independence, our Uyghur brothers and sisters have been actively involved in the agricultural sector as part of socio-economic changes.

For example, in the Uyghur village assembly in Pakhtaabad district of Andijan region, 29 farms operating in various fields are headed by Uyghur citizens [10, 49-50].

In order to further develop interethnic relations, the center has become more active in the restoration of language, history, traditions and customs on the basis of universal values for the enrichment of national culture. The center has set itself the task of a wide range of events and programs. Of the center's 5,000

members, 2,450 are under the age of 30, including more than 1,000 women. The number of team members in the center is 10 sectors. The largest number of members is the population living in the collective farm named after Olim Kurbanov of Pakhtaabad district.

It has become a tradition for Uyghur folk artists to hold parties, anniversaries and anniversaries dedicated to labor, community members and workers at the center. Every year, district and city departments take an active part in major national and political holidays. The center has a national ensemble "Otush". Over the years, the Uyghur diaspora, while preserving its national culture and traditions, has been contributing to the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan [11,71].

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

On May 19, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries" was adopted. In order to ensure civil harmony, stability, peace and harmony between different nationalities, to strengthen the sense of a multi-ethnic family, to support and further develop the activities of national cultural centers and friendship societies, to expand cultural and educational ties with foreign countries. The Committee on International Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Center of Cultural Centers and Friendship Societies [12].

The committee is tasked with ensuring interethnic harmony and tolerance in society, promoting peace-loving policies, achievements and successes in all spheres of life, strengthening the friendship with the international community, including the Uzbek Diaspora abroad. Particular attention is paid to educating young people in the spirit of

tolerance, respect for national and universal values, preservation of history, culture, national traditions and customs.

This, in turn, will allow the formation of a spiritually mature generation with ideological immunity against the doctrines of separatism and extremism, loyal to the ideas of independence, protecting and advancing the national interests of Uzbekistan.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

In short, interethnic harmony, preservation of stability and international unity create favorable conditions for radical reforms in all spheres of life in Uzbekistan. The impact of these reforms on people's lives is an important aspect of the issue, which can be clearly seen in the practical creative work carried out in all regions of the country. These tasks include the development of an integrated system for interethnic and interfaith harmony, peace and stability, the creation of more convenient and wide opportunities for national cultural centers, support for their initiatives and aspirations, raising their activities to a qualitatively new level, friendship and cultural cooperation with foreign countries. Raises the policy aimed at further development of enlightenment relations to a new level. In recent years, great practical experience has been gained in the field of interethnic relations and effective measures have been taken.

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