

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AS A UNIVERSAL VALUE

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ABSTRACT:

The article is devoted to the idea that interethnic harmony is the idea of a united nation.

KEYWORDS: Patience, tolerance, forbearance, respect for special views and actions, kindness, forgiveness, kindness, compassion.

INTRODUCTION:

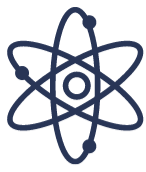
Today, security issues remain the most pressing issue in the world. Every year, the increase in spending on defense and the military by states confirms our view. However, just having a modern weapon does not provide security. Because, as we have witnessed, modern destructive forces do not fight, but use vicious methods such as the use of sudden acts of sabotage, not military, but peaceful, targeting the population. At the same time, the main goal is to provoke national and religious conflicts.

The fact that in the second half of the twentieth century, more than 300 large and small disputes were registered on the legal, ethno-territorial and ethno-demographic basis of the state also confirms the validity of this idea.

As long as there are nations, there will be mutual relations between them. Therefore, today the most urgent task facing all nations is to find effective mechanisms to prevent the negative impact of globalization on this process and to be able to appreciate their independence, freedom and originality.

The idea of strengthening peace and harmony in the country by ensuring interethnic harmony has always been in the focus of attention of the first leaders of our state.





In all his speeches and speeches, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has always put forward the issues of ensuring peace, maintaining an atmosphere of interethnic and interreligious harmony, and the ruthless fight against extremism and terrorism under the guise of religion.

At the initiative of the President, the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" was developed. The fifth direction in the strategy is "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as priorities in the field of well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy" [1]. This is a testament to the great attention paid in our country to the security of our citizens, ethnic and religious tolerance.

The concept of "tolerance" is widely used in various fields of scientific activity and social life, including politics and political science, sociology, philosophy, theology, social ethics, comparative religion. The Latin word 'tolerare', which means 'to endure', 'to endure', basically means something, a different opinion or view. Regardless of their personal perceptions,

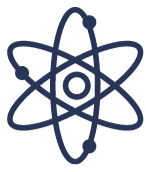
It means accepting with as much tolerance and perseverance as possible. In particular, this concept has the same or complementary meaning in almost all languages, including "endurance", "tolerance", "tolerance", "respect for dissenting views and actions", "kindness", "forgiveness", "kindness"., "Empathy".

The Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance was adopted on November 16, 1995 at the 28th session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on tolerance, one of the key factors in development. The Declaration sets out commitments to promote tolerance and respect for human rights and freedoms, regardless of race, gender, origin, language or religion.

On November 6, 1998, at the 155th session of the UNESCO Executive Council in Tashkent, the Declaration "Culture of Peace and the Activities of UNESCO Member States" was adopted.

UNESCO's concept of a "Culture of Peace" was approved by the United Nations, and 2000 was declared the International Year of the Culture of Peace and 2001 the International Year of Intercultural Dialogue.





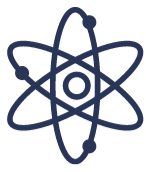
Representatives of different civilizations, cultural strata, different faiths and worldviews have lived side by side in the land of Uzbekistan since ancient times. The people living here have not migrated and settled down. This land is the ancient and sacred place where our ancestors lived. This land is the crossroads of East and West, North and South, ancient past and great future, the heart of Central Asia, one of the oldest centers of human thought, science and culture. Our 3,000-year-old history testifies to the fact that high nobility and humanity, the pursuit of interethnic harmony are among the highest virtues of our people. Traditions in this area are passed down from generation to generation.

“About 100 years ago, about 70 nationalities lived in our country. In 1926, 90 nations and peoples lived in our country, in 1959 their number increased to 113, in 1979 to 123, and from 1989 to the present day to 130 ”[2]

After gaining independence, our country paid special attention not only to the Uzbek people, who named the country, but also to the creation of equal conditions and opportunities for the survival and development of various nationalities living in this sacred land. Examples of this are the maintenance of interethnic harmony and tolerance, solidarity, which is a factor in maintaining and strengthening peace and tranquility in our multinational land, supporting the activities of national-cultural centers to meet the spiritual and cultural needs of the people of different nationalities living in our country. Our President I.A. On the initiative of Karimov, on January 13, 1992, the Republican Baynalminal Cultural Center was established. The main task of the Center is to participate in the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of interethnic relations with ministries, departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, city and district khokimiyats, as well as public organizations. to assist in the restoration and development of customs.

In 2017, the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Republican International Cultural Center was widely celebrated. The number of national and cultural centers in the country is more than 140, and they operate effectively along with public organizations of the country. It is noteworthy that the activities of these centers are open to all our compatriots, regardless of nationality. One of the most pressing issues in the field of interethnic relations is the creation of an education system that is appropriate to the ethnic composition of the population. In this regard, about 10,000





schools are currently operating in the country, including 845 in Russian, 491 in Kazakh, 259 in Tajik, 52 in Turkmen, 40 in Kyrgyz and 7 in Korean. It should be noted that education has been established. These include schools with bilingual or trilingual education. In addition to Uzbek, the pedagogical institutes of the Ministry of Public Education train specialists for schools that teach in Russian, Tajik, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Karakalpak languages. The activity of the mass media in the republic also serves to meet the diverse needs of the national population. Newspapers and magazines are published in Uzbekistan in 8 languages: Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, English and Korean.

It is noteworthy that Uzbek television regularly broadcasts a number of programs in foreign languages and special radio broadcasts in different languages. Today, television and radio broadcasts are broadcast in 12 languages (Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Azerbaijani, Russian, Tatar, Bashkir, Korean, Uyghur). It is obvious that the interethnic policy of Uzbekistan is based on the complete and absolute rejection of any form of anti-humanitarian, anti-democratic policy.

It is obvious that Uzbekistan has gained a unique experience in the development of interethnic relations. In this, the principle of not only understanding the national identity, cultivating a sense of national pride, preserving the language, culture and traditions of nations, but also achieving the common unity of all nations in the country was followed. This policy, initiated by the first President Islam Karimov, is:

- recognition of multiethnicity as a factor of creative power;
- guaranteeing the equal participation of citizens in the political and social life of the country, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, belief, personal, social origin and position;
- ensuring respect for the national language, customs and traditions and creating favorable conditions for their development;
- ensuring the development of social life on the basis of diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions;
- to prevent activities that promote national, racial, religious hatred and conflict against the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens;
- Recognizing the priority of international rules for the protection of the rights and freedoms of nations and peoples, based on such principles.





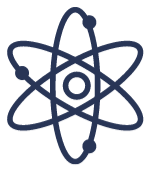
It should not be forgotten that where the importance of the idea of interethnic harmony is not understood, various contradictions and problems arise in the life of society, which threaten peace and stability. This is evidenced by the national conflicts that are taking place in some parts of the world today.

The most dangerous obstacle to the realization of the idea of interethnic harmony is aggressive nationalism and chauvinism. A society that has fallen into the trap of such a vicious, harmful idea will naturally perish. There are many examples of this from recent and recent history. The idea of fascism alone in the twentieth century brought more disasters and catastrophes to humanity than in all previous centuries, and in the end it itself perished. However, it should be noted that there are still forces that are trying to revive the ideas of fascism, chauvinism, racism and organize a "crusade" against the idea of interethnic harmony and solidarity.

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