

**THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL TOLERANCE IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:** It is known that Central Asia, especially the territory of Uzbekistan, has different cultures, languages, customs, lifestyles, believes in different religions, and is similar to each other since ancient times. It is a land inhabited by several peoples. The fact that Uzbekistan is geographically located at the intersection of important trade routes, has economic relations with many countries, has a significant impact on the religious and spiritual life of various peoples, as well as the traditions of Movarounnahr on the development of the culture of other countries. He showed a secret. This served as one of the main factors in the formation of unique inter-ethnic solidarity and religious tolerance.

**Key words:** Neighborhood, logistics, religious tolerance, religious confession, New Uzbekistan.

The maintenance of socio-political stability, peace among citizens and inter-ethnic harmony in our multi-ethnic society was the main achievement achieved at the first, initial stage of the creation and development of independent Uzbekistan.

**Islam Karimov.**

In his work "Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the 21st Century: Threats to Security, Conditions of Stability, and Guarantees of Development", the first President said about this: "For thousands of years, Central Asia has been a place of extremely diverse religions, cultures and ways of life, and It is not for nothing that they noted that it has become a center of peaceful living. Indeed, since ancient times, Islam and other religions have lived and developed side by side on the land of Uzbekistan and made a certain contribution to the spiritual growth of this society.

Currently, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and peoples live in our republic. Several national-cultural centers are functioning for representatives of different nationalities and peoples. For example, in the Tashkent region, there are the Russian national-cultural center of Angren city, the Ukrainian national-cultural center of Olmalik city, the Korean national-cultural center of Akkurgan district, the regional Kazakh national-cultural center, the Tatar national-cultural center of Yangiyol city. In Uzbekistan, all religious organizations are given equal conditions under the law. Their legitimate wishes are being fulfilled.[1]

In recent years, one of the priorities of state policy is to ensure inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in society, to strengthen the atmosphere of friendship and the feeling of a large multinational family, to educate young people in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland, national and universal humanity. large-scale work was carried out aimed at educating in the spirit of respecting values, expanding cultural and educational relations with foreign countries.

The provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan are actively applied to life, these provisions state that the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan constitute the nation of Uzbekistan regardless of their nationality, as well as the language, customs and traditions of the nationalities and peoples living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. declares and guarantees respect for its traditions, creation of conditions for their development.

For these purposes, the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries was established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is

conducting its activities and consistently implements the state policy on ensuring interethnic harmony and tolerance in society. is doing.

Of course, all these are efforts made to allow representatives of different nationalities and religions to live in peace in our independent land. In recent years, the unfortunate events in the neighboring countries make people speechless. In such a situation, the government of Uzbekistan did not stand by silently, on the contrary, they repeatedly demonstrated that they are strong and will work together under any circumstances. He repeated. There is a proverb in our people: "Your neighbor is at peace - you are at peace." Of course, reliable partners are necessary for the development of Uzbekistan's trade, economy, logistics, and other sectors. It is known that Uzbekistan, which is located in the heart of Central Asia, passes through the territory of one of our neighbors in order to have various contacts with the developed countries. The Republic of Uzbekistan has very good political, economic and diplomatic relations with its neighbors. is conducting. Recently, the power in the neighboring republic of Afghanistan fell into the hands of the Taliban. In such difficult days, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan, the leaders of the government hope that the tenacious Afghan nation will overcome such difficulties and establish peace in the region. He appealed several times saying that he believes. In any situation, he did not leave his neighbor alone, and during the current pandemic, he is providing humanitarian aid as much as possible. food products were delivered as free aid.[2]

Today, 16 religious denominations operate freely in our country. In addition, the number of schools operating in the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Tajik, and Turkish languages in our country is increasing day by day. Sufficient conditions are being created for the peaceful education of children of different nationalities and peoples in our country.

Uzbekistan, which has a common border with all the countries of Central Asia, is undoubtedly interested in turning the region into a region of stability, consistent development and good neighborliness. The solution of all important vital issues of our country's development, from the security of our borders to the rational distribution of water resources, is closely related to our region. Economically developed and secure Central Asia is the main goal for Uzbekistan. Large-scale regional projects in the fields of transport, communication and energy cannot be implemented without active cooperation with neighboring countries and ensuring their high level of integration.

During the five-year period of the new Uzbekistan, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev made great progress in increasing the level of trust between countries and strengthening regionalism in Central Asia. From the first year of being the head of the state, he carried out major works that helped to raise the level of cooperation between the countries of Central Asia. In particular, in 2017, the head of Uzbekistan held more than 15 bilateral meetings and telephone conversations with the leaders of other Central Asian republics, as well as three state visits (Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) and two working visits (Kazakh [3]

After a long break, the complicated process of defining the border between neighboring countries began to accelerate. In addition, the President initiated various cultural and humanitarian meetings, bilateral business forums and new formats of cooperation. Air and bus services have been launched between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the procedure for obtaining a visa has been simplified. The practical actions of the head of Uzbekistan have shown that his intention to establish reliable relations between our neighbors is genuine.

Thanks to Uzbekistan's new approach to foreign policy, significant progress has been made in economic cooperation with its neighbors. In particular, in 2017-2019, the average annual trade turnover of our country with the countries of Central Asia increased by more than 50% to 5.2 billion. amounted to a dollar. According to the results of 2020, despite the global pandemic, the

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total trade volume between Uzbekistan and Central Asian countries is 5 billion. reached the dollar. In particular, the share of Central Asian countries in the total foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan increased from 12.4% in 2019 to 13.6% in 2020.[1]

At the same time, the prospects of sustainable development in Central Asia are inextricably linked with achieving peace in neighboring Afghanistan. Afghanistan has always been and will remain an integral part of Central Asia.

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