

The Role of Civil Society Institutions in Ensuring International Harmony in the Renewal of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the study of the place and importance of civil society institutions in ensuring interethnic relations in multinational Uzbekistan. This article discusses the factors that negatively affect the process of preserving and further developing inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in our country during the current globalization process. It also draws conclusions about the need for systematic implementation and improvement of practical measures to eliminate factors that adversely affect the well-being of the community.

Keywords: multinationality, nation, international relations, civil society institutions, non-governmental organizations, interethnic harmony, tolerance, equality, society, state, political situation, social development, national self-consciousness, mass media.

Relevance

The globalization processes taking place in the world today are increasing attention to the diversity of cultures and the factor of ethnocultural pluralism. We are no longer just talking about social and cultural development, but about ensuring the development of humanity in the conditions of cultural diversity and ethnocultural pluralism. Therefore, in national circles, different opinions are expressed about the “cultural dynamics of globalization”, in fact, about the problems of giving globalization the color of cultural diversity and ethnocultural pluralism.

As you know, a country is multinational if more than 5 percent of its population is made up of representatives of other nationalities and peoples. Based on this rule, most countries in the world can be classified as multinational countries. Accordingly, Uzbekistan, where more than 20 percent of the population are representatives of other nations, can safely be called a multinational country.

Indeed, our country is a multinational country. If you look at our history, then, according to the first census of 1897, representatives of 70 nationalities and peoples lived in Uzbekistan. According to the 1959 census, 113 nationalities and peoples lived in Uzbekistan and 123 according to 1989 data. In the period from 1917 to 1989, multinationality grew mainly due to the peoples living on the territory of the Soviet state. As a result of the independence of Uzbekistan, multinationality began to grow. Since Uzbekistan, as an independent state, has begun to integrate into the international community, its economic, political, cultural and spiritual ties with foreign countries are expanding and developing every day. Foreign investors, specialists from industry, agriculture, communications, various businessmen, entrepreneurs and businessmen began to come to Uzbekistan. Thus, by the beginning of the 21st century, it was established that representatives of 136 nationalities and peoples live in Uzbekistan. More than 75 percent of the population of our republic are Uzbeks, and about 20 percent are Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Tatars, Karakalpaks, Koreans, Kyrgyz and Turkmens. In the remaining 5 percent we can find representatives of more than 120 small nations and peoples.



However, in our official circle the term “small nation” is not used. On the contrary, in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is stated that “the people of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality, are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

The processes of democratization of public life influence the further improvement of interethnic relations in multiethnic societies. In this process, it is important to pay serious attention to national traditions and values, to ensure that reforms in all areas comply with national interests as a result of the harmonization of national interests through non-governmental structures, such as civil society institutions.

The essence of the conceptual political program “From a strong state to a strong civil society” being implemented in our country is to liberalize the construction of society based on the gradual transfer of part of the powers of central government bodies to local government bodies and self-government bodies and public organizations. Within the framework of this concept, a constitutional and legal framework has been created that regulates the activities of civil society institutions.

Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that public life in the Republic of Uzbekistan develops on the basis of the diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions and that no ideology can be established as a state ideology, and Article 39 states that a citizen of Uzbekistan can join trade unions, political parties and other public associations., determining that he has the right to participate in public actions.

In addition, Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, or social origin. religion, personality and social status,³⁵ - the article provides that every person has the right to apply directly to the competent state bodies, institutions or people's representatives with statements, proposals and complaints.

In addition, Article 70 of the Constitutional Fundamentals of the Activities of Public Associations states that “In the Republic of Uzbekistan, trade unions, political parties, scientific societies, women's organizations, organizations of veterans, youth and disabled people, creative associations, mass movements and other associations of citizens are recognized as public associations. Dissolution of public associations, ban or restriction of their activities are carried out only on the basis of a court decision.

At the same time, freedom to join public organizations is exercised within certain limits. This right cannot be used for antisocial purposes. In this regard, “those who seek to change the constitutional system by force, oppose the sovereignty, integrity and security of the republic, the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, promote war, social, national, racial and religious enmity, and attack health.” and spirituality of the people, as well as paramilitary formation and activities of associations, national and religious political parties and public associations, as well as the creation of secret societies and associations are prohibited”.

In recent years, a number of measures have been implemented aimed at further improving the organizational and legal basis of civil society institutions.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev raised this issue: “... in 2017, such non-governmental organizations as the Nuroniy Foundation, the Youth Union, the Council of Farmers,



Farmers and Landowners of Uzbekistan, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Republican Council for the Coordination of Self-Government Bodies He noted that special decrees and decisions have been adopted aimed at improving the activities of non-profit organizations and their support.

In order to further develop independent non-governmental non-profit organizations and civil society institutions, support their active participation in the implementation of democratic transformations in the country and liberalization of society, create an independent system and objective conditions for the formation of sources of funding for them, in the presence of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, non-governmental non-profit organizations and a public civil society fund to support other institutions, also, the activities of the Parliamentary Commission for managing the funds of the fund make it possible to ensure the distribution of financial resources allocated from the state budget to support civil society institutions, the so-called “third sector”, on a more open level, transparent, clearly oriented and, most importantly, a democratic basis. This has an effective impact on strengthening the organizational, technical and economic basis of the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations.

According to the dynamics of development of civil society institutions operating in Uzbekistan, the number of non-governmental non-profit organizations registered with the Ministry of Justice was 6226 in 2012, 7866 in 2013, 8190 in 2014, 8417 in 2015, and reached - 9200.

According to the distribution of non-governmental non-profit organizations by organizational and legal forms: public associations accounted for 71 percent, other external organizational and legal forms - 19 percent, public foundations - 6 percent, institutions - 4 percent.

The changes taking place in all aspects of the way of life in our republic require the further development of a culture of tolerance and interfaith understanding, providing all citizens of our country with equal rights and opportunities, increasing friendly and cultural-educational ties. higher level.

As a result, according to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 PF No. 5046, a Committee on International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries was created under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan on the basis of the International Cultural Center of the Republic and the Center for Friendship Societies.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring the stability of civil harmony, peace and harmony between representatives of different nationalities, strengthening the sense of a single multinational family in the minds of our compatriots, comprehensive support and further development of the activities of national cultural centers and friendship societies. expansion of cultural and educational ties with foreign countries, such tasks as the phased implementation of state policy aimed at promoting the content and essence of our country’s achievements in various spheres of society, as well as effective coordination of work and activities implemented in this direction.

Today, the committee operates 138 national cultural centers. 14 of them have the status of national cultural centers of the republic: 23 in Tashkent, 6 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 95 in the regions. Currently, the committee has friendship societies with 34 foreign countries, and the committee maintains contacts with partners in 18 countries.



Today, the quantity and quality of media in Uzbekistan is growing every day. For example, in 2009 their number was 1218, in 2015 - 1437, and today - more than 1500. Television and radio broadcasts and broadcasts in 12 national languages, as well as print publications in more than ten languages.

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, on the basis of the resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 24, 2018, the University of Journalism and Mass Communications was created to solve a number of problems in the economic sphere. system for training qualified personnel in this area.

The activities of the media to establish a systematic and effective high-level dialogue between the two subjects, as a unique modern, democratic and open space between people with a multi-ethnic composition, uniting the efforts of the state and civil society institutions, aimed at the more intensive and comprehensive development of the country.

To date, our country has adopted more than 200 regulatory legal documents to regulate the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations and their development.

Activities related to the preservation and development of national culture, language and traditions in the field of improving interethnic relations include the development of scenarios, preparation and presentation of cultural programs by national cultural centers in the media; assistance in information support during ethnocultural events; It is important to promote the introduction of best practices in promoting the principles of national policy, to effectively use the capabilities of the media in shaping uncompromising public opinion against threats to national unity.

These institutions of civil society, in turn, serve to ensure that a person, regardless of belonging to a particular ethnic group, feels like a source of power, and his abilities, actions and reputation are recognized as of high value. in society.

Civil society institutions today are becoming an important factor in protecting democratic values, human rights and freedoms, legitimate interests, ensuring interethnic harmony, creating conditions for realizing the potential of citizens, increasing their social, political, economic activity and legal culture. and helping to ensure a balance of interests in society.

The following can be said about the role of civil society institutions in improving international relations:

- civil society institutions represent the interests of representatives of different nationalities and peoples;
- ensures unity and solidarity of members of society;
- contribute to strengthening democratic values in the minds of citizens and increasing their social activity;
- civil society institutions are entities that can exercise public control over government bodies;
- effective use of one's capabilities is important for understanding national identity and raising the national worldview, introducing national ideology into the consciousness of the population, especially young people.



In conclusion, the measures that created the opportunity to ensure interethnic harmony achieved today in our republic make it possible to analyze the legal, socio-economic, cultural and spiritual mechanisms that are the main basis for the stability of the processes of restoring national identity. We can say that the legal basis for interethnic relations was created to meet the rights and needs of every citizen living in our country. It ensures equality and freedom of citizens, and the provision of equal voting rights to citizens opens up a broad path for the active participation of all citizens in the life of the state and society due to the fact that all citizens are declared equal before the law. regardless of their race, nationality, religion and other characteristics. These provisions of our current legislation are fully consistent with international law and indicate that the laws of Uzbekistan embody the democratic spirit and advanced achievements of world practice.

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