

## The Problem of Tolerance Formation in the Youth of Uzbekistan

Aliya Narshabaevna Yumutbaeva

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

**Abstract:** Socio-political stability in our multinational society, peace and interethnic harmony among citizens. Preservation of peace is the foundation of independent Uzbekistan. The first, the beginning of the existence and development was the main achievement of the stage.

### ISLAM KARIMOV

1. It is known that the territory of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, since ancient times has had different cultures, languages, customs, lifestyles, different religions, similarities. It is a country inhabited by several nations. The geographical location of Uzbekistan at the crossroads of important trade routes, economic relations with many countries contribute to the religious and spiritual life of different peoples, as well as the traditions of Movarounnahr to the development of foreign culture. It showed a secret. This has been one of the key factors in shaping inter-ethnic and religious tolerance.

In his book "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: a threat to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development", President Islam Karimov said: It has become a center of harmony, "he said. Indeed, since ancient times, Islam and other religions have coexisted and developed in the land of Uzbekistan, and have made a significant contribution to the spiritual development of this society.

2. Today, more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in the country. There are a number of national and cultural centers for people of different nationalities and ethnic groups. In particular, the Russian national-cultural center of Angren in Tashkent region, the Ukrainian national-cultural center of Almalyk, the Korean national-cultural center of Akkurgan district, the regional Kazakh national-cultural center, the Tatar national-cultural center of Yangiyul.

In Uzbekistan, all religious organizations are provided with equal conditions within the law. Their legitimate wishes are being fulfilled.

In addition, there are more than 2,000 mosques and 10 educational institutions for Muslims in Uzbekistan. More than 200 mosques are officially registered in Tashkent region.

Scientific sources show that Uzbekistan is one of the most ancient countries where the first religious views and ideas were formed. Religions with a complex ideological system, such as Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, have been operating peacefully in our country since ancient times.

In the eighth century, there was a mixture of Islam and local religions, their values and customs, which entered Central Asia. The peoples of Central Asia introduced to Islam the ideas of local religious morality, legal norms and customs. President I. Karimov said in this regard:

"The ethnic, cultural and religious endurance of our people is another inexhaustible source of spiritual awakening. For thousands of years, Central Asia has been a center of peaceful coexistence of diverse religions, cultures and lifestyles. Ethnic tolerance has become a natural norm for survival and development from the storms of life. Even those who occupied these territories not only bowed to the culture of the peoples of Central Asia, but also carefully adopted its most valuable traditions, the traditions of statehood that existed in this region.

It is on this land that for many centuries the world's cultures have enriched each other worldwide. The nomadic peoples have lived here for centuries with the settled peoples, the Iranian tribes, the Muslims, the Christians and the Jews. At a time when countries that have considered themselves "civilized" and "enlightened" for the last two centuries have been plagued by massacres and religious persecution, the land and peoples of Uzbekistan are peaceful. not only a place, but also a refuge for the persecuted peoples. "

It is no secret that today countries of different religions and cultures are getting closer to each other. This requires constant dialogue between them in the social, cultural and religious spheres. To this end, the UN Charter of 1945 states that one of its goals is "to be patient and to live together as good neighbors in the world and to unite our efforts to maintain international peace and security." It did. On November 25, 1981, UN General Assembly Resolution 36/55 issued a declaration ending all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief.

The General Assembly shall promote the observance and guarantee of freedom of religion or belief, mutual understanding, tolerance and mutual respect in matters of freedom of religion or belief, and the promotion of freedom

of religion or belief in the Charter of the United Nations. and to prevent its use for purposes contrary to other relevant UN instruments.

The lexical meaning of the word "tolerant" is derived from the Latin word "tolerare". Tolerance means accepting something, a different opinion or point of view, with as much tolerance and perseverance as possible, regardless of one's own understanding. Religious tolerance is of great importance in terms of freedom of conscience and spirituality, it means respect for another person or religion. It means that people of different religions and denominations live side by side and in peace, despite the differences in their beliefs.

### **The concept of tolerance**

1. Tolerance means respecting, accepting and correctly understanding the various rich cultures of our world, the different ways of self-expression and individuality. It is formed by knowledge, sincerity, open communication and free thought, conscience and faith. Tolerance is a unit of diversity. This is not only a moral duty but also a political and legal need. Tolerance is the key to peace and the transition from a culture of war to a culture of peace.
2. Tolerance is not complacency, complacency or flattery. Tolerance is, first of all, an active attitude based on the recognition of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. In any case, tolerance is not an excuse for aggression against these core values. Tolerance must be shown by individuals, groups and states.
3. Tolerance is an obligation to promote human rights, pluralism (including cultural pluralism), democracy, and the rule of law. Tolerance is a concept that means refraining from distortion, absoluteness of truth, and affirming the rules established by international human rights instruments.
4. Tolerance goes hand in hand with respect for human rights, which does not mean tolerating social injustice, renouncing one's own beliefs or giving in to the beliefs of others. It means that everyone is free to practice their faith, and everyone must recognize that others have this right. It also means that while people are naturally different in appearance, appearance, behavior, speech, behavior, and values, they deserve to live in the world and maintain that individuality. are right. It also means that one person's views cannot be forcibly assimilated into others.

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