

## Features of the Development of Interethnic Relations in Uzbekistan (On The Example of the Navoi Region)

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**ABSTRACT:** The article highlights the state policy of Uzbekistan aimed at developing interethnic relations, ensuring equal rights for citizens of the republic, preserving their cultural national traditions, as well as opportunities for education in their native language for representatives of Central Asian peoples and the specifics of implementing this policy in the Navoi region.

**Keywords:** Mentality, nations, nationalities, equality, globalization, solidarity, migration, diasporas, cultural center.

**Relevance.** Uzbekistan is a multinational country and ensuring the interests of all nationalities living in the country is one of the priorities of state policy. The uniqueness of the mentality of the Uzbek nation is that it treats people of different nationalities on the basis of political equality. It is noteworthy that the consistent implementation of the policy in the field of interethnic relations increasingly affects the process of globalization, as well as the development of interethnic harmony and solidarity in the republic, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens of the country, the development of friendly and cultural and educational ties. At the same time, interethnic relations cannot ignore such important issues as the migration of non-indigenous peoples, problems arising with national diasporas. Therefore, the study and analysis of the activities of national and ethnic groups, their role and position in the public life of our country plays an important role in the development of multinational culture and spiritual values of our republic.

**Introduction** According to available data, more than a hundred years ago, about 70 nationalities lived on the territory of our republic, and according to the results of the last population census, representatives of 136 nationalities and nationalities live in the republic. According to the ethnic composition, 81.8% of the population are Uzbeks, 18.9% are representatives of other nationalities, including 3.3% are Russians, 4.7% are Tajiks, 3.1% are Kazakhs, 2.1% are Karakalpaks, 0.9% are Kyrgyz, 0.9% are Koreans, 0.9% are Tatars, 0.6% are Turkmens[1.30]. The number of Central Asian peoples - Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz and Turkmens exceeds more than 2.5 million people, which indicates the necessary conditions created in the country for their residence.

Speaking, in particular, about the practice in the field of interethnic relations, it should be noted that independence allowed representatives of various nationalities and nationalities to establish ties with their historical homeland. In 1989, the interethnic cultural center of the country was established under the Ministry of Culture, and in January 1992, the International Cultural Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by a decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Coordination and promotion of the activities of national cultural centers were determined by its main task, and the basis was set on issues related to meeting the spiritual needs of national groups living on the territory of Uzbekistan. National cultural centers on a voluntary basis were supposed to unite citizens of Uzbekistan interested in studying, preserving and developing national culture, customs, traditions and customs inherent in a particular nation. In addition, the May 1989 events in the Ferghana Valley served as an important lesson for the development and improvement of interethnic relations in order to preserve peace and stability in the country.[2.384.]

In 1993, the International Cultural Center was transformed into an independent Republican international cultural center that studies the cultural needs of national groups living in Uzbekistan and provides assistance to state bodies and public organizations. In 1996, with the state support of the International Cultural Center and National Cultural Centers, the center moved to a majestic palace called "Babur", which was named the Palace of Nations.

If in 1989 there were initially 12 cultural centers in the country, including Kazakh, Korean, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Tajik, by 1995 their number in the country exceeded 80, and by 2000 it reached 100. Currently, in order to ensure interethnic harmony and harmony, about 150 national cultural centers are effectively functioning in the country, created by representatives of 27 nationalities, among the leading public organizations of the Republic, including 6 centers in the Navoi region. Secondary and higher education is provided in 4 languages in the region: Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik.

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by representatives of 27 nationalities, among the leading public organizations of the Republic, including 6 centers in the Navoi region. Secondary and higher education is provided in 4 languages in the region: Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik.

The difficult economic situation of Uzbekistan, especially in the first decade of independence, forced many peoples to leave Uzbekistan and return to their historical homeland. In Navoi region in 2011, the number of Uzbeks was 76.4 %, Russians-14.6 %, Kazakhs-1 %, and 8% of other nationalities [3]. The outflow of European peoples to their historical homeland especially increased in 1994, and in the period from 2004 to 2010, almost 20,000 Kazakhs left the Navoi region for Kazakhstan [4.34].

In October 1998, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan signed an agreement on eternal friendship, and in 2013, an agreement on strategic partnership, which has been strengthened in recent years, by signing a number of government documents indicating the closeness of our views on the international political arena.

The international Cultural center "Friendship of Peoples", consisting of 5 national cultural centers: Jewish, Russian, Tatar, Korean and Kazakh in the city of Navoi was founded in April 2008. In 2004, the Jewish Cultural Center was registered. Cultural centers, with the assistance of the city administration, participate in city and regional cultural events, work to establish friendly relations between peoples of different nationalities. In addition, they carry out individual work with young people and the elderly and have created "Wise Clubs", the "Yudaiki" Center, etc. [5]. In the whole country, as well as in the Navoi region, large-scale reforms are being carried out to study the creative heritage and traditions of different nationalities. The Navoi branch of the Academy of Sciences together with the cultural center carried out research work on the restoration of the ideological and cultural heritage, Aiteke biya in Nuratinsky, Kanarbaya Ata in Uchkuduksky districts.[6.46.]

People of different nationalities and ethnic groups living in the republic express confidence in the new ethno-political worldview, socio-political stability and interethnic harmony are being strengthened from year to year. According to a special sociological survey, in 2006, 63.7% of respondents said that interethnic relations remained stable, in 2007 this figure was 70.7%, in 2008 - 73.6%, in 2009 - in 2014 - 74.1%, in 2010. - 79.4%, in 2013 - 86.1%. [7.189.]

Starting from the 2017-2018 academic year, applicants from Navoi, Bukhara, and Samarkand regions who have lived for at least three years in remote steppe areas and scored 68 points according to the results of test tests were eligible to enroll in higher educational institutions on the basis of a state grant.[8]. Starting from the 2019-2020 academic year, along with Uzbek, Russian, and Kazakh, education is conducted in the Karakalpak language at the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute.

2019 was declared the Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan. Hundreds of young girls and boys on a preferential basis were given the opportunity to enroll in Kazakh universities, about 400 young people were admitted from Navoi region in one 2019 year.

Conclusion. Thus, during the years of independence, all conditions were created to ensure the legal and social norms of preserving the language, spirituality, traditions and customs of various peoples living in Uzbekistan. Cultural centers established in the regions of the republic have formed a list of representatives of different nationalities living in the country, their life and role in the socio-economic and political life of the country, the activities of national cultural centers are widely covered in the central and regional press. All conditions for obtaining education in several languages have been created in educational institutions of the republic.

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