

Providing International Solidarity In The Fergana Valley In The Years Of Independence Is A Guarantee Of Sustainable Development

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Abstract: The article analyzes the activity of national cultural centers in the regions of Ferghana Valley during the years of independence, the spiritual and educational activities conducted by them using materials from primary sources and periodical press publications.

Key words: Ferghana Valley, national cultural center, event, activists, leaders, interethnic harmony.

Introduction

It is known that the idea of interethnic harmony is a universal value that determines the national development of regions and countries where different peoples live together and serves as an absolute guarantee of peace and stability in this place. Today there are more than 6 billion people on Earth. More than 130 nationalities and peoples live in Uzbekistan [1]. During the years of independence, along with the Uzbeks, the main nation, representatives of various nationalities and peoples have been actively participating in the positive changes taking place in the economic, political, and spiritual spheres. They make up 20 percent of the total population of the country [2].

Research Methods

It is reasonable to say that a multi-ethnic state is culturally and spiritually rich compared to mono-ethnic states. Because the dialogue of national cultures within the country gradually enriches them. Every nation has something in common that other nations can learn from and emulate. The main and most important factor of maintaining socio-political stability in the republic is the issue of ensuring unity and national harmony among multi-ethnic citizens [3]. Humanity consists of certain people belonging to several nations, peoples, different religions, and different races. Therefore, each person is considered to be a child of his people, his Motherland, in the same way that he belongs to the world.

Results And Discussions

In the first years of independence, all favorable conditions were created for the safe and free living and activity of all nationalities and peoples in the country. In particular, the principle of national equality of citizens of Uzbekistan fully complies with all international human rights documents, including the requirements of the "Paris Charter for a New Europe" signed by its President on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan[4]. It is natural that this principle serves as a legal guarantee of peace, political stability and international harmony in the republic. Over the years, Uzbekistan has gained a unique and relevant experience in establishing international relations [5]. In this, the principle of achieving the general unity of all nationalities in the country was followed, not limited to the realization of national identity, education of national pride and the preservation of the language, culture, traditions of the nations. This policy was fully expressed in the following sentences[6]:

- recognition of multi-ethnicity as a factor with resilience.
- ensuring equality of citizens regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, belief, personality, social origin and position.
- to guarantee the equal participation of citizens in the political and social life of the country, regardless of their nationality.
- ensuring respect for the national language, customs and traditions and creating favorable conditions for their development[7].

It should be noted that the national unity and national unity, which is strengthening day by day in the society, not only between the indigenous population of the republic - Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and other nationalities, but also among the representatives of other nationalities living in Uzbekistan, the processes of cohesion on ethnic and cultural grounds took place actively [8]. Based on these requirements, it was decided to carry out practical

measures aimed at improving inter-ethnic relations in Uzbekistan. It is worth noting that the place and role of language in the improvement of interethnic relations in the republic is extremely important. For this reason, explanations about the language policy were carried out in the country on a regular basis, taking into account the current situation, the Russian language and the languages of other nationalities began to be used in business, drawing up documents, and in various administrative-departmental relations. Therefore, this issue was included in the agenda of the IV session of the Oliy Majlis on December 21, 1995, and the Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [9] was adopted. According to its Article 2: "Granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language does not interfere with the constitutional rights of the nationalities and peoples living in the territory of the republic to use their mother tongue"[10].

Article 4 of this Law states that "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, conditions are provided for all citizens to learn the state language and respect for the languages of the nationalities and peoples living in its territory, conditions are created for the development of these languages"[11] was placed. This rule began to regularly serve to improve interethnic friendship and harmony in all regions. On the basis of the establishment of national-cultural centers to ensure harmonious relations, a wide path was opened for the development of national traditions, cultures and other specific aspects of non-indigenous peoples[12].

It is worth noting that students of different nationalities study in higher educational institutions of the republic, and they are taught in 7 languages. They form Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen languages, and there are general education schools adapted to these languages. Newspapers and magazines are published in more than 10 languages in the country, TV programs and radio broadcasts are broadcast in 12 languages. For example, "Uzbekiston" television and radio channel "Yagona Oilada", "Ranginkamon", "Uzbekistan-umumimiz Uyimiz", "Under the One Flag" TV shows, "Bir Osmon ostida" on the Mahalla channel, "Bagrikeng Dayor" on the "Spirituality and Enlightenment" channel and "Around the World" channels broadcast programs in different languages dedicated to international relations[13]. Also "Chinsen" in Korean, "V dobroy khate" in Ukrainian, "Umid" in Uyghur, "Jetegen" and "Diydar" in Kazakh, "Biznes meras" in Tatar, "Aychurek" in Kyrgyz, "Mehrangez" in Tajik shows are shown. 845 of all secondary schools teach in Russian, 491 in Kazakh, 259 in Tajik, 52 in Turkmen, 40 in Kyrgyz, and 7 in Korean[14]. In 1991, special emphasis was placed on the teaching of mother tongues of other nationalities in national schools of Fergana region. In particular, the Russian language was taught in most schools of the region, in 70 percent of the existing 19,846 classes, the Russian language was taught in two groups, in 107 schools, more than 20,000 students received an in-depth Russian language education [15].

As a result of paying attention to the language, national culture and traditions of different peoples, inter-ethnic relations are gradually developing. In particular, these processes continue consistently in the republic and all its regions, especially in the regions of the Ferghana Valley. Uzbek-Turkish inter-ethnic relations developed further during the years of independence. High-level visits of state leaders, exchange of experts, training of students have become a habit. These aspects were taken into consideration, and in 1996, the Turkish club was established under Namangan State University[16]. The activity of this club was regularly covered in "Zamon" newspaper published in Turkey. Many textbooks on history, philosophy, literature, and language were brought from Ankara, Istanbul, Aegean universities of this country [17]. The day of establishment of the Republic of Turkey was celebrated in the club with great joy, and it became a tradition to hold meetings and debates with the visiting experts from Turkey to Uzbekistan. The visit of Turkish President Suleiman Demirel to Uzbekistan on May 8-9 this year, and the large-scale signed documents contributed to the development of the history, religion, language, lifestyle, and friendship of the two nations. Cultural relations between these two peoples have been developing year by year. In particular, in 1992, an Uzbek-Turkish lyceum was opened in the city of Namangan. It was considered one of the 16 lyceums in Uzbekistan belonging to the "Silm" company. Lessons were conducted here in English, Turkish and Uzbek languages, and 240 students studied this year. In 1996, 2 high school students won the republican Olympiads in English and computer literacy and won the right to study at universities[18]. Also, 15 students of this lyceum managed to win prizes at the regional Olympiad [19]. The students who graduated from the lyceum gained the right to study mainly in Uzbekistan, Turkey and other countries.

Various events dedicated to the stabilization of inter-ethnic relations were regularly held in this region and its affiliated districts. For example, on May 19, 2003, an important event related to inter-ethnic relations took

place in the village of Paromon, Yangigurgan district, Namangan region (connected to the Kyrgyz highlands). More than a thousand of the five thousand inhabitants here are people of Kyrgyz nationality. The first part of the event, which was held in cooperation with such organizations as the Regional Council of Spirituality and Enlightenment, the Kyrgyz National Cultural Center, the regional department of the "Mahalla" charity fund, and the regional council of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, took place in the courtyard of the Shovdon Chinaliev school in the village[20]. This meeting of inter-ethnic harmony and friendship, led by the responsible secretary of the Regional Council of Spirituality and Enlightenment, was called "Peace to States, Friendship to Nations"[21].

People's artist of Uzbekistan K. Rahimov, chairman of the regional department of the "Mahalla" charity fund O. Nuriddinov, director of the Kyrgyz national cultural center M. Istamkulova and head of the world history department of NamSU, associate professor B. Isakovlar spoke at this event, which was held on the basis of the state program "Prosperous neighborhood year". They came out and exchanged opinions about the unity of the historical roots of the Uzbek and Kyrgyz peoples, as well as about the inter-ethnic relations, which continue to improve due to independence[22]. Singers and musicians of Alisher Navoi Regional Musical Drama Theater and a number of poets read poems about respect for ancient values and friendship. Poems of Robiddin Ishakov were recited in Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages, the memory of village intellectuals E. Jumanazarov, O. Masalieva, Sh. Chinaliev was remembered. Uzbek classical songs alternated with the epic "Manas". The second part of the event, which continued in the house of the late poet R. Ishakov, was called "Literary friendship-eternal friendship"[23]. Samples of poems of poets of two historical nations were recited.

Conclusion

To sum up, in the years of independence in the regions of the Fergana Valley, the fair national policy of the government was of great importance in the settlement of inter-ethnic relations and in ensuring cohesion and harmony of different nationalities and peoples living here. As a result of this rationally conducted practice, friendship festivals were organized in order to ensure the harmony and cohesion of many nations, cultural days of national customs and traditions of peoples were traditionally held locally. The rights of all nationalities in the provinces were fully ensured, and all opportunities were created for their work and education.

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