

Interethnic Culture Is The Foundation Of Spiritual Development

Acting Professor of the Department of “Humanities and Information Technologies” at Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), **Kholikov Yunus Ortiqovich**.
xolikovyunus88@gmail.com Tel: +998939976442

Annotation: This article explores the necessity of building a prosperous society based on interethnic culture in today's integrated world. It examines the unique fundamental foundations embedded in the roots of our invaluable philosophy, which has evolved over centuries.

Keywords: Spirituality, philosophical, ethical, educational, interethnic, values, modernization, strategy, tolerance, society, diversity, behavior, mentality, nation, ethnicity, consciousness.

The dialogue and integration between interethnic cultures play a crucial role in global developments, facilitating stronger and smoother connections among different nations and cultures. These processes, in turn, highlight the significance of ethical thinking in fostering tolerance and cultural cohesion. Today, studies on tolerance demonstrate that, in the context of globalization, the integration of interethnic cultures has significantly intensified, and their unification has become increasingly evident. All these factors contribute to the development of tolerance principles in interethnic culture and the analysis of related challenges. In this regard, during the current era of globalization, the issue of enhancing the role of national, cultural, and universal values in elevating young people's interethnic tolerance, as well as researching the principles and criteria for their effective utilization, has gained urgent importance.

At the core of interethnic culture lies the concern for something or someone beyond ourselves—caring for the interests of others based on our own will. Interethnic culture is closely related to the interests of others, societal well-being, and the concept of the “Ultimate Good.” Thus, when people think ethically, they focus on something beyond themselves. The essence of the concept of interethnic culture can be explained as follows: researchers and scholars who have conducted studies on the subject of nation and interethnic culture have expressed their perspectives. Textbooks and monographs on international relations written by researchers provide detailed information on the freedoms, rights, and security of citizens residing in different countries and regions. Additionally, it is emphasized that every nation, ethnic group, social class, and community should safeguard their interests as a valuable asset and ensure their preservation for future generations [1; P 64.]. The German philosopher and sociologist Max Weber emphasizes that the concept of “nation” is used in relation to an association that cannot be defined through empirical common characteristics and encompasses unique perspectives [2; P 68.]. According to the scholar, “people living in a particular territory form the foundation of the state, and it is essential to preserve customs and traditions” [2; P. 68.]. One of the key factors ensuring interethnic culture is the long-term coexistence and cooperation of multiple nations within a specific territory. In other words, if a policy of forcibly relocating a population belonging to a particular nation is pursued, the principle of violence against that nation can never be justified.

Although the issue of interethnic culture has global and international characteristics, its roots lie in the nature of each individual. Therefore, when analyzing the determining factors of interethnic cultural relations, it is important not to overlook religious relations.

The issue of interethnic culture does not arise or develop on its own. In this process, efforts should be directed toward establishing local relations based on equality, respect, honor, friendship, and cooperation. On the other hand, the implementation of this issue depends on the government's attention to it at the level of state policy.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in one of his speeches, recognized ensuring interethnic harmony as an urgent duty of the state and stated: “The role of the 138 national cultural centers operating in our country is invaluable in ensuring interethnic harmony” [3; P. 46]. However, achieving this goal is difficult unless the issue is approached on a broader scale. In our country, the culture of every nation is valued, and conditions have been created for them to speak freely in their own language, enjoy equality like other nations, and cherish their spiritual wealth. Regardless of population size

or other advantages, if a nation does not view the surrounding nations with the same respect as it does itself, discussions about equality become meaningless. Every nation has its own worldview, moral norms, ancestral spiritual heritage, traditions, and religious needs, which have been fulfilled on this land for centuries. Recognizing this, everyone understands that they have the right and responsibility to uphold these values today as well.

Interethnic culture gradually becomes an integral part of human existence, shaping emotions and perceptions. The Russian scholar A.I. Utkin states: “Since the formation of the spiritual and moral environment is primarily based on the principles of interethnic culture and tolerance, it ensures the unity of spirituality, values, and freedom”[4; P. 262]. At the same time, it fosters mutual trust and respect, love, interethnic tolerance, and peace. “Because society is an organized collective of individuals”[5; P. 64]. In the development of interethnic culture within society, the spiritual and moral environment serves as a mediator in the relationship between individuals and society. This environment instills in people the concepts of interethnic and other cultural cooperation, as well as property spirituality and moral values.

The process of dialogue between the peoples of the world depends on how well interethnic culture has been established. The interconnection within it is characterized by its diverse nature and varying ideals. In particular, ensuring interethnic culture among the younger generation is regarded as a means of preventing national conflicts. Modern youth, as part of today's global development, face the same contradictory phenomena as most people. At the same time, it is often observed that the younger generation is caught in the whirlpool of new global challenges. “Youth belong to a social group with a keen emotional perception, making them more sensitive to inconsistencies between words and actions” [6; P. 277]. Therefore, fostering a spirit of unity among young representatives of different ethnic groups living in our country and expanding the use of tolerance principles as a fundamental tool is one of the main objectives of the national ideology. Historical sources show that the ideals of tolerance characteristic of other nations and peoples have long been present in their mindset. The concepts of interethnic culture and tolerance have unique features. First, the spiritual and moral environment of interethnic tolerance is formed in a space where the moral activities of individuals, groups, and communities are shaped. Second, it acts as a regulating and guiding factor in the relationship between individuals and society. In a society that fosters interethnic tolerance, ethnic groups strengthen their worldview and enrich their moral norms.

Interethnic culture evolves and develops differently in each region and country. The development of interethnic tolerance is based on a nation's local, regional, or national cultural and historical relationships. For example, differences can be observed in greeting customs, clothing styles, eating habits, social and religious traditions, and beliefs. Interethnic culture is associated with an inner feeling that encompasses purity of mind and heart. It includes activities that integrate sacred national traditions, religion, values, science, music, dance, and the highest achievements of modern life.

In conclusion, interethnic culture is the foundation of human social existence and the ultimate goal of striving for social progress. Every nation must be able to collaborate in building a prosperous society. It is essential to prevent and actively resolve internal conflicts arising from cultural issues, ensure equal access to cultural achievements for all, and guarantee the cultural rights of every ethnic group living in the country.

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