

Research Article

**Strengthening International Religious Baghrique Is The Basis Of The Third Reneission In
Uzbekistan.**

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Abstract

This Article Analyzes Religious Tolerance And Its Role In Ensuring Social Stability. The Principles Of Interethnic Harmony And Peace In The Country And The National Policy Of Uzbekistan In This Area Will Be Discussed. In Addition, The Article Is Based On The Fact That People Of Different Nationalities And Religions Live In Peace In Our Society, And The Traditions Of Religious Tolerance Inherent In Our People Have Deep Historical Roots. Attention Was Paid To The Reforms Being Carried Out In The Country In Recent Years, Including The Issue Of Large-Scale Reforms In The Field Of Religion And Enlightenment, Which Formed The Basis For The Third Period Of Awakening In Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Tolerance, Religious Tolerance, Third Awakening, Religious And Enlightenment Reforms, Enlightened Islam, Religious Freedom, Religious Confessions.

Introduction

It Is Known From History That Our Land Has Been Inhabited By Different Religions, Different Cultures, Languages, Customs, As Well As Lifestyles. The Geographical Location Of Our Country Has Always Played The Most Important Role In Important Trade Routes. In Particular, The Passage Of The Great Silk Road Through This Region Caused A Clash Of Cultures Of Different Nations. Also, Cultural Ties With Different Countries Had A Great Impact On Religious And Cultural Life And Became One Of The Defining Factors Of A Specific Lifestyle.

Strengthening International Religious Baghrique Is The Basis Of The Third Renaissance In Uzbekistan.

Throughout The History Of Our People, There Are Many Examples Of Peaceful Coexistence And Cooperation Of Different Nationalities And Religions, Their Tolerance, Peace And A Sense Of Solidarity Between Them. Therefore, Religious Conflicts Have Never Occurred In Uzbekistan. From Ancient Times To The Present Day, We Can Observe Warm Relations In The Relations Between Islamic, Christian And Jewish Religious Communities In The Territory Of Our Country.

Religious Tolerance Also Plays An Important Role In Ensuring Peace And Stability In Society.

The Traditions Of Religious Tolerance Inherent In Our People Have Deep Historical Roots. The Policy Of Independent Uzbekistan In The Field Of Religion Also Serves To Strengthen These Traditions And Enrich Them Meaningfully.

In Its Relations With Religious Organizations, The State Adheres To The Following Principles, Even Though It Is Secular In Its Principles.

The First Is To Respect The Religious Sentiments Of Believers, To Recognize Religious Beliefs As A Personal Matter Of Citizens Or Their Legal Associations.

Second, It Guarantees Equal Rights And Does Not Allow The Persecution Of Citizens In Existing And Non-Practicing Religious Beliefs.

Third Is The Need To Seek Dialogue With Different Religious Associations In Order To Use Their Potential In Matters Of Spiritual Renewal And The Establishment Of Universal Moral Values.

Materials And Methods

Tolerance Means Respecting, Accepting, And Correctly Understanding The Diversity Of Rich Cultures In Our World, Forms Of Self-Expression, And Forms Of Expression Of Human Individuality. It Is Promoted Through Knowledge, Openness, Communication And Thinking, Freedom Of Conscience And Belief.

Tolerance Is A Unit Of Diversity. This Is Not Only A Moral Duty, But Also A Political And Legal Need. Tolerance Is Something That Allows Peace To Be Achieved And Leads From A Culture Of War To A Culture Of Peace, Says Article 1 Of The Declaration Of Principles Of Tolerance.

Geographically And Politically, Uzbekistan, With A Population Of About 34 Million, Is The Backbone Of Central Asia. One Of The Oldest Civilizations In The World Emerged In This Region; The Great Silk Road Passes Through Central Asia. The History Of The Uzbek People Goes Back Centuries And Covers More Than Three Thousand Years.

The Ancient States Of Turan, Maverannah And Turkestan, Which Flourished In This Region, Have Left A Bright Mark On The Development Of World Culture And Human Civilization. From Ancient Times, Such Cities As Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Termez Have Been Known All Over The World, And Their Centuries-Old Connections Stretched From China To Spain And From Europe To Asia.

These Cities Were Not Only Famous For Their Magnificent Architectural Ensembles, But Also Cultural Centers Aspiring To World-Renowned Thinkers And Creators.

Sahibkiran Amir Temur, Who Made Samarkand The Capital Of His State, Highly Valued Science And Education. For This Reason, He Sponsored And Supported Scientists, Philosophers, Architects, Poets And Musicians From All Sides.

Spiritual, Educational, Aesthetic And Legal Values Have Played An Important Role In The Way Of Life And Traditional Culture Of Our People. We Appreciate And Are Proud Of The Contribution Of Our History And

Great Ancestors - Eastern Thinkers Al-Bukhari, At-Termizi, Ahmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Al-Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Navoi, Ulugbek And Others To World Science.

Over The Past Three Years Or More, The Country Has Undergone Major Changes And Has Undergone Extensive Reforms In Many Areas, Including Religion And Enlightenment.

Especially:

- The International Islamic Academy Of Uzbekistan Was Established To Study Islam In Depth And Teach Its Scientific Basis;

“Mir-Arab Secondary School In Bukhara Region Has Been Given The Status Of A Higher Madrasah, And A School Of Hadith Studies In Samarkand Region Has Been Launched. As A Result, The Number Of Higher Religious Educational Institutions In The Country, Including The Tashkent Islamic Institute, Has Reached Three;

- Charitable Foundation "Vaqf" Was Established, The Center For Islamic Civilization Of Uzbekistan, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi And Imam Moturidi International Research Centers Were Established;

- 8 Decrees Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan On Pardon Of Persons Who Have Committed Crimes On Religious Grounds Were Adopted, Within Which More Than 4,000 People Were Released From Prison;

- More Than 20,000 Citizens Associated With Extremist Groups Were Removed From The "Special List" And Thus The Practice Of Maintaining Such "Blacklists" Was Stopped;

- The Specialized Penal Colony "Jaslik" Located In The Village Of Yoshlik Of The Republic Of Karakalpakstan Is Closed;

- In 2019, The Humanitarian Measures "Mehr-1" And "Mehr-2" Were Successfully Implemented.

As Part Of These Activities, 261 People, Mostly Women And Children, From The Conflict Zones In The Middle East And Afghanistan Were Repatriated. The Government Provides Medical, Psychological, Material And Spiritual Assistance To Returning Citizens.

All Conditions Were Created For Their Return To A Peaceful Life, Socialization, As Well As Active Participation In Educational And Social Programs, And Measures Were Taken To Provide Them With Jobs And Housing;

- 35 Religious Organizations Are Registered, Including 26 Mosques And 9 Churches. However, I Would Like To Point Out That There Are No Restrictions In The National Legislation On The Number Of Religious Organizations And The Registration Deadlines;

- The Quota For Umrah Has Been Lifted. Every Day, 490 Uzbek Citizens Travel To Saudi Arabia To Perform Umrah;

- Together With The Office Of Muslims Of Uzbekistan, A Regulatory Framework For The Activities Of "Otinoya" Has Been Created, The Legal Status Of Which Was Given By The Same Board.

At Present, 2310 Religious Organizations Of 16 Religious Denominations Operate In The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Of These, 2119 Are Muslim Organizations, Accounting For 92 Percent Of The Total.

There Are 175 Christian Organizations, 8 Jewish Communities, 6 Baha'i Congregations, One Hare Krishna Community And One Buddhist Temple In Uzbekistan, As Well As The Interfaith Bible Society Of Uzbekistan.

Believers Make The Pilgrimage To The Holy Places Every Year: To Saudi Arabia To Perform Hajj And Umrah, Christians To Russia, Greece And Israel, And Jews To Israel.

During The Years Of Independence, 308,000 Muslims Made The Pilgrimage To Saudi Arabia, Including. 130,000 People - Hajj And 178,000 People - Umrah, More Than 2,500 Christians And Jews Visited Religious Shrines In Israel, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Georgia, Greece.

Achieving This Level Is A Natural Result Of The National Policy Of Uzbekistan, Based On Civic And Universal Values.

Speaking About The Essence Of This Policy, It Should Be Noted That From The First Days Of Independence, The Country's Leadership Began To Give Priority To The Solution Of Social, Economic And Political Problems, As Well As The Restoration Of Ethnocultural Values And Traditions. The Legal Basis Of Such A Policy Is Enshrined In The Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan And The Legislative Framework Created On Its Basis.

Discussion

The National Policy Of Uzbekistan In This Area Is Based On The Following Principles:

First, To Ensure Equal Rights And Freedoms, Equality Of Citizens Before The Law, Regardless Of Gender, Race, Nationality, Language, Religion, Social Origin, Beliefs, Personal And Social Status.

Second, To Ensure The Development Of Society Based On The Diversity Of Political Institutions, Ideologies And Opinions.

Third, To Ensure Respect For The Languages, Customs And Traditions Of Different Nationalities And Ethnic Groups, To Create The Necessary Conditions For Their Development.

Based On The Constitutional Provision "The People Of Uzbekistan, Regardless Of Nationality, Are Citizens Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan" (Article 8), We Can Say That All The Rights And Freedoms Enshrined In The Constitution Apply Equally To All Their Representatives. Nations And Peoples, Without Exception.

The Basic Principles Of The National Policy Of Uzbekistan Find Their True Expression In Life. Thus, Today There Are More Than 140 National And Cultural Centers In The Country. It Should Be Noted That The Multifaceted Spiritual And Educational Activities Of National Cultural Centers Are An Important Factor In Helping To Establish A Common Home - The Spirit Of Mutual Respect And Interethnic Tolerance In Uzbekistan.

Summarizing All The Above, It Should Be Noted That The Social And Political Stability Achieved In Uzbekistan Is The Result Of A Well-Thought-Out Policy Aimed At Ensuring Interethnic Peace And Civil Harmony In The Country.

Indeed, The Experience Of The World And Uzbeks Gained During The Years Of Independence Shows That The Most Important Condition For The Successful Implementation Of Large-Scale Changes In The Economic, Political And Spiritual Spheres And The Radical Reform Of Social Relations Is Social And Political Stability In The Country. , Civil Peace And Interethnic Harmony.

Declaring Its Independence In 1991, Uzbekistan Entered A Period Of Restoration Of Its Spiritual And Intellectual Values, Beginning Of Dramatic Changes In The Economic, Political, Social And Legal Spheres.

More Than A Century Later, The Uzbek People Have Become Independent Again, Able To Decide Their Own Destiny, Restore Their Culture And Ensure A Spiritual Rebirth.

Uzbekistan Is Building A Secular, Just Civil Society With A Democratic Rule Of Law And An Open Market Economy And A Strong Social Protection System. During The Difficult Years Of The Transition Period, We Have Reached A Common Agreement On The Need, Directions And Forms Of Development Of Political Institutions, Made Significant Changes In Democratic Reforms, Maintained Political Stability, Peace And Interethnic Harmony.

The Uzbek People Have Historically Been Characterized By Communal Social Self-Organization Derived From A Traditional Way Of Life. This Is Manifested Not Only By The Priority Of Family Interests, Commitment

To The Communal Nature Of The Life Of The Population, But Also Leaves A Mark On The Whole Social Structure Of Society. Many Forms Of The Existing System Of Production And Organization Of Labor Also Have Public Features.

Uzbekistan Can Be Seen As A Kind Of Society Without A Specific Respect And Stable Order, Without The Strict Fulfillment Of Its Duties And Mutual Concern, Where It Is Impossible To Live A Prosperous And Dignified Life. Therefore, The Choice Of Uzbekistan's Path To The Transition To A Socially Oriented Market Economy Is To Some Extent Related To The National-Historical Way Of Life, Way Of Thinking, Folk Traditions And Customs.

At The Beginning Of The Xxi Century, It Became Clear That There Are No Universal Models Of Socio-Political And Socio-Economic Development That Are Equally Acceptable For Any Country. The Boundaries Between The Orthodox Concepts Of "Capitalist" And "Socialist" Have Practically Disappeared, Revealing All The Forms And Ways Of Each Country And Freeing It From Ideological Dogmas. It Is Time To Form A New Thinking. A Qualitatively New State.

The First Radically New Constitution Of Sovereign Uzbekistan, Adopted On December 8, 1992, Was Highly Praised By International Independent Experts. It Meets The Highest Criteria Of A Democratic Constitution And Guarantees Fundamental Human Rights And Freedoms. Article 18 Of The Constitution States: "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, Social Origin, Beliefs, Personal And Social Status."

Uzbekistan Regularly Holds National Referendums, Free And Alternative Elections Of The Head Of State, Parliament, Local Representative Bodies, Citizens' Self-Government Bodies, A Clear Division Of Powers, And The Development Of Multi-Party And Civil Society Institutions. Including Non-Governmental And Religious Organizations.

Tolerance, Social Stability And Security Of The Individual And The State Are Crucial For Democratic Reforms. It Is Almost Impossible To Solve Other Important Issues Without It. Uzbekistan Is Committed To Ensuring Security And Stability In All Regions, Especially In Central Asia.

Naturally, The Most Important Guarantee And Basis For The Formation Of New Social Relations In The Countries Of This Region Is Stability, Peace And Ethnicity; And Civil Consent.

Today In Uzbekistan There Is A Difficult Process Of Liberalization Of All Spheres Of Public Life, The Formation Of Political And National Self-Consciousness Of The People, The Spiritual Restoration Of New Democratic Values, A Difficult Democratic But Stable Democracy. Formation Of Law And Civil Society Institutions.

Successful Development On The Path Of Democratic And Market Reforms Requires Taking Into Account The Specific Features Of The Cultural And Historical Heritage Of The Region, As Well As The Mentality Of The Uzbek People.

Our Greatest Asset In Recent Years Has Been Peace And Stability; Interethnic And Inter-Civil Harmony In Our Common Home. Understanding This Value And Its Enduring Importance Is Growing Every Day In The Minds Of Our People. "

A Distinctive Feature Of Modern Uzbekistan Is The Uniqueness Of Its Multinational Composition. The Majority Of The Population Is Uzbek - More Than 80%. The Ethnic Palette Of The Population Of The Republic

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Includes Representatives Of More Than 130 Nationalities And Ethnic Groups That Have Had Their Own Unique Culture And Traditions For Centuries.

On This Basis, The Main Priority Of The National Policy Pursued By The President Of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev And The Government Of The Country Is To Create Equal Conditions And Opportunities For The Development Of All Nationalities And The Harmonization Of Interethnic Relations.

The Activities Of The Republican International Cultural Center And More Than 140 National Cultural Centers Operating In The Country Are Aimed At The Restoration Of National Traditions, Customs, Ceremonies, The Development Of Spirituality And Culture, The Harmonization Of Interethnic Relations.

Their Active Participation In The Preparation And Holding Of Major National Holidays, Important Events In The Cultural Life Of The Country Creates An Atmosphere Of Spiritual Generosity And Warmth, Which Allows You To Repeatedly Feel The Feelings Of One Family, The Deep Meaning Embedded In The Words: Uzbekistan - Our Common Home! "

The Richness And Diversity Of The Cultural Traditions Of The Peoples, Interethnic Harmony And The Spiritual Unity Of The Citizens, Especially On Holidays, Are Clearly Manifested.

Typically, National And International Concerts Of Cultural Centers During The Holidays Hold Meetings With Creative Intellectuals. They Are Complemented By Holiday Programs In City Squares, Parks, Palaces Of Culture, Creative Associations, Gymnasiums, Lyceums And Libraries.

National Cultural Centers See Such Celebrations As Major Attractions And An Opportunity To Contribute To The Unification And Mutual Understanding Of People Of Different And Spiritual Backgrounds.

The Very Existence And Active Work Of National Cultural Centers Today Proves That Without These Public Associations It Is Impossible To Successfully Solve The Problems Of Improving Interethnic Relations, Strengthening International Education, Developing Friendship And Mutual Understanding Between Peoples.

Uzbekistan Has Always Been Characterized By A Spirit Of Interethnic Respect And Harmony In A Multi-Ethnic And Multi-Religious Environment. The Maintenance Of Interethnic Harmony In Uzbekistan Is Facilitated By A Legal Framework In Line With International Democratic Principles: Aimed At Resolving And Strengthening The Equality Of Citizens In The Republic.

There Are Many Examples In History Of People Of Different Nationalities And Religions Living Together As One Family For Many Centuries. Uzbekistan Is A Testament To The Diversity Of Nations, Religions, Cultures And Traditions That Have Coexisted Peacefully For Thousands Of Years. Since Ancient Times, Different Civilizations - Muslims, Christians, Jews, Buddhists And Ancient Times - Have Not Only Lived Closely Together Here, But Complemented And Enriched Each Other.

It Is On This Ground That The Global Mutual Enrichment Of World Cultures Has Taken Place Over Many Centuries. Therefore, It Is No Coincidence That Today In Uzbekistan There Are 16 Religious Denominations And Confessions.

We Can Proudly Say That Throughout The History Of Our Nation, There Has Been No Demonstration Of Persecution Of People On A National Or Religious Basis.

Throughout Its History, The Uzbek People Have Always Shown Tolerance And Respect For Representatives Of Other Nations And Religions. Ethnic, Cultural And Religious Tolerance And Openness Have Become The Natural Norms And Characteristics Of The Uzbek People.

Peace, Religious And Ideological Tolerance, Equal Participation Of People Of Different Nationalities And Ethnic Groups In The Life Of Society Have Become A Hallmark Of Uzbekistan Today.

Today, Democracy And Human Rights Fully Meet The National Interests Of Uzbekistan And The National Idea Of Our Freedom-Loving People.

Tolerance In Our Country Has Centuries-Old Roots. Therefore, It Is Not Surprising That The Most Unique Monuments Of Buddhist Culture Were Discovered By Japanese Archaeologist Kato In The Surkhandarya Valley Along The Immortal And Eternal Shrines Of Islam In Uzbekistan. In Addition To The Finds Of Jewish Monuments And Christian Shrines.

Uzbekistan Actively Supported The Adoption Of The Declaration Of Principles Of Tolerance By The General Conference Of Unesco On 16 November 1995. In This Sense, The Publication Of The "Declaration Of Principles Of Tolerance" In The Uzbek Language Marked The Year 2000 As The International Year Of "Culture Of Peace".

On November 16, International Tolerance Day Will Be Widely Celebrated In The Country With The Organization Of Special Events And Programs. It Aims To Spread The Idea Of Tolerance Among Citizens Through Joint Efforts By Governmental And Non-Governmental Organizations And The Media.

In 2000, The Participants Of The Unesco International Congress On Interreligious Dialogue And Culture Of Peace Adopted The Tashkent Declaration As An Important Step In The Struggle For A Culture Of Peace Aimed At Promoting Interreligious Dialogue And Cooperation. As Tolerance Is An Active Attitude Formed Primarily On The Basis Of Recognition Of Universal Human Rights And Fundamental Freedoms. Tolerance Imposes A Responsibility To Promote Human Rights, Pluralism (Including Cultural Pluralism), Democracy, And The Rule Of Law.

The Culture Of Uzbekistan, Which Embodies The Best Achievements Of The Past, In Turn, Had A Significant Impact Not Only On The Development Of Islamic Culture, But Also On The Western Renaissance, The Development Of The Principles Of Tolerance. On A Global Scale. Therefore, The Cultural Achievements Of Our Peoples Are An Integral Part Not Only Of Muslims, But Also Of World Culture. Imam Al-Bukhari's Collection Of Hadiths, Al-Jami 'As-Sahih (I), Created In The 9th Century, Was Recognized By His Contemporaries As The Best Among The Traditional Collections Of The Sunnis And Is Still One Of The Main Reference Books For Muslims Around The World. Remains One.

The Absence Of Ideas In Al-Jami 'As-Sahih That Could Be Grounds For Religious Denial Shows That The Principles Of Tolerance Have Prevailed Throughout The History Of Uzbekistan.

The Tolerance That Existed At That Time Allowed The Representatives Of Religious Thought, Such As Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi And Secular Scholars, And Those Who Carried The Idea Of The Spread Of Scientific Values Such As Farabi, Khorezmi, Beruni. Create And Live Side By Side At The Same Time.

The Mongol Invasion In The 13th Century Had A Unique Impact On The Post-Conquest Development Of Islam In The Region. The Currents Of Sufism That Had Emerged Up To That Time Had Become A Unifying Factor Against The Non-Muslim Invaders. The Sufis Later Took An Active Part In The Sarbadar Movement. It Was In This Religious Environment That The Great Amir Temur Was Born. During The Reign Of The Timurids, Islam Began To Play An Important Role In The Social, Political And Cultural Life Of Central Asia. Amir Temur Writes In His Tuzuk: "I Helped The Religion Of Allah And The Law Of Muhammad As Much As I Could." He Understood

Islam As A Religion Free From Fanaticism And A Universal Religion. It Was His Skill That Allowed Him To Understand His Religion And Care For Other Religious Minorities In His Own Land.

Highlighting The Importance Of This Aspect, King Charles VI Of France Wrote To Timur: I Express My Gratitude To You For Your Concern, Your Mood, And The Blessings Bestowed On Many Christians. We, In Turn, Are Ready To Serve The Interests Of Your People Even More With Your Help.

Archbishop John, Amir Temur's Ambassador To European Countries, In His Book *Memoir Sur Tamerlan Et Sa Cour* Gives The Following Description Of Amir Temur's Personality: Timur Receives Foreigners, Especially French And Christian Merchants, And Provides Them With Security, Care, And Assistance.

It Was This Statement That Allowed Lianglu, Who Translated The "Fundamentals Of Timur" Into French, To Write That "The Misinterpretation Of History Has Prevented The Correct Interpretation, Understanding And Evaluation Of The Personality Of Amir Temur."

From The First Days Of Independence, Uzbekistan, Which Has A Great Spiritual Heritage And Traditions Of Tolerance, Has Radically And Clearly Defined Its Attitude To Religion.

Article 31 Of The Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Guarantees Freedom Of Conscience, The Ability To Perform Religious Rites Without Hindrance, The Right To Practice Any Religion Or Not To Belong To Any Religion At All.

On June 14, 1991, The Law On Freedom Of Conscience And Religious Organizations Was Adopted In The Country's Legal Practice. On The Basis Of These Legal Documents, The State Provides An Opportunity For Freedom Of Conscience Without Interfering In The Religious Affairs Of Religious Leaders. The Importance And Necessity Of Religion In Educating A Person With The Highest Qualities Was Recognized. At The Same Time, The State Is Taking Measures To Prevent The Politicization Of Religions And The Emergence Of Extremist And Fundamentalist Currents.

Religious Leaders Can Help Establish Peace, Tranquility, And Mutual Respect. Confirmation Of This Concept Is Achieved By Holding An International Muslim-Christian Conference In Our Region Under The Slogan "Under One Sky". The 125th Anniversary Of The Establishment Of The Russian Orthodox Church In Tashkent And The Diocese Of Central Asia Was Also Celebrated Recently.

Patriarch Of Moscow And All Russia Alexei II, Who Was The First To Visit Central Asia At The Invitation Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Took Part In The Festivities. In His Speech, He Said: I Believe That Good Cooperation And Effective Relations Between Government Agencies And Religious Organizations In Uzbekistan Will Be A Good Example For Other Republics Of The Commonwealth Of Independent States. In December Of The Same Year, The Capital Tashkent Celebrated The 100th Anniversary Of The Evangelical Lutheran Church.

It Should Be Noted That The Reforms Aimed At Ensuring Religious Tolerance And Religious Freedom In Uzbekistan Are Positively Assessed By The World Community. In Particular, The Us Commission On International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) Has Removed Uzbekistan From The List Of Countries Of Particular Concern. In A Report Released On April 28, 2020, The Commission Recommended To The Us State Department That Uzbekistan Be Included In The List Of Countries Under Special Observation, A Decision That Reflects The Significant Positive Changes That Have Taken Place In Uzbekistan In This Area. The Introductory Part Of The Report Highlighted Two Countries That Have Made Positive Changes In This Area.

The Us State Department Has Removed Uzbekistan And Sudan From The List Of Special Observers On Religious Freedom. I Am Pleased To Announce That Sudan And Uzbekistan Have Been Removed From The Special Monitoring List, Based On The Significant, Tangible Achievements Of Their Governments Over The Past Year. Their Bold Reforms In Laws And Practices Are Setting An Example For Other States, Said U.S. Secretary Of State Michael Pompeo. Uzbekistan Was First Included In The List Of Offenders In 2006. In November 2018, The State Department Included Uzbekistan In The List Of Observers Of Progress In Religious Freedom. These States Are Involved Or Tolerant Of "Routine Gross Violations Of Religious Freedoms," The State Department Chief Said.

It Should Be Noted That Uzbekistan's Achievements In Ensuring Religious Freedom Are Recognized. This Is A Great International Recognition For Uzbekistan.

As A Result Of The Consistent Policy Pursued Over The Past Four Years To Ensure Human Rights And Freedoms In Uzbekistan, Not Only The Citizens Of Uzbekistan Living In Our Country, But Also Other Countries Are In A Difficult Situation, Protecting Their Interests, Honor And Dignity. -Expensive. Our Compatriots Who Have Gone Abroad Under The Influence Of Foreign Ideas And Lost Their Spouses Or Parents In Another Country Have Not Been Left Out Of Such Care. In Accordance With The Instructions Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, In 2019, A Total Of 220 People - Women And Children - Were Brought From Syria And Iraq As Part Of The Humanitarian Operation "Mehr", And 96 People Were Involved In The Unrest. Regions Of Afghanistan. It Is Especially Gratifying That Women And Children, Who Have Returned From The "Hot Spots" In The Past, Are Finding Their Place In Society With The Help Of The State, Public Organizations, Our Loving Citizens. In General, Measures To Return Our Compatriots Detained In Camps In War-Torn Areas Of The Middle East Are Constantly Being Carried Out By Special Services. A Total Of 98 People, Including 25 Women And 73 Children, Returned To Uzbekistan On 8 December 2020 As Part Of The Next Phase Of Operation Mehr-3, Which Is Being Carried Out Under The Direct Control Of The President. The Ongoing Fighting In Syria.

Conclusion

Sovereign Uzbekistan As A Country Of Historical Tolerance And Cultural Pluralism Is Characterized By The Following Views.

First, A Key Element For All National, Ethnic And Religious Groups In Uzbekistan Is To Understand Uzbekistan As Their Homeland.

Second, Representatives Of Different National, Ethnic, And Religious Groups Live In An Environment Of Complete Harmony, Mutual Understanding, And Mutual Respect.

Third, The Citizens Of Uzbekistan, Regardless Of Nationality, Are Unanimous In The View That The Phenomenon Of Tolerance And Interethnic Harmony In Sovereign Uzbekistan Is One Of The Factors Of Stability And Civil Peace In Our Country.

Fourth, The Gradual And Gradual Rise Of Uzbekistan To A Democratic State Governed By The Rule Of Law And A Socially Oriented Market Economy Is Directly Linked To The Further Development And Harmonization Of Interethnic And Interreligious Relations, The Mutually Beneficial Partnership Of The T titular Nation. Liqdir. And National Communities And Communities And Their Social Solidarity.

Fifth, The State Has Created Conditions For Legal Equality, Economic And Social Freedom Of All Citizens, Regardless Of Nationality.

Sixth, The Titular Nation Together With Other Ethnic Groups Has A Strong Potential To Stimulate And Accelerate The Processes Of Forming An Integral Social Consciousness, And The Existing Interethnic Relations Guarantee The Peace And Stability That Every Family Deserves. .

Seventh, Interethnic And Interfaith Harmony In Uzbekistan Is Closely Linked With The Growth Of National Identity And The Spiritual Revival Of The Uzbek People. Creating Conditions. The World Community. "

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