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Friendship Palace in Tashkent

National Cultural Centers - An Important Factor in the Preservation of the National Identity of National Minorities in Uzbekistan

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KEYWORDS: state policy in the field of interethnic relations, national identity, inter-ethnic tolerance, inter-ethnic relations, interethnic consent, International National Center, National Cultural Centers, National Traditions.

ANNOTATION. The article discloses the tolerance of the Uzbek people and it is stated that in a multinational Uzbekistan over the years of independence for all peoples, constitutional and legal frameworks have been created to preserve their national identity.

The article notes that the Republican International National Center was established on January 13, 1992 to ensure the preservation of national languages, traditions and values, cultural identity. Representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan have formed their national cultural centers at the Republican Center. Today there are 138 such national-cultural centers. It was revealed that these nations in addition to the preservation of their national identity in these centers, live in peace, tolerance and solidarity with indigenous peoples under the motto «Uzbekistan - our common house» and are tirelessly working to develop the country.

I.INTRODUCTION

Uzbek land has long been populated by representatives of various civilizations, cultural layers, different religions and worldviews. This land is ancient and sacred land where our ancestors lived. Located at the intersection of the Great Silk Road, where the ancient past and great future are found, the heart of Central Asia is one of the most ancient centers of human thought, science and culture. It was on this basis that the roots of the world of civilization were formed that the world was formed, the religious and philosophical traditions of the most ancient periods of human history were

formed. It is worth noting that the desire for nobility, humanity and interethnic agreement is one of the highest qualities inherent in our civilization. These traditions are transmitted from generation to generation.

II.MAIN PART

After the independence of independence, special attention was paid to creating equal conditions and capabilities not only for the indigenous population of the country - the Uzbek people, but also of other nations and nationalities in order to preserve their language, culture, values and traditions. The leadership of the country took steps to solve this issue legislatively. In this regard, our state carried out activities, first of all, based on the requirements of the Constitution. The attention of all segments of the population and representatives of different nationalities focused on ensuring peace, calm and interethnic consent, strengthening the most important value for our country - independence. Equality of all citizens before the law is ensured. It strengthened a sense of responsibility in the heart of every citizen, a single coexistence place, a single homeland, which serves as an embodiment of the idea of »Uzbekistan - our common house«.

Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan says: «*The Republic of Uzbekistan provides respect for languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples living in its territory, and creates conditions for their development*». Article 8 reads: «*The people of Uzbekistan are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality*». *These norms define the concept of the «people of Uzbekistan»*. Everyone who was born lives and works in Uzbekistan, regardless of national, racial or religious affiliation, is an equal citizen of the country. Citizens of Uzbekistan, regardless of their origin, race, social origin and other circumstances, constitute the people of Uzbekistan. Article 18 of the Constitution states that «*all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal to the law without sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, belief, personal and social position*» [1]. The principle of national equality of the people of Uzbekistan, enshrined in these articles, fully complies with the requirements of all international human rights treaties, including the Paris Charter for New Europe, to which the Republic of Uzbekistan joined [2].

From world experience, it is known that in multinational countries, protecting the rights and freedoms, national and cultural interests of their citizens is one of the most important areas of state policy. This requires the creation of the necessary conditions so that the peoples living outside their historic homeland can satisfy their national needs. This requirement is especially important for nations that do not have national territorial structures.

In the former Soviet Union, national policies were considered unilaterally. The national question was not resolved in any of the Union republics. Such a policy has adversely affected the socio-economic development of the Union republics, including Uzbekistan.

Although the Constitution of the former Soviet Union enshrined the National Question, the Constitutional Regulations on the development of national cultures, in practice, the policy of Russification was carried out, the formation of a unified nation - «*Soviet people*», which has lost their national identity on the basis of the approach of all nations and nationalities.

From the first years of independence, disadvantages and disagreements in interethnic relations were gradually fixed. Our multinational country has taken measures to ensure peace for peoples.

The creation of national cultural centers in the country has opened the way for the development of national traditions, cultures and other features of non-peoples of the country. Before independence, in 1989, the inter-national cultural centers of the country were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture. Before independence, in 1989, the inter-national cultural centers of the country were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture. With it, 12 national cultural centers were created, including Kazakh, Korean, Armenian, Azerbaijani and Tajik. Over time, the number of such centers has increased. By 1995, their number was more than 80. An increase in the number of centers required the coordination of their activities. To this end, on January 13, 1992, a republican International Cultural Center was established. Its main task is to promote the international integration of nations and peoples living in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the harmonization of interethnic relations with ministries, departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, city and district hokimiyat, as well as public organizations [3].

In 2017, the 25 th anniversary of the creation of the Republican International Cultural Center was widely noted. Speaking at a rally dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Republican International Cultural Center, President Shavkat

Mirziyoyev noted: «It is noteworthy that the Republican International Cultural Center coordinates the activities of national cultural centers, provides practical and methodological assistance.

The Center enriches our cultural and social life with a deeper meaning based on current events in all regions of the country, strengthens friendly and tolerant relations between various nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan. It is noteworthy that among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), only Uzbekistan has such a structure» [4].

Today, there are 138 national cultural centers in the country that effectively work as non-state non-commercial organizations in the country.

National Cultural Centers are public organizations that serve the national cultural needs of certain nationalities living in Uzbekistan. National Cultural Centers carry out activities on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on public organizations and its charter. National Cultural Centers voluntarily unite the citizens of Uzbekistan interested in the study, preservation and development of national culture, language, traditions and customs inherent in a specific nation. They are based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Non-State and Non-Profit Organizations» (April 14, 1999). They carry out their activities directly or through their branches in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5].

The first national-cultural centers were created in 1989 by Koreans, Kazakhs, Jews and Armenians in the provinces of the republic. This development and prosperity of these centers began after the independence of Uzbekistan. In the years of independence, ample opportunities were created for their effective work. As a result, the number of national cultural centers is growing every year. If in 1992 there were 10 national cultural centers, then in 1995 their number increased to 72, in 2003 - to 135, and by 2020 - to 138.

Ensuring the active participation of representatives of various nationalities living in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the public, spiritual and educational life of the republic is one of the important activities of national-cultural centers. It is also planned to establish friendship, cooperation, cultural and educational relations and the development of relations of cooperation with relational organizations and historical homeland; Strengthening civilian solidarity and interethnic consent in our country in cooperation with the Republican International Cultural Center, relevant ministries, departments, state and public organizations and creative associations. Support is the main task of the center. To achieve the goals and objectives set forth in the Charter, the Centers carry out the following activities: the work of musical and theater studios, the study of the native language, history, writing, literature, folklore, theater and painting, national traditions and crafts, the organization of national sports and games, The formation of circles and Sunday schools in accordance with applicable law. In order to study and popularize national culture, national language, national art and national traditions, seminars, conferences, round tables, festivals and meetings, speaking choral and creative teams are held. The activities of the National Cultural Centers are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 13, 1992. The Republican International Cultural Center was established by the Presidential Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Below are examples of the activities of individual national cultural centers operating in Uzbekistan:

Arab National Cultural Center. In the Kashkadarya region, where the Arabic population is being compact, one of the first, in 1991, created the Arab National Cultural Center, which has been actively working on all these years.



With its support and assistance of the studio Uzbekfilm, documentary films were removed: "From the depths of the centuries", "Janesians" and "Arabs of Uzbekistan", telling about the history and culture of Uzbekistan Arabs. At the initiative of the Center in the village of Janeau, a workshop was created for the manufacture of famous Arab carpets based on old technologies, the courses on the study of Arabic were opened. The ethnographic Museum of traditions and customs of Arabs was organized here, exhibitions representing the life of an ethnops in Uzbekistan are held. One of the glorious pages of her chronicles is connected with the famous cotton coordinated worker of agriculture, the hero of Uzbekistan Murofullo Saidov (1935-2009). Being the head of the shirkat farm "Janes" of the Mirishkorsky district, he brought him to

one of the advanced in the republic and at the same time - since 1991 - contributed to the successful development of the Arab National Cultural Center as his first chairman. His merits before the state and the people were highly appreciated

and, according to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2002 M. Saidov was awarded the title of "Hero of Uzbekistan".

Today at the center there is a folk ensemble "Al-Arabia", performing vintage Arabic songs and dancing. The original creativity of the ethnographic team, a repeated laureate of the Republican festivals of friendship and culture "Uzbekistan - our common house", decorate mass holidays and national weddings and is always warmly perceived by the audience.

In the next to Janeau villages, Kahlak and Pulati are held meetings with famous writers, poets, figures of science and culture of our country of different nationalities, including Arabic.

With the assistance of the Center, researchers of the Carshi State University, the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the pedagogical college of the city of Karshi for a number of years, scientific research is carried out on the history and culture of the Arabs of Uzbekistan. Among the well-known publications on the materials of research - the monograph Ravshanova "History of Janesov".

The Arab Cultural Center together with other centers of the Kashkadarya region - Russian, Tatar-Bashkir, Turkmen, Tajik - organizes cultural and educational events that contribute to the mutual enrichment of national cultures and the friendship of peoples [6].

Association of Korean National Cultural Centers of Uzbekistan. The relationship and involvement of the Koreans to the Great Flushing Path clearly demonstrates one of the ancient frescoes of Afrasiaba in Samarkand, where the reception was captured among foreign delegations from Korea. Living in Uzbekistan since deportation in 1937, Koreans worked fruitfully in the name of the good and prosperity of the new homeland. Dozens of diaspora representatives are awarded the title of the Hero of Labor, and Kim Plumi, Chairman of the Farm of the Polar Star, - twice. Independence has opened new frontiers in the preservation of national traditions, the language and consolidation of the diaspora. Created in 1991, the Association of Korean Cultural Centers of Uzbekistan today has 23 units: in the city of Tashkent, Tashkent, Andijan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Namangan, the Fergana regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.



Today, they have become a place to unite compatriots, where they study their native language, they sing old songs, they say with representatives of other ethnic associations. State and national holidays of Uzbekistan and Korean Folk Sollal - New Year in the lunar calendar, Tano - harvest feast.

At each center, folklore dance and choral groups, the circles of the native language, chess and folk sports are organized. The advice of elders work is actively working, ritual societies are functioning, landscaping of local cemeteries.

The Republican Conference-Seminar "Traditions and Customs of Uzbek Koreans" is held annually, according to the results of which thematic brochures are published. Under the patronage of the Council, the ARIRAN pension works. On the day of memory and honors are organized commemoration of veterans.

Association, which works closely with the Embassy of Korea in Tashkent, the Republican Festival of Chorals, His Scientific and Technical Society "TINBO" - Scientific conferences, publish books and reference books about the famous Koreans of Uzbekistan, and the creative association "Ariran" and the Cho Men Hee Literary Club - Collections of Korean Writers and Poets. The Youth Center is held forum "Network of compatriots", seminars on the Korean traditions, it is assisted in holding folk holidays, charitable shares. Concerts of youth ensembles of folk dance "Kori", "Kotbonari", "Sumady", "Syadal" and many other teams who conquered the hearts of art lovers are held on the leading stage venues.

The active participation of young people in the activities of the Association is a visual testimony of the prosperity of the Korean diaspora, almost 80 years living in Uzbek land. The life of the Uzbek Koreans is covered by the newspaper "Kore Sinmun" published in Uzbekistan and the author's television broadcasting of Pak "Chinsen" on the Republican television of Uzbekistan.

Over the years of independence, several Koreans who actively participated in our country's socio-political life were awarded high state awards. Among them, the hero of Uzbekistan Vera Pak and other well-known compatriots [7].

National Cultural Center of Germans in Uzbekistan. The beginning of the history of the Germans in Uzbekistan is associated with the 60s of the XIX century. The most important aspects of the revival of national culture, German holidays with their fun, songs and incendiary dances, studying the German language - the priorities of the works of Uzbekistan "WiedergeBurt" created in Tashkent in 1990 - "Revival", which today unites centers in Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana. The priorities of the German Cultural Center of Uzbekistan are the restraint and preservation of the most important aspects of German culture, the organization of fun festivals with interesting songs and dances of the German people, teaching the German language of youth.



With these centers, there are clubs of folk art, theater and dance for young people. As part of a year-old in-depth study program, the republican summer linguistic camp "SommersPrachakademie" was organized with the participation of teachers from Germany.

The JugendStern Youth Organization - "Star of Youth" helps in conducting the Center for Social Work, Cultural and Educational Events. The main projects of young people are the Republican dance festival, the scenic productions of world classics and modern German and Uzbek authors as part of the annual festival of amateur German-speaking theaters. Teachers and theatrical figures from Germany, who carry out master classes, are specifically invited to help young actors-lovers.

People's songs are played at the club of Senorsi for the elders, together with young people celebrate traditional Easter - Ostern, Catholic Christmas - Weihnacht, Thanksgiving Earth Day Erntedankfest, Muttertag and Fatertag - Mother's Day and Father's Day, Oktoberfest.

The center is held republican seminars on the history of the Germans of the Republic, the evening in honor of the prominent figures of culture and art of Uzbekistan and Germany. Propaganda of Creativity of German Classics - Composers Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig Van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Richard Wagner, Wolfgang Amadeu Mozart, performed by the Orchestra of Uzbek National Tools "Sogdiana" attracts the attention of the general public.

Among the latest publishing "WiedergeBurt" - an album book Album Irina Shchur "German artists of Uzbekistan", collections of materials "Germans of Uzbekistan in the dialogue of cultures", "Germans of the Fergana Valley: history and modernity".

The work of German cultural associations directly contributes to the Intergovernmental Uzbek-German Commission on Germans living in the Republic, as well as its regular meetings with activists of the Center.

WiedergeBurt cooperates with the German Embassy in Uzbekistan, Goethe Institute in Tashkent, other German organizations, as well as the friendship society Uzbekistan-Germany [8].

Turkish National Cultural Center. The mass resettlement of the Turks to Uzbekistan occurred in 1944. The first Turkish national and cultural center in the country was established in 1991 in the Bukhara region, and the Turkish National Cultural Center - in 1997 in Tashkent. Currently, the structure of the Center includes branches in the Bukhara and Samarkand regions.



In order to revive customs, traditions, the cultures of the Turkish people at the Center develop groups of artistic amateur activities: "Sevinch", "Ana-Dulu", "Akhisha", "Arza", Puppet Theater, Miko's comedy theater, ensembles of folk instruments "Nazim-Media" and "Gunesh".

Ensembles of the center and actors of the theater Miko awarded titles of the laureates of the festival "Uzbekistan are our common house", they won great authority not only on the stage of Uzbekistan, but also abroad. Folk dances of Uzbek Turks, such as "Tello", "Kayaklik" and "Lezginka" under the accompaniment of the drum by the Domabra share, conquered a Turkish diaspora in the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, USA and Turkey.

Holidays and regional offices are celebrated by the center and regional offices: Independence Day, Navruz, Kurban High, Ruza High, held evenings of Uzbek-Turkish friendship and Turkish cinema weeks in Uzbekistan.

The center regularly undergo literary meetings, exhibitions of national costumes and national dishes. The activists of the Center are involved in various events together with other national cultural centers. A bright event in the life of the center was colorful weddings, cope with old folk customs [9].

Armenian National Cultural Center of Uzbekistan. The first mention of Armenians in our region belong to the III-IV centuries. In the VII-VIII centuries. In ancient thermosis, the Christian temple was functioning, built on the canons of Armenian church architecture. A large number of Armenian builders, jewelers, gunsmiths, Kamenotesov worked in Samarkand at the time of Amir Temur. In 1989, the First In the Republic of the Armenian Cultural Center appeared in Tashkent, who settled the purpose of studying and transferring to the younger generation of the centuries-old cultural heritage of his people. Armenian centers created later, including in Samarkand and Andijan, in 2001 united with him to the Armenian National Cultural Center of Uzbekistan.



Social, interethnic, cultural and educational events and programs for young people are successfully implemented here. In 1993, at the center, a linguistic circle was created, in which the foundations of the Armenian language, a 1600-year-old writing of the Armenian people are studied.

At the same time, in collaboration with the Republican International Cultural Center, meetings are organized with world-famous Armenians. At one of the round tables, a meeting was held with the famous singer Charlay Aznavour with the participation of a delegation from Armenia, which arrived at the International Music Festival "Shark Taronalari".

Since 2006, the Journal of Uzbek Armenians "Depth Apaga" ("To the Future") comes out. At the initiative of the editorial office of the journal, the club "Our Fork" was created, and literary-musical evenings conducted by the club in the House-Museum of Tamarahanum (Tamara Artemovna Petrosyan) were recognized as popular events in the life of the metropolitan public.

In the Armenian Center, the studios of the visual and applied art "ARVEST", dance - "Erebuni", dramatic - "gift" ("Century"). The athletic section of the Center initiated a mini-football tournament among national cultural centers, and the APAGA team became a champion three times. The KVN team of the Center "Tashkent Armenians" became famous as the champion of the highest league KVN Uzbekistan.

Armenian churches in Samarkand and Tashkent are foci of spirituality, in collaboration with which the center celebrates Christmas, Easter, the vintage traditional holidays of Tarndarach, Vardaar, the consecration of grapes and the day of saints.

On the example of the life path of its outstanding compatriots - People's Artists Tamara Khanum (Petrosyan) (1906-1991), Ashota Petrosant Musical Worker (1910-1978), People's Artists of Uzbekistan Warshama Yeremyan (1897-1963), Oganess Tatevosyan (1889-1974), Nikolai Karakhan (1900-1970), leaders of large industries of Uzbekistan, including Alexander Melkumov - in the center teach patriotism, love for his people and the development of his own personality. Maintaining folk traditions is a great school in his magnitude wisdom that promotes the development of spiritual values [10].

Uigur National Cultural Center. At the Uzbek land, Uigurs live from ancient times. Uygur Cultural Center of Uzbekistan is created in Tashkent in 1989. Currently, in its structure - Andijan Regional and Tashkent City Centers.



In order to study and promote the national domain of the Uygur people, language, culture, including song and dance art, the Council of Elders, the Council of Women, the Council of Scientists, the Council of Youth and others work fruitfully. The teams of artistic amateur activities, created by the efforts of the Council of Artists, are improving their skills from year to year. Among the popular ensembles: "Sanam" - a member of the VII Festival of Music of the Peoples of the East "Orient" in Tallinn (Estonia), the winners of the Republican Festival of Friendship and Culture "Uzbekistan - our common home" Buston "and" Roules".

Traditional evenings dedicated to Uygur National Culture and Uzbek-Uygur Friendship, as well as national holidays, such as Independence Day, Navruz, Ruza-Heit, Kurban High, pass with the

participation of amateur and professional Uygur musicians, singers and dancers. In concert programs, world-famous ancient Uygur Mukama and modern national songs sound. They bring a bright flavor to the element of the holidays, folk dances and popularly beloved and widespread dishes of traditional Uygur cuisine in Uzbekistan.

The center organizes creative meetings and evenings with outstanding scientists, the literature and artists of the Uygur people, marks their anniversary and other significant dates. In addition, the Center publishes the works of Uygur writers and poets in Uigur, prominent representatives of the Uygur people, including the center activists.

Along with the propaganda of the original art, culture and writing of the Uygur language, the Center has established cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, held a International Scientific and Practical Conference dedicated to the 1000th anniversary of the birth of the encyclopedist Mahmud Kashgari, the compiler of the dictionary-director of the "Collection of Turkic Nareki".

The center has established international relations in the field of culture and art with Uigur cultural centers in Almaty, Chimkent, Taraz, Bishkek and, in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education of the People's Republic of China, is implementing projects for the exchange of students and scientific, participates in the work of foreign symposia and conferences. Traditionally, the center is celebrated in conjunction with other ethnic associations of Independence Day of Uzbekistan, other public holidays and significant dates. Demonstrating the achievements of their national culture and art, rejoicing the success of colleagues, the Center contributes to the work of strengthening friendship and peace between nations [11].



Multiethnic Uzbekistan celebrates anniversary
Independence of the Republic.

III.CONCLUSIONS

The role of the strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is invaluable in strengthening interethnic consent and stability in society. The implementation of the tasks set in it will serve as a holistic system of interethnic consent, peace and stability in the country, create more favorable and wide opportunities for national cultural centers, will support their creative initiatives and aspirations, lifting their activities on a qualitatively new level.

State policy in the field of interethnic relations in the republic is carried out by the Committee on National Relations and Relations with Foreign Countries, created under the Cabinet of Ministers. Committee and International National Center, national cultural centers work in the magnificent palace of friendship in Tashkent. Today, the Committee has 138 national cultural centers. In Tashkent, 23 National Cultural Center, 6 - in the Republic of



Karakalpakstan and 95 - in the regions. They work on the promotion and coordination of public initiatives aimed at strengthening the principles of interethnic solidarity, to develop inter-ethnic relations, as well as to preserve and further enrich the language, national cultural traditions and values of all nations and peoples living in Uzbekistan.

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