



FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTERETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The article focuses on the idea of interethnic harmony, the fact that all peoples of Uzbekistan are united and act on the basis of the national idea, the essence of this term and the principles (trends) of finding solutions in the social structure. For this reason, it is shown that at a time when various conflicts are currently raging among nations in the world, these innovations are being carried out in our country based on the advice of our experienced, wise, intelligent people.

Keywords: Research, globalization, globalization, national, cultural, ancient, universal, global, education, religious, moral, lifestyle, diverse relationships, science, youth, modern, technologies.

Introduction

The idea of globalization, which is currently influencing the world events in one form or another, is being confirmed by modern theorists and experts as a socio-philosophical and political concept. If we pay attention to the content of globalization, the first president of our country, I. Karimov, admitted as follows: "... when talking about the phenomenon of globalization, it should be noted that today this term has a very broad meaning as a scientific-philosophical and life concept. From a general point of view, this process expresses the formation of a completely new meaning and content of the economic, socio-political, natural-biological global environment, and at the same time, the transformation of existing national and regional problems into global problems" [1; 111-B.]. At the end of the 20th century, the term globalization began to be mentioned in academic



sources, and various views on this phenomenon began to be discussed among a large community (public). As a result of these changes, fields of knowledge such as philosophy, political science, sociology, and cultural studies have been entrusted with the responsibility of studying this process in depth, determining its impact on all layers of social life, and finally, determining its positive or negative content (essence).

When it comes to the phenomenon of globalization, some people mainly talk about the contribution of this phenomenon to development, while others seek to justify this situation as a factor leading humanity to a crisis.

If we pay attention to the opinions expressed about the globalization process, it is necessary to mention the views of the President of the country, Sh. Mirziyoyev, on this issue: "Today's rapidly changing world is opening up new and great opportunities for humanity, for young people. At the same time, it is also exposing them to various evil dangers that have never been seen before. Malicious forces are turning naive, cave children against their parents and their country, endangering their lives and livelihoods. In such a tense, dangerous situation, we, parents, teachers, the public, and the community, must further increase our vigilance and awareness in this matter. We must not hand our children over to others, but raise them ourselves" [2; 25-B.]. The problem we are aiming to study directly, namely, the analysis of the main (priority) aspects of ensuring interethnic relations in the context of globalization, and the presentation of theoretical results, is relevant. It is at this point that it would be appropriate to focus our attention on the term "nation". According to data, there are more than three thousand nations in the world today. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, where more than 130 nations and ethnic groups live, creating a solid legal basis for all peoples to live, work and have other opportunities under equal conditions is considered a factor that raises the development of the state to a higher level. After all, the more nationalities in society, the more diversity it creates. One of the positive aspects of the globalization phenomenon is that interethnic dialogue and information exchange take place within the country or simultaneously with the exchange of cultures between states.

Analysis shows that in today's world, where globalization is taking place, one of the main tasks of a multinational country is to ensure relations between nations as a matter of strategic importance. The government establishes and supports positive relations between nations and peoples. In social relations, along with the



understanding of national identity, it takes into account the interests of nations and interethnic groups, ensures the equal rights of all nations, and guarantees the free functioning of national languages and cultures. If we look at our recent history, we can say with many examples that during the former Soviet Union, relations between nations were not built on the basis of equality of the peoples living in that state. “The bitter experience in the field of national relations shows that the excessive praise of achievements, especially the exaggeration of successes achieved in solving the national question during the years of the former Soviet regime, led not only to the emergence of existing problems in this area, but also to the emergence of new problems during the years of building a totalitarian socialist society in the former USSR” [3; 109-B.]. It should be noted separately that guaranteeing interethnic relations in the era of globalization is primarily related to the national problem - that is, the inequality between peoples, the disproportion of the levels of economic and cultural development of different peoples, the establishment of mutual proportionality between nations that have achieved high development and those that are lagging behind. This creates the basis for the absence of an atmosphere of hostility and contradictions between nations, and prevents inequality in the use of economic and cultural wealth of peoples. The national question always has a specific historical and social content, and at the same time includes the nature of national problems at a certain stage of development of a particular country. The specific essence of national relations is that it reflects the specific aspects of the historical development of the state and the nations living in it, the unique aspects of their socio-economic and political structure, the ethnic composition of the population, historical and national traditions. Nevertheless, finding a complete answer to the national question, determining its final solution is a complex responsibility. “Nation-states have proven their advantages over city-states (or such federations) and the modern heirs of old empires (the latter, as we have seen, is currently undergoing profound changes). Such a global success of the state is primarily due to the advantages of modern national statehood. Before talking about the formation of the state, it is worth dwelling separately on both components. That is, we should understand what we understand by state and nation [4; 154-B.]. Currently, all peoples live in national states; they are important for the organizational integrity of such a state. An example of this is the use of the word “country” in modern states alongside the term “nation”. It is precisely as a result of the merger of these two terms - the



concepts of the modern state and the modern nation - that the concept of the “nation-state” has been established. We usually use the terms man and nation interchangeably in terms of legal and political status. We use them as complementary, interchangeable concepts. This is, in fact, a positive approach. As we noted above, the term "nation" in addition to its legal and political meaning also means a community formed on the basis of the criteria of origin, culture, historical integrity, and often a single language. Members of a social structure create a common nation as a specific form of social life. "The classical nation-states in the western and northern parts of Europe were formed within the framework of existing territorial states. The reason why Italy and Germany, and later the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, followed this path is that national consciousness played a major role in the formation of the state here, and the nation, in turn, developed around a common language, a common history and culture"[5; 154-B.]. Interethnic relations arise as a result of the mutual cooperation of different peoples, ethnic groups and ethnic communities. More precisely, they are formed and develop in the form of economic, social, political and spiritual relations between them. In this, it is extremely important to maintain equality, balance and unity between them.

In such conditions, it is of great importance to meet the political, socio-economic, and cultural demands of nations, which are the main part of the social structure, as well as to evaluate, monitor, and, if necessary, make decisions regarding interethnic relations in society. Finding a positive solution to these problems provides an opportunity to analyze the phenomena occurring in social life and eliminate conflicting situations when they arise. In conclusion, it can be said that today the aggravation of interethnic relations in various regions is no longer a novelty. We have outlined the reasons for this in our thoughts above. A reasonable question arises as to what we should pay attention to so that these and similar conflicts do not occur in our region..

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