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RESEARCH ARTICLE

HIGH SPIRITUALITY - IS THE KEY TO THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE.

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Abstract

This article reveals one of the most important items of humans Life-Spirituality. It was paid a great attention to the spirituality during the Independence. Spirituality determines the relationship of people, nations and nationalities. The pattering and development of spirituality in our country increasing from year to year.

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Introduction:-

Spirituality comes to a person with mother's milk, then when a person feels himself a part of the people, lives and works thinking about him throughout his life. Our first president, I. A. Karimov, noted: "Any threats to the spirit can become a serious threat to the country's security, its national interests and the future of a healthy generation, and ultimately this can lead to a decline in society." In the history of mankind there have always been different historical communities of people that are not alike, in the form of a family, clan, tribe, union of tribes, people, nation. Each nation and nation had its own way of life, its own history, language, culture, customs, and spiritual values. First of all, peoples and nations are composed of groups of people. Interethnic consent, friendship are manifested in interpersonal relations. A spiritually rich, culturally educated person respects other nations and nationalities, their culture and customs with respect and respect.

And coming down from this, the personality culture determines interethnic harmony. There were never conflicts between peoples, there was no hostility on ethnic grounds. Conflicts between peoples and nations were created artificially by separate, short-sighted political figures. For the sake of their economic and political goals, they engaged in incitement, sought to sow discord between our peoples, hiding behind the mask of national ideology.

Great scholars of all nations and peoples called on youth for mutual understanding, for friendship, for mercy. The great poet of the East Alisher Navoi called people to modesty, i.e. to be humble and good-natured. Only a humble person can be friends with people of other nationalities. As our first president, I. Karimov, said: "Where there is no spirituality, there is no development. We were brought up in conditions of destructive, nihilistic and ignorant atheism, not knowing the value of religion. Islam, in my understanding, is a democratic religion that preaches tolerance and spirituality, love for man, purification. A believer will not allow him to transcend certain moral boundaries. In a word, values that are holy to any person of any nation."

In the days of the Soviet Union, the culture of the proletariat began to be introduced. Under the slogan of educating the new generation, a struggle began against the "old" ideas, culture and spiritual values of peoples, which for centuries have been observed, preserved and appreciated.

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The principle of nationalism was rejected. Communist morality recognized national morality as obsolete, obsolete and harmful morality. The principle of language equality in schools has been violated. By a decision of the party, in March 1938, a decree "On the compulsory teaching of the Russian language in schools of regions and republics" was adopted, which led to a violation of the principle of voluntary study of the Russian language. From the textbooks, national spirituality, national culture, and national literature were supplanted. The works of A. Navai and other national poets were called "mystical" and "fictional literature" that did not lend themselves to common sense.

Rare manuscripts were looted, architectural monuments were left unattended. National values were recognized as "remnants of the past." Under the slogan "the proletariat has no homeland," the words "Nation", "Homeland" began to be excluded from dictionaries. The events at the end of the 80s of the 20th century that took place in Ferghana, in Uzgen, in Bukhara were unreliably explained. I.A. Karimov noted: "The conscience of the Uzbek people is clean, Ferghana events did not happen by the will of the Uzbek people, and whoever speculates on this in pursuit of opportunistic or mercenary goals, history will make its fair assessment. The Uzbek people have always been inherent, and this has been proved by numerous examples from ancient and modern history, internationalism, hospitality, goodwill, kindness, our people have never been hostile to other peoples."

On the contrary, the independence of Uzbekistan has opened up a wide opportunity for interethnic equality, friendship, and accord. In our country, thanks to caring and fair relations 23,322,7 thousand. Uzbeks, 626.0 thousand Karakalpaks, 1,392.5 thousand Tajiks, 8712.1 thousand. Russian, 832.2 thousand Kazakhs, 291.1 thousand Tatars, 251.8 thousand Kyrgyz, 171.3 thousand. Turkmen, 142.1 thousand Koreans and 626.1 thousand representatives of other nations and nationalities live in harmony and harmony under the slogan "Uzbekistan is my homeland."

The national idea is one of the main ideas of national ideology and the idea of interethnic harmony. The idea of interethnic harmony is a universal value, and the regions and states in which different peoples live determine national development and serve as a guarantee of peace and stability in these regions. The ideology of mutual respect, friendship, solidarity is the cultural basis of the people and the nation living in one society and for one purpose.

This idea creates the conditions for the full realization of the talent and potential of each representative of the nation and mobilizes him for such noble goals as the prosperity of the motherland, peace in the country, and the welfare of the people. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev of February 7, 2017, "On an action strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", noted in the fifth direction "Priority areas in the field of security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as the implementation of a balanced, mutually beneficial and constructive foreign policy".

One of the important issues in this direction is the issue of interethnic harmony. Our country is one of the multinational countries of the world. According to the latest data in Uzbekistan, representatives of 139 nationalities and nationalities live in harmony and harmony, taking advantage of the equal rights and ample opportunities established by the Constitution and law of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In particular, article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states "The people of Uzbekistan are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan regardless of their nationalities", and article 4 "The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of the nation and nationalities living in the territory, creating conditions for their development."

At present, in our country there are 141 cultural and national centers in which there is one each Arab, Bulgarian, Bashkir, Greek, Georgian, Dungan, Lithuanian, Chinese, Crimean Tatar and Karakalpak; two Belarusian, three Bukhara Jews and Uighurs, four Armenian, German, Polish, Turkish, five Tatar and Kazakh, ten Tajik, twenty Russian, twenty seven Korean cultural and national centers, consisting of 27 nationalities. In the Surkhandarya region there are Russian, Tajik, Turkmen, Korean cultural and national centers. Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan in national politics has been working on the following principles:

1. Promote respect for the national language, customs and traditions and create conditions for their development.
2. Ensure the rights and freedom of citizens regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status.
3. The inadmissibility of the creation and activities of national and religious political parties and associations promoting social, national, racial or religious hatred.

4. Promote the development of public life through a variety of political institutions, ideologies and opinions.
5. Practical confirmation of these opportunities is that currently higher and secondary education in Uzbekistan is taught in 7 languages - Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and Kyrgyz.

Newspapers are published in 8 languages: Uzbek, Russian, Kazakh, Karakalpak, English, Korean, Tajik, Turkmen. Television and radio broadcasting is broadcast in 11 languages. In our Republic, among those awarded the title of Hero of Uzbekistan, along with Uzbeks and Karakalpaks, there are representatives of Tajik, Kazakh, Russian, Ukrainian, Korean and Arab nations. This is a great achievement of our national policy and interethnic harmony. Today's Uzbekistan is impossible to imagine without a statue of Taras Shevchenko, Nizami, Ganzhavi, Alexander Pushkin, without the streets of Abay Kunanbaev, Shot Rustaveli, Korean songs and Turkmen dances.

We see gratitude for such generosity in expressing gratitude on the part of representatives of different nationalities who lived on Uzbek soil and also live to this day:

F. Yakubov - Hero of Ukraine, Rector of the Crimean State Industrial-Pedagogical Institute, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Academician - "When I see at least one representative of the Uzbek people, I invite him home. So I want to express my respect for 50 years of hospitality to me and my people.

In pursuit of spiritual wealth, someone buys an expensive painting by an artist. Someone flies to Italy to see the production of the Milan Theater. And as soon as possible I hurry to Kokand, Yangikurgan, Buvaidu, to the villages of Dzhaloir and Dzhiida. I would very much like to see and talk with aksakals (elders) who, through their philosophical views, formed my life position and moral point of view. "

S. Sergienko: "Uzbekistan offers many opportunities for my future. I have a choice. In my own country, I feel like a native person. I live a full life. Sometimes they ask me: "Do you consider Uzbekistan your Motherland?", I say: "My Motherland is in my heart, and my heart belongs to Uzbekistan". E. Kim: "With the word " Republic of Uzbekistan ", I understand my homeland. I was born in this country. Grown on Uzbek cakes, on sweet, ripe fruit. My teachers and mentors are local educators. " These confessions show the ideology of international consensus, and also are a confirmation of tolerance, friendship of peoples and brotherhood of people living on Uzbek soil.

In many speeches, our president Sh. M. Mirziyoyev emphasizes the need to further improve friendly relations with distant and close neighbors. The agreements drawn up during a visit to the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, the People's Republic of China, Turkey, India, South Korea began a new stage of relations.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that against the backdrop of developing friendly relations between peoples, Uzbekistan will become a home for all who want it.

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