

# Role of National Cultures in Public Life

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**Abstract:** *Representatives of many nationalities and ethnic groups have lived in Uzbekistan since ancient times. The fact that there have been no national conflicts between them for centuries testifies to the eternal tolerance of our people. Interethnic tolerance has deep historical roots in the life of our people. National and cultural benevolence has become a characteristic feature of the Uzbek people. Determining the ideas of tolerance is a very important principle and remains relevant today.*

**Keywords**— tolerance towards nationalities and nationalities. about human rights and democracy, peace, freedom and prosperity of the Motherland, national development, religious confessions, high human dignity, freedom of conscience and religious organizations, interethnic harmony and solidarity.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, our country has taken comprehensive measures to improve the spiritual and educational level of our people, strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and art institutions, and support the industry.

## 2. Materials and methods

“In recent years, further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan, creation of a new history of Uzbekistan, preservation and popularization of intangible cultural heritage, further popularization of folklore and amateur art, active integration of our country into the world cultural space. , innovative development of culture and art. Systematic measures are being taken to solve this problem, ”said President Sh. Mirziyoyev [1].

The place and role of the center among the national cultural centers operating in Uzbekistan is enormous. It is known that the command and control system.

## 3. Main part

In the context of the ideology of monopoly, the Russian people also faced a number of negative conditions for the loss of spiritual and educational foundations.

Under a totalitarian regime, Russian national culture, like the culture of a number of other peoples, has undergone serious politicization. There were also losses in Russian national culture due to the principles of class, partisanship, personifying the ideology of monopoly. Of course, in the post-Soviet period, Russian culture developed at a more advanced and higher level than the culture of other peoples. However, such a culture lost relatively more in development during the Soviet era, beginning to lose its national, especially religious, soil. In other words, the catastrophes that befell Russian culture were synchronized with the level of other national cultures. In this context, it is advisable to create a Russian national-cultural center and its work to restore national values.

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Over the years of independence, more than 120 activists of national and cultural centers have been awarded state awards, orders and medals, including 14 awarded the high title "Hero of Uzbekistan". In the years that followed, many positive changes took place in the lives of Jews. In November 1987, the Bukhara branch of Jewish writers was re-established under the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan. In June 1989, an exhibition of their works was opened at the Navoi State Literary Museum of Uzbekistan. In October 1989, the Experimental Theater Studio of Bukhara Jews "Neckadam" was opened in Tashkent under the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan. In 1990, the Bukhara Jewish Cultural Center was established in Tashkent. Similar cultural centers have been opened in Dushanbe and Samarkand. [3].

In the history of the Jews, the indigenous inhabitants of Central Asia, there are many "blank spots" awaiting their researchers. Based on the activities of the National Cultural Center, it can be determined that the Jews who came to Central Asia fifteen hundred years ago still live and actively

contribute to the culture of the peoples of Central Asia, it is difficult for them. imagine the history of Central Asia.

The German citizens living in our region, although they do not constitute the majority, have forgotten their native language due to circumstances and fate. Word of mouth is a tragic product of the Soviet policy of "Russification".

To eliminate this deficiency, the center has been organizing special training courses for compatriots wishing to learn German for several years. Since the education is free, not only Germans, but also people of other nationalities living in our region voluntarily come to study German.

German textbooks, newspapers and magazines, teaching aids and videotapes were donated to the center by the German Embassy in Uzbekistan. The center is also working to attract German investment for the development of the region's economy. By studying the proposals of enterprises, businessmen and entrepreneurs, they help to establish partnerships with world-famous German companies and concerns. Germany's relations with Central Asia are well established with its humanitarian headquarters (headquarters in Almaty).

The cultural center "Svetlitsa Polskaya" opened a branch in Bukhara on May 3, 2001 [7]

The center operates in accordance with the Republic of Uzbekistan and has a charter of the association. In addition, the center operates on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and respects the national feelings and traditions of all peoples living in Uzbekistan.

Today about 200 Poles live in Bukhara. The head of the center, Elena Zubovich, was born in Nukus in 1968, her father is Pole, her mother is Tatar, and has been living in Bukhara since 1991.

Elena said that there are about 20 people in the Polish diaspora, and that they are of different nationalities. In 2000 there were 60 of them.

Many of these settlers in the cities of Russia and Ukraine formed the National Diaspora Ensemble, but it did not receive a specific name, since its members were of different ages. On a regional scale, the center celebrates two major holidays. These are Independence Day and Navruz holidays of our republic. The unique national holidays of the Svetlitsa Polskaya Center are celebrated only in their communities.

In particular, May 3, 1791 is celebrated as the day of the adoption of the first Polish constitution, and November 11, 1918 as the day of Poland's independence. In the diaspora, it is also customary to celebrate both religious holidays. Rye is celebrated annually on December 25, the second half of April and the first ten days of May.

There are no special schools with Polish. However, since September 2003, Pope Wojciech Kardas from the Polish Catholic Church has been living in the city, where language studies were organized.

Because of the Second World War, many Poles were resettled to the Bukhara region. They lived in the districts of Jondor, Peshku, Gijduvan. Today, most Poles are Uzbekized, Polish girls marry Uzbeks and Tajiks, and their children adopt Uzbek national traditions. However, we can see the opposite as well. The activities of the center are actively supported by local authorities.

One of the national-cultural centers of our country, which makes a worthy contribution to the strengthening of interethnic harmony, is the Orion-Tajik national-cultural center. The center was opened in Tashkent on June 8, 1990. In a short period, the Center has done a lot to strengthen our independence and ensure interethnic stability. The main goal of the center is the preservation, development and study of the culture, language and traditions of the Tajik people, as well as the culture of other fraternal peoples [8].

Now the residents of the Tajik-speaking regional center have the opportunity to overcome the problems accumulated over the years, to fill in the gaps.

In particular, the opening of a library of Tajik literature opened up wide opportunities for acquaintance with the works of the classics of Persian-Tajik literature, modern poets and writers. In the same way, the Tajik folklore and ethnographic ensemble promotes old songs.

This center was the second in Bukhara after the Korean Cultural Center. It was said at the meeting that if the centers of the peoples of the Tatar, German, North Caucasian and Transcaucasian republics were created, it would be a great light.

In April 2002, Bukhara was awarded the UNESCO International Cities for Peace in the Asia-Pacific Region award. This international award was established in 1996 and is presented every two years on a competitive basis to five cities from five regions of the world. Bukhara received this UNESCO award for its efforts to preserve and restore the city's nature and historical monuments, as well as for the strengthening of solidarity and mutual understanding between different nationalities and religious communities [10].

Representatives of all national-cultural centers of the region took part in the festival of friendship and culture "Uzbek tone - our common home", dedicated to the 20th anniversary of independence of our country, which took place on April 23, 2010 in Abu Ali. Ibn Sino Palace of Culture in Bukhara.

#### 4. Conclusion

The fact that the language, customs and traditions of different nationalities and ethnic groups living in our region

are respected testifies to the fact that national-cultural centers work effectively as a place that opens up opportunities for the restoration and enrichment of national significance..

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