

Transformation of the Political System of Society: Polyethnic Factor

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Abstract: This article focuses on the importance of the idea of interethnic harmony, the fact that an unfair approach to interethnic relations threatens peace and stability in the face of various contradictions and problems in society. In addition, it was noted that the most dangerous obstacles to the realization of the idea of interethnic harmony are aggressive nationalism, the negative impact of chauvinism and the policy of Uzbekistan based on the complete and absolute rejection of all forms of anti-human, anti-democratic policy.

Keywords: Interethnic tolerance, multi-ethnic, one-ethnic, polyethnic society, nations and peoples, deethnization, multicultural development, "classical (selected) people", ethno-politics.



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The perspective of society's development, people's happiness and prosperous life are determined by the improvement of cooperation and solidarity relations between nations, peoples, and all social groups. In this regard, many efforts are being made to create an environment of international tolerance in our country.

Countries on our planet are mainly composed of two types: multi-national and mono-national countries. Uzbekistan is one of the multi-ethnic, poly-ethnic countries. The term "polyethnic society" can be understood as the fact that representatives of different nationalities[1] and peoples live in harmony and mutual cooperation in the territory of the country where many nationalities live, the strength of feelings of a single Motherland in their minds and hearts, the spirit of hard work and selflessness for its future.

The data shows that the state where a single nationality resides is a very small part of the world's countries today. To be more specific, in 12 (9 percent of all countries) countries of the world, peoples belonging to the same nationality are married. Also, in 31 countries, from 50 to 70 percent of the total population are citizens belonging to one nationality, and in 39 countries of the world, the same number of citizens belong to another nationality[2]. Based on the information given in the above statistics, it can be said that very few countries in the world (9%) are mono-ethnic countries, while the rest are poly-ethnic countries. Therefore, this issue is considered an important and urgent condition for ensuring stability for the majority of countries in the world.

Since the beginning of mankind, conflicts, wars and massacres have been taking place between people, nations and peoples in one form or another [3]. It should not be forgotten that where the importance of the idea of interethnic harmony is not understood, various conflicts and problems arise in the life of society, which threaten peace and stability. The national disputes that are happening in some regions of the world today are evidence of this.

It is known that the primary and main feature of demographic processes in the world today is the rapid growth of the population. If during the first half of the 20th century the total number of people on earth increased from 1.5 billion to 2.5 billion, then in the following decades the population's influence increased by 3.5 billion or 2.4 times. By 2025, the population of the earth will be 8 billion 524 million. It is predicted by experts that after 100 years it may exceed 11 billion[4]. According to data, there are more than 2,000 ethnic groups in the world, and under the conditions of globalization, there is a trend of increasing ethnic groups and decreasing of small number of peoples [5]. Only 257 ethnic groups have their own national independent statehood on earth, and only 193 of them have joined the UN. The regulatory and legal and constitutional laws adopted and implemented within the framework of national states generally ensure human rights and freedoms [6].

Achieving commonality in the improvement of inter-ethnic relations in the region is not through "de-ethnicization", i.e. giving up ethnic self-awareness, i.e. turning it into a socio-cultural mongrel, but by increasing ethnic identity and developing its characteristics of belonging to national and regional poly-ethnic integrity, achieving positive results in this regard. It is necessary to pay attention to it as a factor.

The effectiveness of the internal and external political activities of each country is directly related to the issues of internal stability of the country. Internal stability is considered one of the most important aspects, especially in polyethnic societies. This issue is an important component of the national security of every country. Our opinion is also confirmed by the fact that in the "Strategy of Actions" aimed at further development of our country, attention is paid to the processes of inter-ethnic reconciliation as a special priority [7]. Therefore, interethnic harmony is one of the important factors in ensuring the phenomenal essence of Uzbekistan. National unity in our country, which is a polygynous state, ensures a healthy socio-political environment in the society. At the same time, a reasonable national policy strengthens the ethnic stability in the society.

The analysis of the socio-political and economic processes taking place in the world shows that the issue of ensuring their security, that is, maintaining its external and internal balance, has become a strategic task for the states [8]. The hotbeds of conflict that have arisen in recent years are mostly in newly independent states, especially in polyethnic societies. This, in turn, has a negative impact on their security and economic development. According to the analysis of the data, most of the more than 120 conflicts that have occurred in the world are ethnic factors, and the main reason is the efforts of nations to build their own independent state.

The most dangerous obstacle to the realization of the idea of international harmony is aggressive nationalism and chauvinism. A society caught in the trap of such a vice, a harmful idea, will naturally fall into ruin. There are many examples of this from recent and distant history. The idea of fascism alone brought more misery and calamities to humanity in the 20th century than in all previous centuries, and in the end it was destroyed. But the fact that there are still forces trying to revive the ideas of fascism, chauvinism, and racism and organize a "crusade" against the idea of international harmony and solidarity should make us all aware.

Also, in the era of hyper-appropriation based on the point of view of ethnic interests, and efforts to develop the theory of "Classic (chosen) people", it is appropriate to pay serious attention to this issue and form a world view of national security [9]. Multinationality

effectively affects the political and economic development of society in countries where inter-ethnic relations are harmonious.

“Two models of ethnopolitics are clearly observed in the world experience. This title is the policy of assimilation with the nation and the policy of multicultural development”[10]. Solidarity between the nation that gave the name (title) to a certain country and other peoples living in it is one of the most important factors of social development. On the contrary, failure to understand the importance of this idea can derail the life, peace and stability of society.

Inter-ethnic and inter-ethnic relations in a multi-ethnic state are one of the influential factors that form the basis for the formation of the concept of national security. Therefore, in the space after the Soviets, the relevance of harmonizing inter-ethnic and inter-national relations in the formation of new independent states will increase even more. This issue, which needs to be solved with care, is especially relevant for multinational countries like Uzbekistan.

According to A. Polatov, who conducted research on this topic: "...national and inter-ethnic relations, especially the problem of "small number of nations" that do not have their own territorial state unity, have not found their solution to this day. One of the reasons why the national attitude in many countries has become tense and reached the level of tragedy today is that the mentioned problem has not found its solution" [11].

Harmonization of national-ethnic relations is one of the priorities of the state policy in the formation of civil society. Currently, it is necessary to completely destroy national unity and nationalism in the society, and to form people's nationalism and patriotism. Failure to prevent national ethnic conflicts in the Central Asian countries and timely elimination of the causes that create conditions for them may lead to the escalation of national ethnic conflicts, which in turn may endanger the lives of different ethnic groups living in border areas in polyethnic societies and cause an unstable situation in the region. Therefore, the positive change of relations between the fraternal peoples living in Central Asia, the issues of harmony and mutual cooperation between the nations living in the region constitute one of the main directions of the internal and foreign policy of our country under the leadership of President Sh.Mirziyoev[12].

On May 19, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev "On measures to further improve international relations and friendly relations with foreign countries" was adopted. According to him, on the basis of the Republican International Cultural Center, the Committee on International Relations and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. The activities of the Republican International Cultural Center, 138 national cultural centers, as well as the Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural-Educational Relations of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, and 34 friendship societies have been integrated.

Thus, this committee acquired the status of a governing body that ensures the implementation of a unified state policy aimed at strengthening inter-ethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries. In this regard, the scope of the work carried out in this regard, the fifth priority area based on the Action Strategy, will satisfy anyone. In addition, the Decree "On Measures for the Future Implementation of the Strategy of Actions in the Five Priority Areas of the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on August 15, 2017, summarized the work done so far. This principle in the issue of inter-ethnic relations was reflected in the work "Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" announced by our President.

This work also mentions the most important works in the field of ensuring international harmony, conducting a thoughtful, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy.

One of the urgent issues in the direction of international relations is the organization of an education system that matches the national composition of the population. In this regard, 9,691 schools are operating in our republic, of which 8,853 schools are in Uzbek, 862 are in Russian, 366 are in Karakalpak, 370 are in Kazakh, 244 are in Tajik, 43 are in Turkmen, 42 it should be noted that teaching in the Kyrgyz language was introduced in the school [13]. Among them, there are schools where educational activities are conducted in two or three languages. In the pedagogical institutes of the Ministry of Public Education, specialists are being trained for schools where classes are conducted in the Uzbek language, Russian, Tajik Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, and Karakalpak languages.

The activity of the mass media in our republic also serves to satisfy the diverse needs of the national population. Newspapers and magazines are published in 8 languages in Uzbekistan, i.e. Uzbek Karakalpak, Russian, Kazakh Tajik Turkmen, English, Korean. It is also worth noting that programs in a number of foreign languages are regularly shown on Uzbek television and special radio broadcasts are broadcast in different languages. After all, TV and radio broadcasts are broadcast in 12 languages (Uzbek Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik Azerbaijani, Russian, Tatar, Bashkir, Korean, Uyghur). It can be seen that the international policy of Uzbekistan is based on the complete and absolute rejection of any forms of politics that are against humanity and democracy.

Based on the above points, it can be concluded that our country, which is one of the polyethnic societies, has a unique experience in establishing inter-ethnic relations. In this case, it is necessary to follow the principle of achieving the general unity of all nationalities in the country, not only to realize the national identity, to educate the sense of national pride and pride, to preserve the language, culture, and customs of the nations. Our opinion is also confirmed by the fact that this policy is now one of the most important tasks in the principle of "Strategy of Actions - Towards Strategy of Development".

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