

committee and the OGPU body. These representatives are responsible for keeping records of residents and newcomers in settlements, ensuring public order and safety in settlements, ensuring compliance with all orders of higher authorities, reporting violations to the relevant authorities, crime prevention, mobilization of the population in the fight against natural disasters. to issue the necessary certificates to the population, to investigate any criminal applications, to take meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburres, to register acts on civil status. In these settlements it was possible to place rich, ear farms from other districts of the USSR. The People's Commissariat of Land and Water of the USSR was tasked with allocating a certain amount of land to those who had been resettled for intensive agricultural work.

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#### **THE HISTORY OF INTERETHNIC RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract:** In this article the essence and relationship between concepts national interest and the international relations in the conditions of globalization in public life is investigated. It is considered that the foundations of any international relation make national interests , their content and its socio-political role.

**Keywords:** globalization, nation, national interest, international relation, national consent, national developments, national conflict, genocide.

As you watch the events taking place in the political arena around the world, you will see the need to reflect on their impact on the socio-political life of Uzbekistan and their socio-political consequences.

The problem that has been the subject of research in this article is that the cause of unprecedented conflicts, destructions, and deaths of millions of innocent people in human history is the relationship between national interests and nations. The urgency of the topic is that the problem is intertwined with political relations within one country and between different countries. That is why national interests and interethnic relations have always been at the forefront of human history. Therefore, in this article we found it necessary to talk about the social phenomenon associated with this topic. The article also describes how the topic of research is directly relevant to the socio-political life of all countries, including Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, even today, under the radical democratic reforms, national interests and interethnic relations are one of the priorities of state policy [1, p.34].

The head of our state noted that “I consider it my priority to keep and strengthen the atmosphere of harmony, mutual respect and kindness in the country and the nations that dominate in our country. More than 130 nations and ethnic groups live in our country [2, p.54].

National interests are “the notion of a nation, a system of social, economic, political and cultural relations a system of aspirations related to national needs, the preservation of national consciousness, thinking and traditions” [3, p.32].

As each nation realizes its own interests, it first of all possesses material and spiritual values. National interests include, first of all, the factors, related to the fate, life and prosperity of each nation. These include, above all, the right of the nation to self-determination, the right to national statehood, the possibilities of economic prosperity, the full expression of national, cultural, national language, religious freedom [4, p.65], and national values. At present, the first and foremost feature of the 193 sovereign nations is the national sovereignty. Mutually beneficial cooperation in international relations is based on the aforementioned factors. Otherwise, the national relations will be different.

Item 5 of the Presidential Decree “On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021”, dated February 7, 2017: “Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance; Strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our state-directed policy, creating an environment of security, stability and good neighborliness in Uzbekistan; strengthening our international authority” [2] that is exactly what our national interests are.

It is well known that the national composition of most countries is made up of one or more nationalities. In Uzbekistan, more than 130 nations and nationalities live in harmony. Peace and harmony among many nations living in one country is an important factor in the socio-political stability and

prosperity of this country. After all, the incompatibility of national interests, in turn. It creates national conflicts, conflicts and conflicts, even bloody wars. As a result, in the face of such events, national wealth will increase, and destruction and misery will increase. We can cite many examples from history [5, p.21]. Recently, the ongoing ethnic conflict in Afghanistan (about 40 rounds), bloody events between Azerbaijanis and Armenians in Azerbaijan, Karabakh (90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century), bloody clashes between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz in Kyrgyzstan (90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and 2010). The bloody conflict between the Uzbeks and the Meskhetian Turks (1989). This phenomenon has occurred and continues to exist in many parts of the world, such as Africa, Asia, Europe and America [6].

The main issue is to prevent ethnic and ethnic disagreements within a particular region and country, and to avoid making mistakes in national issues [7].

It is unfortunate that the interests and interactions of various nationalities, in the history of mankind and now, unfortunately have been violated by some nations, even with the policy aimed at their destruction - genocide (Greek genus - genus caedere - killing, extermination); with and without disastrous consequences. As an example, in the early twentieth century in Turkey, the genocide committed by the Ottomans to the Armenian people caused the loss of more than one million Armenian ethnicity. During World War II, over 65 million people were killed by German fascism as a result of a genocidal policy against many nations, including Jews, Russians, French, Poles, and even their own people 1975-1979 in Cambodia by Paul Pota and Ieng Sari more than 3 million citizens of Cambodia were killed by the Nazi military. Even during the Soviet era of the former totalitarian regime, the massacre of genocide against various peoples and nations has killed millions of innocent people. In some countries today, there are genocide-specific actions against certain people and nations [8, p.87].

Increasing military conflict in different parts of the world, between nations and nations is a serious threat facing humanity. In the Middle East, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, South Sudan, Sakhal, Afghanistan and other countries have been killed by wars in 2017 (Myanmar (formerly Burma)), and cities and villages are devastated.

The increasing number of refugees around the world can serve as evidence for this. According to the UN, the number of refugees in the world now exceeds 66 million. They are mainly from Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, South Sudan and Myanmar. More than half a million refugees from Myanmar have fled to Bangladesh [9].

Addressing the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in New York, United States, September 19-25, 2017, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke

of the UN's commitment to peace and security, development, human rights, including the rights of young people and the analysis of pressing issues, such as their role and role in the spiritual development of humankind, and made important suggestions and recommendations for their solution.

President Shavkat Mirziyoev proposed to adopt a special resolution of the UN General Assembly to support efforts of the Central Asian states to strengthen security and regional cooperation.

Many strategic issues related to this strategic issue were held on November 10-11, 2017 in Samarkand under the auspices of the United Nations High Level International Conference "Central Asia: Common History and Common Future, Sustainable Development and Development" problems were discussed.

The political significance of this international conference is that the five independent states of Central Asia and the more than 60 million people living in the region have all their past, destiny, and future, and will take all the necessary steps to ensure their coexistence. On the other hand, the establishment of friendly, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with neighboring countries is an important factor for their further development and prosperity.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the comments and comments cited above.

1. Any form of interethnic relations is based on certain national interests.

2. Interethnic relations based on equality ensure the realization of national interests.

3. Our domestic and foreign policy, based on the "Strategy of Action" currently pursued in our country, will contribute to ensuring security and stability in Central Asia, enhancing the level of political trust with neighboring countries and contributing to the further development of interethnic relations in the region.

Indeed, today we have been targeted at building a civil society by introducing the concept of "from a strong state to stronger society" to the development of the developed countries, whilst fully overseeing human rights and interests, creating a free and prosperous life. In this regard, it is the time of deepening democratic reforms and modernization of the country, primarily aimed at improving the state and society building. Further improvement of the role of executive power in reforming and modernizing the public administration system has become a necessity to develop a concept of administrative reform to regulate democratic reforms in a society. Based on this need, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev of 8 September 2017 "On Approval of the

Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted by the Decree # PD - 5185 [10, p.3].

Consequently, the modernization of state power bodies has been step up in all spheres of life in order to liberalize all spheres of public life. The existing shortcomings in the public administration system do not allow adequate response to growing demands of the community, addressing the problems faced at the local level, accelerating the development of the economy and, as a consequence, the ongoing positive changes in the lives of people. In this regard, it is of particular importance to formulate a conceptual new concept of public administration through the successful implementation of the Concept of Administrative Reforms, which outlines the main directions.

Particular attention was paid to the sharp reduction of the direct intervention of the executive structures of the executive and administrative bodies of the executive branch to the functioning of the business structures in order to change the powers of regulating and distributing their management. In other words, adaptation of their powers to free market relations and market principles was taken to reduce the interference of the state into economic management. This led to the decentralization transition from centralization to governance, namely, the transition from the national level to the regional, district and city levels, and to the self-governing body, which was a form of governance, into the mahalla's citizens' gatherings [3, p.9].

It is necessary to say today President Shavkat Mirziyayev's initiatives are being carried out by the Presidential Councils of the Republic of Uzbekistan in all regions of the Republic to hear about the challenges and problems of the 33 million people of Uzbekistan. In addition, the electronic communication service has been established and the Presidential Party is functioning. On the basis of the idea that "public institutions should serve the public, not the public," the focus is on improving the performance of public administration in order to increase the effectiveness of public services in the country, and administrative reform is being carried out.

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**FROM THE HISTORY OF REFORMS IN NATIONAL EDUCATION OF  
UZBEKISTAN (As an example of the 20s of the XX century)**

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**Abstract:** In the present article the history of national schools and madrasahs during the soviet period in Uzbekistan have been analyzed in details. Besides that reformation of national enlightenment system by Jadids, results of reforms, applying new programs and methods to madrasahs and schools have been investigated with important sources.

**Keywords:** national education, reforms, national school, madrasah, enlightenment system, Uzbekistan, program.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Education system is one of the important fields in the world countries in recent time. As a result of Uzbekistan’s independence, our national culture and values have been restored. Independence has also had a positive impact on the development and development of the national education sector, which is a component of our culture. It was during the independence that