

**ROLE OF NATIONAL AND CULTURAL CENTERS OF UZBEKISTAN
IN PUBLIC LIFE**

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Abstract: *From the first days of independence, given the multinational nature of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to strengthening interethnic harmony and solidarity. Also, national-cultural centers are public organizations that serve the national-cultural needs of certain nationalities living in Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *national cultural centers, national culture, language, customs, traditions, friendship, cooperation, cultural and educational relations, activities of centers*

From the first days of independence, given the multinational nature of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to strengthening interethnic harmony and solidarity. The policy of the state in this area, the main directions of which are set out in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of universally recognized universal values and principles.

National cultural centers are public organizations that serve the national cultural needs of certain nationalities living in Uzbekistan. National cultural centers voluntarily unite citizens of Uzbekistan interested in studying, preserving and developing the national culture, language, customs, traditions and customs inherent in a particular nation. It is based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On non-governmental and non-profit organizations" (April 14, 1999). The charter is registered by the relevant judicial organizations (Ministry of Justice or regional and municipal departments of justice). Carries out its activities directly or through its branches in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

National Cultural Centers Some of the main national cultural centers living in Uzbekistan were established in 1989 by Koreans, Kazakhs, Jews and Armenians in the regions of the republic. was created in. The real development and prosperity of these centers began after Uzbekistan gained independence. In connection with the acquisition of independence by Uzbekistan, ample opportunities have been created for their effective work. As a result, the number of national cultural centers is growing every year. If in 1992 there were 10 national cultural centers, then in 1995 their number increased to 72, and in 2003 - to 135. They include cultural centers of the republic, regional, city, district cultural centers.

Ensuring the active participation of people of different nationalities living in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the public, spiritual and educational life of the republic is one of the important activities of national cultural centers. It is also aimed at strengthening friendship, cooperation, cultural and educational ties and commonwealth relations with related organizations in foreign countries, the Republican International Cultural Center, relevant ministries, departments, state and public organizations and creative associations. Help is one of the main tasks of the center. To achieve the goals and objectives set out in the Charter, the centers carry out the following activities: music and theater studios, native language, history, writing, literature, folklore, theater and painting, national traditions and crafts, national sports and games. creates study groups and Sunday schools in accordance with the current legislation; national culture, national language; seminars, conferences,

round tables, festivals and meetings for the study and promotion of national art and national traditions; choirs and creative groups. The coordination of the activities of national cultural centers is carried out by the Republican International Cultural Center, established by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 13, 1992.

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On measures to further improve interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries", adopted on May 19, 2017, opens up new prospects for organizing national and cultural events in the spirit of the times, expanding cultural and educational ties with foreign countries. countries [1].

The main goal of the further development of national culture is the formation of a harmoniously developed personality and the strengthening of social cohesion through the improvement of the cultural and social sphere.

The following are the main principles for the further development of national culture:

- freedom of creativity, equality in intercultural relations, human rights,
- respect for national and universal values and preservation of cultural diversity;
- ensuring the structure, scientific character and continuity of education in the field of culture and art;
- Achieving publicity and transparency of work on the further development of culture and art;
- to form a mood of intolerance towards ideas that negatively affect the psyche and maturity of a person [2].

The main way to achieve interethnic harmony and solidarity is the development and strengthening of the importance of national and universal values. Bukhara has long been a unique region of ethnic and religious tolerance. Currently, various ethnic groups and religious communities live peacefully in the oasis[3].

In 2002, about 15 thousand Tatars lived in our region, including more than 8 thousand in Bukhara. Glum Gibadullin, chairman of the National Cultural Center, said: "We live and work in peace with Uzbeks, Tajiks, Russians and representatives of other nationalities, like children of one family. We are careful. In achieving these noble goals, we are assisted by regional and city khokimiyats, as well as sponsoring organizations such as Pakhtasanoat JSC[4].

The Turkish National Center was founded on June 27, 1991. Registered by the Department of Justice of the Executive Committee of Bukhara on January 22, 1992. The center is headed by Shakhriev Kamal Suleimanovich.

The center is in contact with the Turkish state. The Turks sought to revive their customs and traditions, national songs and dances. The center celebrates the national holidays of Turkey.

Many young Turks often come to the center to learn about their national traditions.

They learn national songs and dances. The center also cooperates with other national centers in the region. The center is located on Rikova Street in Bukhara.

One of the national cultural centers of our country, making a worthy contribution to improving interethnic harmony, is the Tajik national cultural center "Orieno".

The center was established in Tashkent on June 8, 1990. In a short time, 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 [5].

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