

## SOCIAL COOPERATION IN INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the main goal of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is to create decent living conditions for every citizen of our nation. This serves to make every citizen, regardless of nationality, understand the essence of the reforms implemented in our country and become an active participant in them.*

**Key words:** *Cultural Centers, national culture, languages, customs, jurist, international harmony, geographical-strategic, national independence, nations.*

The main goal of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is to create decent living conditions for every citizen of our nation. This serves to make every citizen, regardless of nationality, understand the nature of the reforms implemented in our country and become an active participant in it. The national idea has its place in this. In particular, the idea of a perfect person is a noble idea that has both a national and a universal essence, embodies the highest spiritual and physical perfection of a human being, and always motivates him to be good. Social cooperation is a philosophy of compromise, which ensures the unity of individuals and groups of different nationalities, races, and religions towards a common goal. Therefore, for multi-ethnic Uzbekistan, the ideas of "people's well-being", "social cooperation" and "perfect person" are distinguished by the fact that they are directed to the goals and interests of all people and people, and not to the benefit of any person, group or nation. National Cultural Centers have proven with their effective and active activities that they are social voluntary organizations of all nations and peoples living in Uzbekistan in the field of culture, spirit, national customs and traditions. In 1989, under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Uzbekistan, the Republican Inter-National Cultural Center was established, not on the basis of instructions from above, but from below. Taking into account the growing number and types of activities of national cultural centers, on January 13, 1993, the Republican International Cultural Center was transformed into the Republican International International Cultural Center. As a result, organizations became independent non-governmental institutions. In Uzbekistan, it serves to conduct national policy at the level of the requirements of a democratic state and civil society. In addition, it should be considered that the idea of national independence is inextricably linked with the material and spiritual aspects of people's daily life, lifestyle, well-being. A correct understanding of this by representatives of different nationalities helps to correctly understand the idea of national independence. The idea of national independence expresses the priority goals and interests of the society of Uzbekistan. Mobilizing his intelligence to improve the welfare of the people in Uzbekistan is a unique asset of the country. Uzbekistan's geographical and strategic opportunities and the use of rich natural

raw material resources also require this. The changes taking place in the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan under the conditions of independence play an important role in the implementation of the tasks of building a democratic society based on market economy relations. For example, more than 2,700 different mineral deposits and promising places of ore have been identified so far. They include about 100 types of mineral raw materials. More than 60 of them are involved in production. More than 900 mines have been discovered, and their proven reserves amount to 970 billion US dollars. The republic ranks 4th in the world in gold reserves, 7th in mining, 10-11 in copper reserves, 7-8 in uranium reserves. In using them, representatives of different nationalities are using their potential. Various national-cultural centers in our country have a great role in implementing the idea of inter-ethnic harmony. For example, the Russian cultural center operating in Uzbekistan is actively involved in the implementation of inter-ethnic harmony and solidarity and the development of national culture, languages, customs and traditions. At the same time, it is also necessary to note that the changes that took place in the socio-economic and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence were not uniformly accepted by the peoples belonging to the Russian nation. This is directly related to the adoption of the law on the state language of the Uzbek language in Uzbekistan. For example, this situation is clearly seen in the increase in the flow of migration to Russia in 1991-1994. During these years, 400,000 people immigrated to Russia, mostly Russians. For this reason, the number of Russians in Uzbekistan decreased significantly in 1989-1996 and fell from 1650 thousand people to one million people. In 1979, their share of the total population was 10.8 percent, in 1989 it was 8.3 percent, and now it is 4.1 percent. Of course, the percentage change is influenced by other factors, as well as the natural increase of the indigenous population. Citizens of Russian nationality belong to three categories. 1) They are the category of underprivileged people who did not come to Uzbekistan by their own wishes, they call them scientists, manufacturers, builders, lawyers, "political landings" sent to Uzbekistan; they considered themselves to be temporary visitors, for whom the culture, customs and traditions of the local people were foreign to them. And they were among the first to leave Uzbekistan. 2) It differs from the first group in terms of its number. They are those who came in difficult times, for example, during the years of war, years of recovery and after an earthquake. They considered Uzbekistan as their second Motherland. They contributed to the development of the country with their work. 3) Being the most numerous, Russians are considered to be those whose lives and fate are firmly connected with Uzbekistan. They mostly came to Uzbekistan in the last quarter of the 19th century. Their ancestors and relatives are buried on the soil of Uzbekistan. Their children and grandchildren were born and raised here. They went to war from here and consider Uzbekistan as their homeland. In Uzbekistan, Russians take the first place in preserving their native language and make up 99.9 percent. This number is 90-95 percent among Kazakhs, Tajiks, and Kyrgyz, and 30-40 percent among Jews, Ukrainians, and Uighurs. Today, every country is concerned about its national idea.

Regarding Uzbekistan today, concern about the future of Uzbekistan in connection with the realization of national identity and restoration, patriotism and nationalism, solidarity and cooperation, as well as the restoration of national spirituality, values, customs and traditions, concern about the future of Uzbekistan, free and prosperous, Free and Prosperous Motherland it can be said that the process of perceiving the ideas of construction together, its deep understanding is underway. In particular, since March 1994, the Russian cultural center has been actively involved in ensuring interethnic harmony. The national center is particularly active in celebrating Independence Day, the Constitution of Uzbekistan, Navroz, New Year, women, teachers and coaches, days of memory and appreciation. Other national centers are also carrying out the restoration and development of national culture of their national customs and traditions, and their national and interrelated relations. National and cultural centers of the republic have been contributing to the strengthening of inter-ethnic harmony in many directions. These are clearly visible in historical-ethnographic, cultural-educational, musical, scientific-popular, scientific, informational and social-philanthropic events. Cooperation between different cultural centers, cultural performances are important. The peoples of Turkestan, including the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples, have always been supporters of mutual rapprochement, unification, in simple words, mutual rapprochement, reunification, regardless of the political situations experienced by the single Old Motherland Turan-Turkestan. Even in the most difficult times, they did not leave each other and stood by each other's shoulders. In this sense, the head of the center, Abu Nasr Farabi, quotes the following words: "People who help each other in order to achieve happiness are virtuous people. Therefore, if all nations help each other to achieve happiness, the whole earth will be virtuous." "Today, more than 300,000 Ukrainians live in independent Uzbekistan," writes the head of the Ukrainian Cultural Center, for whom this sunny, generous and peaceful country has become a second homeland. Each of us will try to contribute to the strengthening of friendship, mutual solidarity between peoples and the prosperity and bright future of Uzbekistan, which is our common home. Today, more than 220,000 Koreans live in independent Uzbekistan. For them, a generous and peaceful country has become a second Motherland. President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov states that "the most advanced representatives of any nation, if necessary, thinkers who dedicate their lives to the development of the people and the Motherland, should work to develop and shape the national idea, national ideology." The activities of the Republican International Cultural Center (RBMM) and national cultural centers should be focused on this goal. The role of mass media is especially important in this.

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