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## Nationality: Views, Problems And Solutions

**Khudayberdiev Khursand Khudayberdievich**

Candidate Of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor Department Of Humanities And Socio-Economic Sciences, TSTU Named After I.A.Karimov, Uzbekistan

**Khudayberdieva Gulnora Khursandovna**

Lecturer, Civil Society Department, Termez State University, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role, influence, and internal and external policies of society in the development of society. There is also a wide range of views on national policy. The article also covers the most pressing issues of current time.

### KEYWORDS

Humanity, society, state, economy, politics, culture, Morality, modern Uzbekistan.

### INTRODUCTION

Economic, social, political, cultural, spiritual, educational events play an important role in the life of a person, society, country and state. Politics is an important part of political events. Politics is the art of state management, which is the sphere of activity associated with

the interaction of different social groups in society.

Article 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that no society, political party, public association, social movement or

individual shall have the right to act on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan.

Only the OliyMajlis (Supreme Assembly) and President of the Republic - the head of state and executive power - may act on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan. Another important factor is the effective participation of citizens' self-government bodies in the implementation of these tasks.

The function of the state on the principles of social justice and legality in the interests of the people and society. The state safeguard the rights and lawful interests of public associations and provide them with equal opportunities to participate in public life. The nature of the policy differs by its purpose and ways of implementing it and by the degree of expression of its interests. It is manifested in "fair" or "unfair politics" and so on.

Policies have different impacts on the development of countries and peoples. Whether it can play a positive or negative role can be learned from the experience of the former totalitarian system and the lives of some other states. Politics is associated with the combination of interests of various social groups and forces. Otherwise, political life can lead to political decay, including chaos and disunity.

Politics began with the formation of a mechanism of state power and has been active since the primitive times. Further study of the technology of power in Eastern states (Egypt, Babylon, Sumer, Akkadian, Med, Persia, India, China, Assyria, Urartu), Greek police, Roman Republic, Bactria, Sogdiana, Margiana, Parthia, Kushan There was a need to find, political knowledge and theoretical and methodological foundations. The first set of political ideas and doctrines, rules and

regulations on the political management and skill and art of society have been created and put into practice.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Hammurappi's Laws, Manu's Laws, Politics of Politics in the Avesta, Likur, Drakant, Solon Laws, Confucian, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle's Political Doctrines, Justinian Codes, Temuric Powers, Forobi, Beruni, Avicenna, Navoi, Babur Political ideas and political ideas, ideas, doctrines that have arisen in different parts of our homeland We serve as a resource in the field.

Nowadays the concept of "politics" is used both broadly and narrowly.

It is, in a broad sense, an objective picture of political social life. It covers all social events and processes occurring in the political, economic and cultural spheres of society. Because it is difficult to find events and processes that are completely free from politics.

Any social phenomenon in society is political. Therefore, in a broader sense, it involves interrelated social phenomena in all areas of political society.

Politics "is often used in the narrow sense. In this case, it is used as one of the specific sectors of society, in combination with the economy and culture.

In a brief sense, politics covers the activities of public authorities, political parties, socio-political movements, public organizations within the country and their relations. This notion includes the activities of states, various political forces, organizations in the international arena, and their relations.

Politics is one of the most complex social events in society. The policy is divided into two types - domestic and foreign (international).

Domestic policy is the activity carried out by the state bodies, political parties and public organizations inside the country. It aims to achieve the goals and objectives announced by various social groups. Domestic policy is divided into state development, policy, social, economic and cultural policies in accordance with the basic areas of society. In turn, these areas are also subdivided into internal networks. For example, economic policies are divided into: productive privatization policies, pricing and credit policies, financial policy, agrarian policy and more.

Foreign policy is an international activity carried out by government agencies, political parties and public organizations. It is an integral part of the domestic policy, reflecting the character of the state and the social system, and strives to provide a favorable international environment for achieving the goals and objectives declared by certain social groups.

As in domestic politics, foreign policy is divided into different directions. For example, the policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan with regard to the West, Middle and Middle East, East and Arab countries, foreign economic policy, foreign cultural policy and so on.

Domestic policy is not the same in purpose and essence. By virtue of the nature and function of the government, there may be advanced policies, noble, constructive or reactionary, destructive policies.

Good, creative, progressive politics of peoples, nations. Consistently protects the

fundamental interests and needs of nations, workers. This policy will be an important tool in addressing urgent and global issues of social development. It creates new factors for the further development of the outdated and new rules of life, increases the material welfare of citizens. This policy corresponds to the objective direction of history and further refreshes it.

The concept of politics is also used in the sense of national politics. Usually, the concept of national policy is understood in two ways: First, the general policy pursued in a particular national state. It is well known that the state is formed mainly on a national basis. That is, for example, the France-French state is the main ethnicity and the majority of the population, or the China-Chinese state is the majority of its population and gives it its name. That is why in such countries the notions of "state" and nation are to a certain extent equal. Therefore, in some countries, the term "national policy" means a set of policies, businesses, decisions, decrees, guidelines and orders that apply to the entire population of the country.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Secondly, the meaning of "national policy" is that in many countries, especially in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the term "interethnic policy" means. In this sense, the importance of national politics is increasing every year. There are a number of reasons for this:

1. Almost all countries in the world are multinational countries. As the culture, consciousness, and national pride of each individual nation grow, the interrelations of nations and nations in each country are becoming more and more diverse. Consequently, the principles and essence

of the interethnic policy of the state are based on the principles of mutual respect, cooperation, friendship and interethnic tension in the relations between nations and nations living in one country.

2. National politics has become one of the basic principles of modern democracy. According to this principle, every person on the planet, regardless of nationality, religion, race, language, sex, age, political beliefs, education, has the right to choose his own residence, to live in any part of the world, state or country. As a result, the national composition of the population of many countries is changing dramatically, and the interactions, population of Uzbekistan. In addition, 4.0% of the population is Russian, almost 5% are Tajiks, 4.5% are Kazakhs and 1.8% are Tatars.

## CONCLUSION

In a democratic Uzbekistan, the level of multinational population is growing. However, due to the qualities of tolerance, modesty, and tolerance inherent in our nation, interethnic conflicts, conflicts and hostility have never existed in our country. Our people are not against immigrants. Only they must abstain from nationalism, chauvinism, fundamentalism, religious and social passions, opinions and evil intentions. As for leaving Uzbekistan, it is also being addressed in accordance with democracy.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the "national policy" focuses on further developing the principles of cooperation, equality, tolerance and tolerance in interethnic relations.

relationships and contacts of the representatives of different nationalities are growing and developing year by year. Uzbekistan is no exception in this case, when the census of 1897 determined that the territory of Uzbekistan was inhabited by 70 nationalities, the figure was 93 in 1926, 113 in 1957, 123 in 1989, and 139 in 2005.

The total number of non-indigenous people living on the territory of Uzbekistan has increased tenfold over the past century. However, the total population of the Uzbek people has also grown tenfold in this century, so the Uzbek population has not diminished. At present, Uzbeks make up about 4/5 of the

The goal is to build a new Uzbek state with a multi-ethnic population of our independent country.

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