SPIRITUAL VALUES AND THEIR ROLE IN PROMOTING HARMONY AMONG DIFFERENT NATIONS

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Abstract. This thesis analyses the importance of spiritual heritage in promoting interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, and an atmosphere of mutual respect in society. In particular, it highlights the role of the historical experience, national customs, educational views, and the ideas of humanism, peacefulness, and solidarity promoted in the legacy of great thinkers in developing friendly relations among representatives of different nations and ethnic groups. It also explores the relevant aspects of developing a culture of tolerance through spiritual heritage in the context of globalisation.
Keywords: spiritual heritage, interethnic harmony, tolerance, national values, humanism, solidarity, intercultural dialogue, peace.kompozitsiya, obrazli tafakkur, san’at asarlari, o‘quvchilar ijodkorligi.

Introduction.

In today's process of globalisation, economic, political, and cultural relations between countries around the world are expanding increasingly. Under these circumstances, developing mutual respect, solidarity, and tolerance among representatives of different nations and ethnic groups is considered one of the essential conditions for social stability. Indeed, a society characterised by interethnic harmony creates a solid foundation for peace, social stability, and development. Spiritual heritage plays a particularly important role in this process. Spiritual heritage embodies a people's historical memory, worldview, customs, traditions, moral principles, and cultural values. It reflects universal human ideas such as humanism, kindness, mutual respect, peacefulness, and cooperation. These values serve to unite representatives of different nations around common human interests.

Main part.

Uzbekistan has long been one of the regions where representatives of different nations and ethnic groups, cultures, and civilisations have interacted. Through the Great Silk Road, the achievements of various peoples in trade, science, art, and culture reached the territory of our country. At the same time, our people have made a significant contribution to the development of world civilisation through their rich spiritual and cultural heritage. The traditions of tolerance, hospitality, mutual assistance,

and solidarity that developed throughout historical processes continue to serve as important spiritual foundations of interethnic relations today.

The importance of spiritual heritage in strengthening interethnic harmony is primarily reflected in its ability to unite people on the basis of common moral values. It is natural that the languages, religions, customs, and cultural traditions of representatives of different nations vary. However, principles such as respecting human dignity, valuing peace, kindness, justice, and mutual respect are universally important to all peoples. Understanding these shared values promotes mutual trust and cooperation among representatives of different cultures.

The ideas of humanism and tolerance also occupy an important place in the legacy of Eastern thinkers. In particular, in his views on the virtuous society, Abu Nasr al-Farabi paid special attention to mutual cooperation among people, their unity in pursuit of noble goals, and the prosperity of society [1]. In the works of Alisher Navoi, the ideas of respecting human dignity, kindness, justice, and devotion to the people are widely expressed [2]. The principles of goodness and humanity promoted in his works also serve as an important spiritual foundation for developing friendly relations among representatives of different nations and ethnic groups.

Furthermore, national customs and traditions, which are important components of spiritual heritage, play a significant role in creating an atmosphere of tolerance. Traditions characteristic of the Uzbek people, such as hospitality, good neighbourly relations, community solidarity, *hashar* (collective voluntary work), and mutual assistance, strengthen relationships based on kindness and cooperation among people. Such values also contribute to developing social unity in areas where representatives of different nations live.

The role of educational institutions in ensuring interethnic harmony is also invaluable. One of the important tasks is to introduce the younger generation to the rich historical and spiritual heritage of our people and to develop their ability to respect the

cultures and traditions of other peoples. Organising events, academic conferences, round-table discussions, and cultural meetings devoted to the cultural heritage, literature, art, and history of different nations in educational institutions broadens young people's worldviews. As a result, their tolerance, mutual understanding, and intercultural communication skills develop.

In today's information-oriented society, making use of modern opportunities to promote spiritual heritage is also relevant. The historical and cultural wealth of different peoples can be widely promoted through electronic libraries, virtual museums, digital archives, and internet platforms. This helps strengthen intercultural relations, exchange experiences, and develop a sense of respect for other cultures among the younger generation.

From this perspective, preserving spiritual heritage is not limited to protecting historical monuments or ancient traditions. Above all, it also means continuing the principles of humanism, peacefulness, tolerance, and solidarity inherited from our ancestors in the life of modern society.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, spiritual heritage is an important moral and ethical foundation for strengthening interethnic harmony and tolerance. The centuries-old historical experience of our people, their rich culture and traditions, and the humanistic views of our great thinkers play an important role in developing relationships based on mutual respect, trust, and cooperation among representatives of different nations and ethnic groups. Today, to achieve this goal, it is necessary, firstly, to provide the younger generation with a thorough understanding of national and universal human values; secondly, to expand educational and awareness-raising activities aimed at promoting mutual respect for the cultural heritage of different nations; and thirdly, to promote historical and cultural heritage through modern information technologies. Indeed, only a society based on mutual respect, tolerance, and solidarity can achieve sustainable

development. Spiritual heritage serves as a strong spiritual bridge that unites generations in achieving these noble goals.

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