



## On The Essence Of The Concept Of A Culture Of Peace

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Journal Website:

<http://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajiir>

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main issue that defines the content and essence of the XXI century - the idea of a culture of peace.

### KEYWORDS

Major global problem, culture of peace, concept, "treasure of the mind" "save the world", return of violence, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, problem, communication, negotiation.

### INTRODUCTION

In today's series, the main global problem of our time - the problem of peace and security, which belongs to the historical destiny of all mankind - that is, the concept of a culture of peace is of particular importance. In my opinion, the essence of "new thinking" is that the great writer and world-famous diplomat Chingiz Aytmatov said that the whole of humanity will eventually realize the greatness of its glorious goal and learn to live by the laws of friendship and brotherhood. I am

convinced that achieving this goal is a truly sacred task that requires people to use all their intellect to the fullest" [12, 92].

It is known from history that great scientists, artists and politicians have been constantly searching for ways to "save the world", to prevent the terrible suffering of mankind as a result of wars, the irreparable damage to nature - the balance of man and nature in general. This process is still ongoing. As Chingiz Aytmatov said: "Man is the absolute

ruler of the mind, so he has a duty to the world. If we cannot improve, if we cannot study the eighteen thousand worlds (that is what we are required to do in the world, that is why we live in the world), then we are selfish, helpless creatures who cannot justify their duty." [12, 90].

This is the law of life and death.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Founded in the twentieth century under the auspices of the United Nations, UNESCO, as an organization that embodies thousands of years of human intelligence, is doing commendable work to turn the centuries-old virtues accumulated in the Treasure of Mind into the reality of our lives. This organization was created with the intention of the United Nations to save the next generation from the horrors of war through the "intellectual and moral solidarity of all mankind." The first paragraph of the UNESCO Charter states: "The idea of war is born in the minds of the people, and therefore the idea of peace must be rooted in the minds of mankind." UNESCO, founded on November 16, 1945, is still a long way from the flames of World War II and the organization has been working effectively since then to maintain peace on our home planet.

In this way, UNESCO's main tool has been to disseminate the achievements of human intelligence in the fields of education, science and culture around the world. By the end of the twentieth century, engulfed in bloody struggles, humanity realized that a happy destiny was only in its own hands. The task now is to coordinate and strengthen

humanity's efforts to maintain peace and build trust between peoples. UNESCO's programmatic ideas also give priority to human dignity, human freedom, the right to life, education and the enjoyment of cultural heritage. This organization serves to maintain peace and stability in the world through the concept of secular culture. Its activists believe and rely on the belief that "the world can achieve full freedom and development only through cultural progress." "We need to measure everything in terms of human values, not in terms of the market," said Federico Mayor, who has served as UNESCO's director general for many years.

It is known that the 155th session of the UNESCO Executive Council and the final meeting of the UNESCO Governing Body on November 6, 1998 in Tashkent at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan played an important role in developing the concept of a culture of peace. In this regard, the Tashkent Declaration "Culture of Peace and UNESCO's Activity in Member States", the 155th session of the UNESCO Executive Board and its final meeting laid the foundation for the concept of a culture of peace. It states: "The idea of a culture of peace serves as the source of the philosophy of universal development in the 21st century. This idea must continue to call for solidarity and cooperation among peoples in order to maintain peace and stability in the world. " Therefore, the noble idea was put forward: "Culture and spirituality will save the world in the coming XXI century," as stated in the Tashkent Declaration of the Executive Board of UNESCO on the culture of peace: "Today, at the end of the twentieth century, the main task is to ensure the beginning of the

transition from the culture of war to this culture of peace."

To do this:

- a) A culture of friendship and alliance based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, tolerance and solidarity;
- b) A culture that restores violence and encourages its resolution as soon as a conflict arises, resolving problems through dialogue and negotiation;
- c) The idea of achieving a culture that ensures the full participation of everyone in the full realization of all his rights and opportunities in the internal development of his society.

According to the Tashkent Declaration, recommendations were made to declare the tenth anniversary of the new millennium an international decade, dedicated to a culture of peace and non-violence for children around the world. The Declaration considered that "the transition of mankind to the new millennium is an expression of a historic turning point."

At the same time, the idea was put forward that all women and men should confidently accept the ideas and behaviors that lead to a future based on a culture of peace, committed to renouncing the ideas and behaviors that have often been the source of wars, violence and social injustice in the past.

The "Appeal to the People of Uzbekistan" adopted on December 14, 2000 at the fourth session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the second convocation has

become a document of universal historical significance. It assessed the twentieth century, as well as the tasks of the new XXI century. As noted in the appeal, the twentieth century is facing a past. This century was a period of tragic events, along with the great development of science, technology and culture of the human mind and potential. Not one, but two world wars, fascism, the nuclear threat, artificially dividing the world into opposing camps and creating a policy of "cold war", and in a totalitarian regime, such terrible events as mass political repression, religious extremism and international terrorism appeared in the same twentieth century. But the most important end of the twentieth century - the Cold War - is over.

Thanks to the emergence of a number of independent states, such as Uzbekistan, the world has changed.

Unfortunately, in today's world, dangerous problems are on the rise. These are characterized by inter-regional conflicts, national and ethnic conflicts, environmental protection, conservation and equitable distribution of material wealth, the fight against spiritual poverty, and other important issues. In the broadest sense of the word today, civilization means preventing these genocidal wars, resolving interstate disputes and conflicts by political means, resolving domestic disputes by force, and ensuring the rule of law and human rights. "A person with the ability to think logically can distinguish between creative ideas and destructive ideas" [13, 1094].

## CONCLUSION

Mankind, regardless of race, nationality, profession, has always had great respect for the cultural riches, values and traditions left by their ancestors. He cared to preserve them and pass them on to the next generation. But in order to preserve the spiritual riches of today, first of all, to put an end to bloody conflicts, to establish peace and harmony, to preserve the cultural heritage, artifacts, traditions, enlightenment to the peoples of the world, they share the achievements of science. It is necessary to achieve in Japan, for example, there is the Khirosima Stone of Peace Association. The Association is committed to the rule of peace and tranquility throughout the world, and to the peoples of the world living in harmony and harmony. Therefore, from the stones of the island of Khirosima, which was bombed in World War II, he prepared a small monument called "Stone of Peace" with the image of a woman on its surface and presented it only to peace-loving states and world leaders. As a symbol of peace, this monument adorns 98 countries (including Uzbekistan).

It should be noted that the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the New Uzbekistan, developed on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the historic speech of the President at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly; on this basis, the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution "Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian

region; International Conference on Peacebuilding in Afghanistan held in Tashkent in March 2018 and the "Tashkent Declaration" adopted; Traditionally, the Addresses and other initiatives of the President to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are an integral part of the Tashkent Declaration on the Culture of Peace and its practical result for the peoples of the world. Uzbekistan has a unique character and experience in the history of mankind as a country of peace and coexistence of peoples of different religions and cultures. Our main goal today is to accomplish four tasks. The first is the development of the Motherland. The second is peace in the country. The third is the welfare of the people. The fourth is the happiness of the next generation. It all depends on friendship, cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of the world.

Expressing the essence of the issue, the great figure of Uzbek poetry of the XX century Maksud Shaykhzoda called in his poem "Let the sword melt and disappear!":

Sword - to kill-

To kill a living soul

Losing it as a symbol-

That is the purpose of mankind.

This is not murder in the world,

Not bloodthirstiness and ignorance -

Compassion, respect and kindness,

Truth, friendship is true humanity

He will rule and live forever!

Hearts beat in a peaceful life!

Not wars, not wars,

Not attacks with malice,

We need peace with confidence,

Not darkness, but light,

Let the sword melt away!

But just an example,

Let one stay in the museums [13, 101].

The reason is that the world is united and preserved by culture, spirituality, peace and kindness.

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