

DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN'S COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

G'iyosiddinov Hojiahror Mirhojiddin o'g'li
Farg'ona Davlat universiteti magistranti

It is known that the peoples of Central Asia - the ancient Turanian peoples, which have been connected to each other for thousands of years, were separated into different nationalities during the former USSR. The policy of the young independent states of Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the unity of the history, culture, language and language of these five states, and the connection of their veins, was the path of economic and social development. It should be mentioned separately that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev further developed equal rights and mutually beneficial cooperation between the states and peoples of this region, and has been implementing measures to strengthen it step by step. One of the main tasks of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to create an environment of peace, stability and security around its territory. From this point of view, the President defined the development and strengthening of friendly, close neighborly and mutually beneficial relations with our neighbors - the countries of Central Asia - as the main priority foreign policy direction. The mentality of the peoples of Central Asia has been connected to each other for centuries, their spiritual, religious and moral relations have been harmonized, their ways of living and customs have become common, and they have become a single, huge and living entity. therefore, as a result, traditions of kinship and unity were formed. In the history of mankind, such spiritual, spiritual and intellectual closeness has always prevailed in this land. If we look at the main processes of the first years of our independence, in January 1991, on the initiative of the late first President Islam Karimov, the Tashkent meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian countries was organized. The Central Asian Commonwealth was founded at this high-level meeting. The leaders of five countries - Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan - signed the Commonwealth Agreement. This was welcomed and supported by the people of the region. As the initiator of the creation of the Central Asian Commonwealth, Uzbekistan has clearly indicated its purpose and essence. That is, the sovereignty of independent states is inviolable. The countries that are members of the commonwealth should not interfere in the state system, management method and internal affairs of each other, respect and recognize the Constitution of each country, and only promote economic and

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cultural cooperation in full compliance with the norms of international law. measures to put in place, single market, expansion of goods exchange opportunities, elimination of artificial barriers at customs and borders were considered. Not long after that, the practical foundation of this Commonwealth was laid. In January 1995, the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev came to Tashkent. A number of documents on economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan were signed. Kyrgyzstan soon joined this agreement. As a result, it was possible to create a single market and exchange products between the three countries. These countries are geographically close to each other and densely located, water, electricity and other natural factors also connect them. More than 75 million people have historically a single past, a single destiny, worldviews and traditions that have been harmonized with each other. They have ancient values that are higher than any political and economic Commonwealth. There is also a spiritual, cultural, ethical, religious and linguistic commonality that has been formed over millennia. However, there are also obstacles to the effective functioning of the cooperation of the countries of Central Asia. First of all, the sense of false nationalism, the concept and worldview of a part of the population is limited to a certain extent, the content of regional cooperation has been formed in the recent past of seventy years. - if he cannot fully and deeply understand the essence, It is known that the peoples of Central Asia - the ancient Turanian peoples, which have been connected to each other for thousands of years, were separated into different nationalities during the former USSR. The policy of the young independent states of Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the unity of the history, culture, language and language of these five states, and the connection of their veins, was the path of economic and social development. It should be mentioned separately that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. During the following years, Mirziyoyev further developed equal rights and mutually beneficial cooperation between the states and peoples of this region, and has been implementing measures to strengthen it step by step. One of the main tasks of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to create an environment of peace, stability and security around its territory. From this point of view, the President defined the development and strengthening of friendly, close neighborly and mutually beneficial relations with our neighbors - the countries of Central Asia - as the main priority foreign policy direction. The mentality of the peoples of Central Asia has been connected to each other for centuries, their spiritual, religious and moral relations have been harmonized, their ways of living and customs have become common, and they have become a single, huge and living entity. therefore, as a result, traditions of kinship and unity were formed. In the history of mankind, such spiritual,

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If we take a historical look at the territory of Central Asia, we will see that in the last centuries, Central Asia served not as a unique power, but as a battlefield for external forces. Countries that have correctly analyzed this process are conducting mutual cooperation, establishing close relations with international organizations, joint cooperation in joint education, science, socio-economic fields as a solution. In this regard, relations between representatives of international organizations and countries

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are positive. For example, the head of the US State Department, Anthony Blinken, who visited the Central Asian country in March 2023, said that "the more cooperation there is between the countries of Central Asia, the stronger the market will be" during the meeting in Tashkent. in

During his visit to the Surkhandarya region on March 13, 2023, the President of Uzbekistan spoke about the international foreign policy of Uzbekistan and said: "The times are very complicated, now big countries are saying, Uzbekistan, whose side are you on? Now it's time for you to be neutral, go this way or this way. Their representatives are coming and urging them to do the same. We need Uzbekistan in Central Asia. (The population) was 36 million, it will be 40 million in 3-4 years, it will be a big country, who are you on? Come on, how to answer such a difficult question?!" he said. "My answer is one - I am one party. I will answer that I am ready to die for the sake of my nation, my people, my great Uzbekistan," said the president.

As a result of the increase of mutual relations in this area to the level of alliance, it was noted that the positions on the issues of ensuring peace, stability, security and sustainable development in Central Asia are consistent, on the basis of equality, mutual interest and respect for each other's interests. Mutually acceptable decisions are being made on interregional problems, which are of great importance for the consistent development, stability and prosperity of the region.

"People's diplomacy" is another important tool for cooperation with neighboring countries. In particular, more than 100 different meetings, conferences, video conferences and other such events are being held with the participation of people's representatives - scientists and artists, cultural and religious figures, businessmen and youth, tourism and sports organizations, public associations and non-governmental organizations.

Today's foreign policy of Uzbekistan, in particular, good neighborliness and multilateral regional policy, in addition to increasing the country's international prestige, serves to turn Central Asia into a stable and cooperation space with great opportunities.

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