

VIEWS ON THE PRIORITIES OF FOREIGN POLICY ACTIVITY OF UZBEKISTAN IN SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Abstract: In the last decade of the twentieth century, so many great changes have taken place in the world that it has unexpectedly and drastically changed the political, economic, social and spiritual foundations of the international community. There has been a renewal and growth in the way of life, style and social goals of the peoples of the world . There has been a process of profound change in the minds of millions of people, in their views on the nature of the universe. New states have also entered the field of world politics, and they too have begun to participate in international relations.

Keywords: Central Asia , security , political, geopolitical , economic, social , spiritual, hegemon , commanders , empires .

Is well known that Central Asia has always been in the interest of hegemons . In the past, great commanders and empires recognized the Central Asian region as an important strategic region. Today, with the collapse of the former Soviet Union, foreign interest in the Central Asian region has increased. As a result, the region has become a geopolitical space where the interests of leading foreign states collide.

Today , the Central Asian region is undergoing a process of great political change. From a geopolitical point of view, the region manifests itself not as a peripheral region of the world political map, but as a strategically important region. This is due to the fact that the region is geographically located in the heart of the Eurasian continent, geopolitically rich in natural resources, and on the other hand, through Central Asia to other important regions and countries of the world - the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Caucasus and Russia and China. political and economic interactions are possible or, conversely, there is an opportunity to reverse the effects that come from them and are becoming a reality.

At a time when the current processes of globalization are deepening, ensuring peace and security in Central Asia is a pressing issue facing the countries of the region, which requires further deepening of interstate relations. The main reason for this is that, as the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov said, the problems of the region cannot be solved without the cooperation of the countries of the region.

Moreover, Central Asia is now one of the most conflict-ridden regions in the region, with potential sources of conflict not only within but also outside it. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that the region borders Afghanistan, Iran, which seeks to acquire nuclear weapons, and Pakistan and India, which are in conflict with each other and have nuclear weapons. On the other hand, the geopolitical interests of the leading states in the region and the countries of the Muslim world intersect. Today, countries in the region are constantly seeking to expand their sphere of influence, such as the United States, China, Iran, the European Union and India . Consequently, the Central Asian countries are not only rapidly entering the process of forming a new system of international relations, but are also influencing these processes.

Two important factors: geostrategic conditions and natural resources are causing some geopolitical forces to take the region seriously. In particular, it is necessary to take into account the internal and external factors that are the main causes of the occurrence and maintenance of crisis situations.

Internal factors include border disputes, water use issues, and environmental and demographic issues.

In addition, the current threats to regional security in Central Asia can be divided into four main stages:

The first stage is threats such as religious and political extremism, international terrorism and drug trafficking.

The second stage is interstate conflicts. These are, first of all, the problems of efficient use of transboundary river water between the countries of the region, territorial issues related to the delimitation of borders and ethnic conflicts, environmental, economic problems and others.

The third stage is that as a result of globalization, the countries of the region are lagging behind the advanced technological developments.

The fourth stage - the threats are directly linked to geopolitics, because the Central Asian region has always played an important role in human development, the balance of international forces. In addition, in the current context, the security and sustainable development issues of the newly independent states are of great importance in terms of overall security. The situation on earth and the balance of power are changing dramatically. New independent states are emerging. This requires the search for new approaches to ensure the stability of states and peoples today, the development of new models of security on the eve of the XXI century.

Commenting on the Central Asian region, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said: 'Grie admitted the idea.

The Central Asian states have made great strides since gaining their independence, including the formation of an independent foreign policy that has enabled them to join the world community. The countries of the region, taking into account their national interests, are also striving to achieve security through cooperation within international and regional organizations, as well as the development of bilateral relations to ensure security and stability in Central Asia.

In this regard, in the new geopolitical situation in Central Asia, the deepening of cooperation between the countries of the region and international and regional structures is of particular importance for the formation of a new security environment. Participation in such organizations implies certain obligations for their members, on the one hand, and on the other hand, it creates an important opportunity for them to take their rightful place in the system of international relations.

The current political changes in international relations are also affecting Central Asia. At the same time, new types of dangers and threats are emerging. This, in turn, requires the use of new methods and tools in the fight against them.

Today, international and regional organizations such as the UN, SCO, CSTO, NATO, OSCE operate in the region. For example, the main priorities of cooperation within the SCO are economic and security cooperation in Eurasia. Within the framework of the CSTO, the tasks of ensuring regional security will be addressed. Within the framework of NATO, efforts are being made to ensure stability and security in Afghanistan in cooperation with the countries of the region.

The mission of the United Nations is to define, consolidate and implement the powers of the world community. It is necessary as a pillar of order and stability, as a mechanism that helps the participants of the international system to find common ground on the rules of conduct and rules of conduct necessary to maintain the community of states.

The UN plays a very important role in Central Asia, first of all, in terms of recognizing the countries of the region as independent subjects of international relations, as it creates the necessary conditions for the foreign policy of Central Asian states to become more active both regionally and internationally.

Over the past fifteen years, a number of UN agencies have been operating in Central Asia in various areas that are important for the socio-economic and political development of the region. In particular, the UN has played an important role in ending the civil war in Tajikistan, which poses a serious threat to regional security. The same can be said about the role of the United Nations in the settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan in the second half of the 1990s.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the current context of globalization, the concept of security in the broadest sense of the word in the context of military and military-political relations, economic, social, environmental, technological, informational, cultural and other development processes. requires interpretation in sync with.

Today's political, economic, social, military and environmental security situation in the world encourages the development of modern approaches to "security", the development of conceptual views on national, regional and international security. The problems of regional security and stability in Central Asia must be studied as a whole, and it is important to take into account the fundamental changes taking place in them, including the general and specific features of socio-economic formations. Indeed, as noted above, the concept of "security" requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach in today's context. Today, the systematic analysis of security as an object of social model by a number of scientists creates great opportunities for a comprehensive assessment of the security situation.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov noted in his book "Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the XXI Century: Threats to Security, Conditions of Stability and Guarantees of Development": "What are the features of our time? What historical significance does the recent changes in the world, which have radically renewed the geopolitical structure and map of the world, have for the present and the future? It's important to think about them and evaluate them properly. " This requires an objective approach to each emerging socio-political process. Indeed, the Central Asian region is an important region today, as well as Uzbekistan's efforts for peace and development. Uzbekistan, the center of Central Asia, has a lot to do to ensure the security of the region and its comprehensive stabilization. There is no doubt that the support of international organizations and the comprehensive foreign policy pursued by them will serve for the future potential of our country, which is striving to become a new leader in the region.

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