



Research Article

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Journal Website:
<https://frontlinejournal.s.org/journals/index.php/fsshj>

Submission Date: July 21, 2022, Accepted Date: July 26, 2022,

Published Date: July 31, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/social-fsshj-02-07-07>

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the investments of the People's Republic of China in the development of the regions of Uzbekistan, cooperation in the development of tourism, socio-economic cooperation of the PRC and Russia in the Eurasian space, and the impact of their cooperation on Central Asia.

KEYWORDS

State names, documents, integration, international trade, water diplomacy.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbe during the past period, the practical visit of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Islam Karimov to Beijing (1999, 2005, 2012), the Deputy of the State Council of the

PRC Li Lantsin (April 2001), the President of the PRC Xi Jinping to Central Asia, in particular, to Uzbekistan on September 10, 2013, was effective for both sides. It happened: the dispute between



Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China—31 documents on the implementation of projects worth 15 billion US dollars were signed. President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's state visit to the People's Republic of China, "Ipoteka-bank" and the State Development Bank of China signed a contract worth 23 billion. More than 100 loan agreements worth US dollars were signed". Another 12 official interstate joint documents were signed.

The main results and findings

The legal basis of mutually beneficial cooperation is provided by a number of important documents, including the Joint Declaration on the comprehensive deepening and development of friendship, cooperation and partnership relations, the Joint Declaration on the further deepening and development of bilateral strategic cooperation, the Program for the Development of Strategic Partnership Relations for 2014-2018, and the 2016 Joint statement signed in . our opinion is proof.

In such conditions, the strengthening of inter-parliamentary relations is of great importance in the development of multilateral dialogue

between Uzbekistan and the PRC in all directions. . Our country fully fulfills its obligations within the framework of 24 agreements signed with the SCO countries . The signed documents establish the legal principles of social and political cooperation between Uzbekistan and the PRC.

In the process of stability and educational changes, regardless of the world's response to various threats and challenges, the government and the party leadership take into account the country's economic and management traditions, political culture and national mentality, as well as the goals of the society. . In 2022, the amount of the PRC defense budget was 1.45 trillion yuan (312.2 billion dollars).

Chinese historian N. As stated in the works of Karimova, "The success of economic reforms in China, the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the formation of fifteen new independent states (in the relations between Central Asia and China-dem.) show that a new approach to relations from the historical point of view is necessary . The sharp geopolitical transformation that took place at the end of the 21st century played a positive role in the socio-economic development of the PRC, the sharing of bipolarity, the period of



reforms related to the outside world. Therefore, in the analysis of today's modern Uzbek-Chinese relations, the historical reality should not be forgotten, and this lesson is especially important for the construction of the current strategic foreign policy. It is known that traditionalism has always been a characteristic of China, so when thinking about modern China, we cannot separate it from its history. . It is not for nothing that the saying "History is the mother of the nation" is said in the Chinese folk proverb. A distinctive feature of Chinese politics is its close connection and inseparability with history. In this regard, according to political scientist A. Sharapov, "the PRC refrains from aggressive policy, whether it is at the global or regional level, in its foreign policy. The "Chinese threat" formed in the imagination of the world public is also exaggerated. can agree with his opinion.

As we observe the ongoing processes related to the PRC factor in Central Asia, what is Russia's influence in the region and on what principles does Russia conduct its foreign policy in this region? - a legitimate question arises. Professor M.S. Holdynskaya-Golenishcheva reflects: "Pragmatism remains one of the main principles of Russia's foreign policy today. Russia's

integration policy is a priority in the former Soviet space and Eurasia (CIS, EurAsEC, SCO) and should lead to the formation of a step-by-step cooperation initiative in the large Eurasian space. The path taken by the Russian state is a progressive path that corresponds to the spirit of the times of global governance institutions . Due to these geographical and other factors, Uzbekistan is cooperating with the Eurasian organization in the status of an observer, remaining loyal to its national interests. After all, geographical factors increase its external impact on reforms and determine the characteristics of reforms. A comparative analysis of the ways, approaches, and demographic factors of Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China to implement reforms shows that there are some common aspects, but there are some differences. The fact that the PRC has such a philosophical attitude towards development in the development of its statehood remains important in foreign policy activities; - Since multifaceted beneficial cooperation is being established with the PRC, in this matter, its characteristics of traditionalism in the development of statehood, The research of creative socio-ideological thinking is an important and urgent issue of today's agenda. "By the 21st century, the People's



Republic of China, with its social-political, economic and military power, began to appear as one of the powerful countries that can significantly influence the world's economic and political processes" .

Strengthening the influence of the State in the world arena, developing modern mechanisms of effective management based on scientific concepts, giving up the evils rooted in the life of the society determine the directions of the reforms of today. Today, in a time when the process of forming a "multipolar world" is difficult, the connection between the tasks of ensuring the consistency of the path of independent development and establishing equal cooperation with the international community has become stronger. .

Assistant President of the Chinese Academy of Modern International Relations, Du Yanjun, noted that the cooperation between Uzbekistan and the PRC, which has been raised to the level of a strategic partnership, will have positive effects on the consistent development of cooperation in all directions, the expansion of PRC-Uzbekistan relations, and the strengthening of mutual political trust. should be understood in this context. "The signing of the memorandum of

understanding between the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation and the International Center for Poverty Reduction of the People's Republic of China is a proof of the sustainability of work in this field" .

In his speech in Astana, the President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping emphasized that the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the countries of Central Asia is the priority of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. . Extensive cooperation is focused on the study of the fate of the ethnic groups of Central Asia and China .

In the opinion of scientists, they try to reveal the situation related to reforms after the "Cultural Revolution" in the PRC and some aspects related to Deng Xiaoping's reform activities. . His genius in the implementation of reforms can be explained, firstly, in his ability to strengthen the public's confidence in reforms, secondly, in the implementation of reforms, he was able to change the mindset of the public regarding reforms related to consciousness, and thirdly, as a statesman, he is a strategic leader. "In Uzbekistan, the possibilities of the PRC cluster method are theoretically based .



In the studies, the complications that may arise in the water relations between Central Asia and the PRC are being scientifically substantiated. Currently, 60 percent of 276 transboundary water basins need cooperative management of coastal states, the fate of transboundary basins in Central Asia does not depend only on the efforts of the countries of the region. Countries neighboring the region - Iran, Afghanistan and China - also play an important role in solving the issue of transboundary rivers. "When it comes to the political aspect of the work related to the construction of transboundary rivers and large dams, the construction of large hydropower facilities in Central Asia will not fail to affect domestic and international stability. "It is necessary not to forget the geopolitical impact of the construction of other large hydropower facilities in the region on interstate relations. . Focusing on the internal water resources of the PRC, the following picture emerges:

It is appropriate to use the geographical determinism approach in international relations when analyzing the geographical aspects of the PRC. The total number of rivers flowing through the northern and southern regions of the PRC is more than 5,000. The number of rivers flowing

through the northern regions is about 3,000, and their length is about 130,000 km. There are about 2,000 rivers flowing through southern China, and their total length is 90,000 km. The length of rivers in China today is 220,000 sq/km. Chinese rivers are divided into external and internal parts according to their structure. From this, the rivers Chanjiang, Xuanhe, Heilongjiang, Chujiang, Langsangjiang, Nujiang Yaa and Lusangpo have the opportunity to reach the Pacific, Indian and Arctic oceans. Their total catchment area is about 64 percent of the country. There are not many inland rivers. Most of them are shallow rivers. It flows into inland lakes or evaporates in the sun. Such inland rivers account for about 36 percent of the country's total catchment area.

The PRC is a country with a large number of lakes and a unique geographical landscape. The total area of lakes in the PRC is 80,000 square kilometers. There are thousands of artificial lakes and reservoirs. The lakes of the PRC are rich in natural minerals. Poyanhu, Dun Tunghu, and Taihu lakes are among them. Among the lakes, the largest is Qinghaihu. Today Lobnor is a dried up lake. In general, the total number of lakes located in the southern regions of China is still unknown. Their number is about 500. "Water

transportation of PRC "reaches more than 150 countries and regions" .

When talking about the PRC and "Greater China", it is necessary to distinguish them from a geopolitical point of view. Due to its geographical location, the PRC is also distinguished by the presence of large mountains. There are about 3000 thousand mountains in the PRC today, depending on the size and the size. 18 of them are the largest mountains. They are the mountains located along the northern border of China: Mount Tianshan (translated as "Tangritog"), Mount Aer Taishan (Altay), on the western borders of Kalakunlunshan - Mount Karakorum, Himalayashan - Himalayan mountains, located in the interior, that is, in the north and northeast: Chilanshan, Chang Bashan , composed of Tai Shangshan, Da Singganling, Xiao Singganling, Yinshan, Cheng Duanshan, Wushan, Nanling, Ujeshan, Gangdishan, Kunlinshan, Animachinshan, Chingling mountains . The mountains located in the PRC not only provide a favorable opportunity for the development of ecotourism related to the country's economy, but also form a unique geopolitical defense line for the interests of the state along the land.

The opportunities and geography related to the transport system of Uzbekistan and the PRC are being seriously studied. For example, in December 2017, by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a comprehensive program on improving the transport infrastructure and diversifying trade routes of cargo transportation was adopted in 2018-2022.

Agreements were signed on the construction of the Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran-Oman, Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan-China international "transport" corridors, as well as the trans-Afghan transport corridor to access the seaports of Iran (Bandar-Abbas, Chorbahr) and Pakistan (Gwadar, Karachi) . The goal is to create the necessary conditions for the development of intercontinental transport corridors with the shortest routes in all directions from North to South and from East to West .

On December 25-27, 2017, at the tripartite meeting of the delegations of the PRC, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in Tashkent, a practical decision was made to accelerate the Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan-China railway project. Its completion will open not only Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and the People's Republic of China, but also new opportunities related to access to Europe via the

"China-Central Asia-Caucasus-Afghanistan-Iran" route. "If the railway starts, the distance will be reduced by 1000 kilometers" .

The length of the corridor between China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan-Afghanistan-Iran is 3.5 thousand kilometers. This is four times shorter than the existing sea route from China to Iran (13.8 thousand kilometers). On the other hand, the construction of Mazari Sharif - Herat railway makes it possible to go from Afghanistan to China via Andijan in 3 days. . "According to the results of 9 months of 2019, the volume of international railway cargo transportation between Uzbekistan and China is 2.31 million. increased by 275 tons. Uzbekistan's goods export to China - 0.42 mln. (increased by 40 percent) and import from China to Uzbekistan - 1.68 million tons (increased by 28.3 percent). 416,700 tons of cargo entering China from the territory of Uzbekistan. tons (increased by 9.7 percent), shipments from China equaled 187.7 tons (decrease of 0.3 percent)" .

"E-40 and E-60 international highways, which are of strategic importance in relations between Western Europe and East Asian countries, pass through Uzbekistan" . "In 2018, Tashkent - Andijan - Osh - Irkeshtom - Kashgar" highway

corridor was launched. This ensured the direct access of Central Asia to China." .

Since 2013, the port of "Gwadar" has been given to the state company "China Overseas Ports Holding" of the PRC for operational use, and from 2015, the contract for implementation with a term of 40 years came into force. . Uzbekistan to Afghanistan about 400 MW. supplies electricity in the amount "The security of Afghanistan is a guarantee of the security of Uzbekistan, the stability and development of the entire Central Asia and South Asia region. Afghanistan is our friendly partner and neighbor" . Roundtable discussions on the implementation of the initiative "One Belt One Road" are being organized . The regular holding of such roundtables of state significance will not only bring relations closer in the future, but also create opportunities for understanding each other, clarifying relations, and being the initiator of new ideas.

CONCLUSION

However, some researchers say about China's "One Belt One Road" project that "this project reflects more geopolitical interests than

economics, but it is a link between Russia and the PRC. Our cooperation is to solve political problems through economics.", continues to give priority to the opinion. It is very difficult to give a particularly scientific forecast about the future.

V. Larin's following comment is noteworthy: "The Chinese turned from the Pacific region to the Eurasian region. They want to solve their development at the expense of the resources of the Eurasian region. The main goal of China's geopolitical doctrine is to create a belt of peace around itself. This idea can only be realized through economic methods. China believes this 100 percent. Russia's interest is the same. Both sides are trying to respect each other, but put their own interests first. If it is based on geopolitical interests, a peaceful and secure Central Asia will be favorable for Eurasia and the "Belt and Road" project developed for the common goals of these two countries" .

Recently, the exit to the Caucasus through Central Asia is becoming one of the issues that can be considered in the strategy of the PRC. Since the 2010s, Beijing's official circles have started planning their geopolitical actions in the Caucasus region in order to develop the transport-logistics route.

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