Central Asia: Conflicts of Globalization and Opportunities for Regional Cooperation

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Abstract
In this article the issues of interest and national interests in the context of globalization and regional cooperation are analyzed. This work tries to socio-philosophically analyze the undeveloped mechanisms of mutually beneficial cooperation in international relations and the inequality in supplying the national interests as the case of several problems. It is also emphasized, paying attention to a new form of cooperation in Central Asia, is indicated as a qualitative basis for addressing the need and accelerating regional cooperation, to create a sphere of good neighborly relations in the new development environment.

Key words: vital interests, problems of globalization, regional cooperation, variance and contradiction, national interests, strategic goal, Central Asia, objective necessity, European cooperation, harmonious-neighborly relations, security and prosperity, privacy and community, interethnic relations.

Introduction
In the first period of development in the history of mankind, initially hordes, small groups and tribes formed and the reason which united them into a single community was vital interests: the need to find food, protect against attacks of wild animals and enemies, build settlements and avoid various natural disasters and this was the only way to live in difficult conditions. As a result of the development of production and division of labor during the course of the next civilization development, human communities began to grow, and society not only formed, but also in terms of quantity and quality continued to grow and change. As a result, with the outbreak of political domination, the increase in property forms, private and group interests began to follow. At the same time, interests have become a decisive asset in mutual relations and at the same time become a source of variance. With this dialectical feature, the complex development process is still going on with the new quality changes of the globe in different regional views.

The main results and findings
As Jean Jacques Russo pointed out, “all the philosophers who are studying society have also tried to know its natural state. But none of them understood the secret of this” [1]. The word “global” comes from the Latin word “globus” from the etymological point of view, mainly referring to the sphere of the Earth. For the first time this concept was used by Aristotle, the philosopher compared the structure and appearance of the earth to a round sphere [2]. At present, the study of the problem of interests, in particular national interests, is a very autonomous issue, which has a theoretical and practical importance scientific analysis. This is due to the fact that the possible elimination of the problems in ensuring national interests mechanisms is of great importance not only for the nation and society, but also for the elimination of regional and universal problems related to national interests. After all, the basis of the global problems that are now threatening peace and security is a similar conflict and dependent resistance. In the vast majority of cases, the dependent opposition between the countries of the world was formed between states that had exactly the border and the army. In
particular, conflicts between Pakistan and India, Russia and Ukraine, Russia and Georgia, Palestine and Israel, Turkey and Georgia, Syria and Israel are examples of this. The most difficult aspect of the problem is that the conflict is coming out of the framework of one state and goes on a regional and international scale, at the level of ethnic and religious hostility. This is evidenced by a spread of events in the Middle East and North Africa in the last quarter of the century. As a result, by the end of the first quarter of the 21st century, the negative aspects of the processes of globalisation, which are considered an object, remain evident. This can be observed in the following: a) globalisation serving the interests of more leading countries, b) the existence and increasing inequality, C) as a result of the above factors, it is not difficult to realize that conflicts are strengthening and globalisation is approaching a complex, uncontrollable level. In this place, the American scientist T.Friedman pointed out, globalism is a “new system that replaced the Cold War System” [3]. According to professor S. Otamuratov, "with a number of factors as a real process, globalism is developing the mentality of "dependence" in the minds, hearts and worldview of the countries that are underdeveloped or are entering the path of development and the people living in them, ensuring the priority of the countries that are highly developed today. In our opinion, they arise through: a) the factor of economy; b) the popularization of the achievements of science and technology; D) it finds its expression through the activities carried out on the basis of the rule of strong economic, social and principled intellectuality and practicality of highly developed countries “to spread the mass culture widely among the people of the world and to integrate them into their consciousness” [4]. Recognizing the positive aspects of globalisation processes, it is natural to focus attention on the root cause of the problem by answering the question of how it is possible to eradicate its negative aspects through changes in international, regional and country scale as a solution to the problem. In our opinion, a foreign state should first of all reconcile with the countries that live in the border and the same region, which have the army around it, establish friendly relations and promote the age-old fraternal relations between peoples and nations. Of course this is a complicated process, which in some climates can take a long time. The reason is that even for centuries it has not been eliminated, but on the contrary there is a deepening dependence. In order for relations to be normalized and to reach the level of cooperation, we think that work should first of all start with the search for solutions to the problems between nations in the region.

It is desirable to do this first, focusing on the cause, essence and degree of the origin of the problem. The philosopher and politician scientist N.Nazarov on the issue of problems in national relations noted that “Problems arise as a result of the influence of object and sub-factors. If the object is the incompatibility of socio-political, economic-cultural and spiritual processes with the interests of a particular ethnos, then the sub – factor is the confluence of relations between representatives of two nations, this situation can sometimes be traced to the growth of individual circles and also the occupation of the national essence. Problematic situations in the field of nation-wide relations can arise in the following cases:

Firstly, in accordance with categories such as discrimination, privacy and generality, in the case of a particular nation or race, and in the balance of proportionality between the interests of the general public, the incidence of absorption is visible (between communality and privacy);

Secondly, if in a multinational society the norm of relations between representatives of one nation or race and representatives of the second nation or race is violated (between privacy and privacy);

Thirdly, when it comes to the conflict of interests between the ruling state and multiethnic society (between communality and communality)
Fourth, in the case of a change in the norm of equilibrium in the relationship between two persons, heterogeneous nation or race, such a situation is sometimes disgusting by the profession of a national character (between altruism and altruism)" [5]. The normalization and improvement of relations between nations is a factor of stability for any society, state and region. The ancient famous philosopher Confucius did not fail to say that “prosperity is the goal, reform is the way to achieve it, and stability is the conditions”. National interests arise as a product of national need. National need every nation and race is a need to blend in with the demands and desires that it develops along with maintaining its identity, ensuring the continuity of its biological, socio-cultural life. Regional cooperation is an opportunity to realize this need, and it gives a positive result not only on the scale of one country or region, but also in international relations. This can be cited as an example of European cooperation. Former vice-president of the European Central Bank, T. Padoa-Shioppa, in his book “Europe-collective power”, stresses, “Europe, like the whole world after the war, faced the challenges of that period. But his effort in cooperation led him to get rid of these difficulties faster and easier than others. The experience of the European Union can serve as an example of the further development of the world”[6]. In fact, regional cooperation is a unique manifestation of the new world order in which, instead of the inequality observed in the processes of globalisation, equality and volunteerism, in the majority of cases, not one side, all parties are equally interested, if necessary, on the basis of the priority of the commonality, there are opportunities to protect itself by introducing restrictions on others. In due time, scientists of our country have focused on the fact that the experience of the European Union is an experience in the modern world for cooperation in the development of our region. Including T.A.Juraev “Central Asia would have been a good job if it had realized that opportunities were being opened for such an integration process to deepen and that it was necessary not to give up the historical opportunity associated with the rapid passage of the European route”[7]. said. But it should not be forgotten that local (national), regional (regional) and global (universal) relations are a complex dialectical process that, as an object of necessity, dictates and complements one another, is rich in contradictions and at the same time dictates harmony and proportionality. After all, "universal unity, integrity – ideal, the ways of achieving this ideal will never end”[8]. The relations of regional cooperation, which are effectively operating in various regions of the world, are being formed and developed. In particular, in the Central Asian region, the pace of this process has been observed in the last three years. At the CIS General Assembly, Antoniou Gutterish said that the “mode of hope” is wondering all over the world as he thought about the global problems facing humanity. The secretary-general noted that one of the positive examples of this is our country. “I personally witnessed the cooperation between the countries of Central Asia after the exchange of peaceful political authority in Uzbekistan,” said A.Gutterish. If we pay attention to the merits of the speech of the CIS Secretary-General, then the acumen of the above can be further clarified. Antoniou Gutterish has diagnosed today's world as a “syndrome of lack of confidence.” In this he drew attention to the complications of climate change and the dangerous risks of modern technologies. “Pain” considered upon the content of the treatment necessary for the world - this is the restoration of trust and multilateral order. “Those who see the danger in the neighbours pose the same risk without knowing it themselves,” added Gutterish[9]. The Central Asian region has long been one of the spiritual, political and economic centers, serving as a bridge between the West and the East. It can be observed that during the reign of Khorezmshahs, Amir Temur and Temurids dynasty there was a strong and prosperous territory in the Eurasian region. But sometimes the information can be read as follows; “Central Asia has been considered a region of strategic importance for a long time and is associated only with its proximity to the great powers located in Eurasia. The region itself has
never had the ability to use both its own natural wealth and the multi-digit population. Therefore, in the history of this region, in its territory, there were few powerful empires or influential states. Central Asia was the area where mainly foreign powers competed” [10]. It is possible to agree with only one side of the idea above. Around the Central Asian region it is the presence of such large countries as China, Iran, Russia and Turkey. However, this region developed in history on the basis of its development logic and cultivated not only the center of Islamic culture, but also such great scholars as Al-Fergani, Beruni, Farabi, Al-Khorazmi and IbnSina. Unfortunately, the invasion of Tsarist Russia, which began in the nineteenth century, and the colonialism of the Soviet Union in the twentieth century did not allow the region to leave the international arena as an independent subject. But now the situation has radically changed. In recent years, positive changes in the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is located in the heart of the region, have become clear that the intensification of cooperation processes with Central Asian countries in all spheres under the idea of “first of all troops” began to realize the dreams of the peoples of this region for several years. And this is directly the result of the implementation of practical actions, one of the five priority areas of the strategy of action for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is the so-called security, religious tolerance and ensuring the harmony of the nation and conducting a deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy. Regional cooperation in ensuring national interests, the position of the political elite, especially the heads of state, in establishing a positive and constructive relationship with the countries of the army is of great importance. “Friendly neighbourhood” and the practical actions of the government in this regard were welcomed positively by the population of the country. In order to convey the results of the reforms carried out in recent years in Uzbekistan to the general public, as well as to study the views on the initiatives that have changed the life of society to the positive side, the national movement “Yuksalish(Progress)” conducted an expert survey. To do this, a base of 100 local and foreign experts, consisting of experienced economists, political commentators, mature scientists, cultural figures, influential journalists, advocates of law and independent researchers, was formed. Various sphere specialists were presented with a list of 10 important initiatives implemented by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, asked to identify those who are worthy of citizens’ applause and have a historical significance. According to him, the most ambitious initiative is called good neighborly relations, the opening of borders and the organization of control-entry punches. It was recognized that a constructive dialogue was established with the countries of Central Asia on all issues - 96 votes [11]. In Central Asia advisory meetings of heads of state, organized on the initiative of President of The Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev, held in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan in March 2018, in Tashkent on November 29, 2019, and finding solutions to many problems will serve to raise the standard of living and well-being of about 70 million people in the region. And the reason is simple truth, regardless of the ethnicity of all the residents living in the region, the army is interested in free relations with the states in all spheres, various bureaucratic obstacles and the fact that the isolationists regime is not peculiar to the modern world. “I can say perfectly that there are many positive developments in Uzbekistan. Unfortunately, over the years, the volume of our relations in the economy has not exceeded 5 percent. We wasted a lot of time. Can you imagine that Uzbekistan bought Kazakhstan's wheat through Europe? So it did” [12]. This is how it can be explained. This despite being neighbours is a subjective and unreasonable decision making without taking into account national interests. If we take into account the fact that people's lives are governed by interests, on the basis of the activity of citizens, the interests are a factor of social development. So it is not surprising that the interests of society are a priority in their activities, and strict adherence to
this in practice is the main condition of democracy. The ability to ensure the harmony of civil-society – state interests in domestic and foreign policy, although complex, leads to the well-being of any state and, in turn, the region. The state of growth of the human factor in the development of society with the benefit of the individual, in the common development of the state with the benefit of citizens, in the development of society is manifested. But the fact that heredity exceeds the social norm and turns into self-interest leads to negative consequences. To avoid this, it is of great importance to formulate a lifestyle that is inherent in the principles of the modern world, based on trust and healthy thinking. In this process, too, it is necessary to refrain from bringing ideas to faith, maltreatment and ideation of the life of society. After all, the consequences of the totalitarian regime of the former Soviet Union in the near past should be a lesson to all. Unfortunately, some elements of this heavy legacy have not yet lost their influence. In analyzing the development of countries, there is also a civilization approach, which focuses on a great deal of trust in regional, religious and ethnic characteristics. But historical experience proves that civilization is not a force capable of forgetting and rejecting states' national interests. In cases of conflict processes and strong tensions, many countries prefer national interests or a narrow range of specific group interests within the country, which we can see from the Arab countries in the Middle East or from the long-standing conflicts in Afghanistan. An important feature is the awareness of national self, the observance of national traditions, which symbolizes the originality and different fog of social relations. But excessive attention to this feature, as well as the desire to absolute national and ethnic differences, is actually a process against the development of society. The reason is that pure ethnic and national relations practically do not exist; it is part of social relations. “There is no national and special national relation as a single social element” [13] by these words sociologist P. Sorokin was right. It means that in the process of integration in the Central Asian region, the countries in this region are completely honest in their foreign policy from the principle of absolutization of the contradictions in the development process, as in the old union period, further advance the idea of mutual harmonic and common interests, as well as its realization in social practice is an important job. Regional cooperation - it can be described as a joint activity on the basis of equality, volunteerism, and harmonization of national interests of certain states as a result of the objective necessity. In this, regional cooperation starts with the necessity of regional integration and forms a holistic process that forms regional integration on the basis of certain principles [14]. President Sh. Mirziyoyev put forward In order to have a clearer understanding of the strategy of “friendly neighbourhood relations”, it is desirable to understand it in a broad and narrow sense: in a broad sense, the state is one of the forms of relations of cooperation between the people, and in the way of a means of achieving common goals through solidarity, it is necessary”, it includes a sharp departure from the traditional system of international relations, such as “justification of mutual injustice”, prevention of all threats to one another in solidarity, serving to realize the goals and benefits at the general priority level; demonstrating tolerance at the international level, unanimity in security issues and acting on the principles of trust in one another. In a narrow sense, it is implied that the relations of the army are in harmony with national traditions and values, originating from the national and regional situation. In a broad sense, the friendly neighborhood relations leave the territory of the border and embody regional and even universal interests. This includes the cooperation of Uzbekistan with close and distant countries, the actions of tendency to economic and cultural integration. The narrow expression of this concept can be understood as friendship, blood-kinship relations with countries bordering our country. Therefore, it is possible to understand the complex of relations between the people living side by side during socio-historical development, taking on the shoulders of the history's heavy burdens in the solution of regional and
even continental problems, fighting against any external influences and being in the position of friendship today and being in the responsibility of ensuring future development. It is also worth noting that in addition to the harmonious relations of the army, the concepts of cooperation and integration are also used in science and political processes. Cooperation and integration are of a greater political and economic essence and represent a positive view of political relations between countries. And the concept of a harmonious union is a socio-cultural phenomenon that leads to cooperation and integration. That is, the common neighborliness, having found its expression in more contemplation, embodies such qualities as being in a relationship of affection towards each other of the inhabitants of the border countries, a heartfelt sense of friendship and blood-kinship responsibility. The commonality between them is in the expression of the positive essence of the relationship. From this point of view-harmonious relations of Aries require our attention as a socio-philosophical category and paradigm. At the second consultation meeting of Central Asian heads of State in Tashkent, President Sh.Mirziyoyev's speech, the following words clearly express the position taken by the country: “I want to emphasize that our mutual rapprochement and cooperation in the region is a process that requires time and is irreversible. It is based on strict political choice and has deep historical factors and is not directed against someone's interests”[15]. The question arises as to what are the possibilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan for raising the processes of regional cooperation to a new phase, speeding up the processes of integration, and what factors are the potential for the unification of countries and peoples. “The high position and importance of Uzbekistan in Central Asia is not determined by sub-assessments, but is based on factors that have a strategic nature. Firstly; the residence of the largest population in the region, unlike other countries in the region, is part of the same homogeneity population, that is, 85% of the population is a titular nation, while the Uzbek population is the largest nation in Central Asia and outside Uzbekistan is about 7 million, in the former Union republics of the region 3.5 million Uzbeks. Secondly; Uzbekistan, unlike other countries in Central Asia, does not have a direct border with any of the major countries of the world at the global scale or regional level. From the geopolitical point of view-this is undoubtedly the predominance. On the other hand, Uzbekistan is the only state bordering the five countries of the region. The location of Central Asia in the nucleus center is determined by this situation. Thirdly; the capitals of all the main state structures that existed in Central Asia for some time and left a significant mark in the development of the state, science, culture are now located in the territory of Uzbekistan. The civilization influence of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent and Kokand cultures was very strong in the past outside the territory of the country too. These cities have for centuries been the centers of Islamic education, theology and religious leadership in Central Asia and other regions of Eurasia. Fourthly; Uzbekistan has the most developed economic potential, communications infrastructure, qualified labor resources, large energy potential and natural resources in the region”[16]. Since the main goal of cooperation is prosperity and safe development, as its main principles, it is necessary to strive for the harmony of interests, loyalty to national and universal values, non-interference in internal affairs, strict adherence to equality and free will. It remains to be noted that the provision of the interests of each member of the society in the region depends on the understanding of the national interests of his state by the majority part of the citizens at the level of priority for the transformation into reality. Therefore, it is natural that national interests, as a result of the appropriate level of awareness of the nation as a social reality, become an influential spiritual factor. At the present stage of the development of mankind, the same spiritual power of the nation is becoming the dominant factor of development. However, this means that society does not deny its material potential, but because of the profound changes in society and thinking, the aspect associated
with the fact that spiritual power acquires a special prestige is more evident in the context of national interests.

Based on the above ideas, the following tasks can be said to be of great importance in accelerating the integration processes in the Central Asian region and turning it into one of the sustainable and developed regions of the world with a strong army relationship.

1. Central Asian countries laid the foundation for a new regional partnership in the first quarter of the 21st century. The fact that two times advisory meetings have been held at the level of heads of state in the last two years is a sign of the beginning of serious new quality changes in the region. Now it is important to achieve further development of relations at the level of integration. This is of great importance in the formation of the necessary cooperation mechanisms for universal values, strict compliance with the requirements of international law and international organizations. A number of internal and external risks in the development of regional cooperation: separatism, the transfer to the ideas of the “great nation” through falsification of history, national conflicts, falling under the influence of developed powerful states, religious extremism and terrorism, the avoidance of such ideas and actions as the pursuit of "leadership and hegemony" in relations with each other. 2. Coordination of the activities of scientific research institutions studying existing international relations in Central Asia and establishment of Strategic Research Institute for the study of Central Asia in the region. To involve leading theorist scientists and practitioners in the implementation of complex research in order to investigate the current problems. Extensive use of pragmatic, innovative and creative techniques in the search for a solution to the problem is important. In this the most important thing noted that the results of these studies have a practical significance and that the recommendations and conclusions given by this institute are to be used effectively in all spheres of society's life. 3. To achieve a deep realizing of the harmony of national identity, belonging to a single region, national and regional interests in citizens. In this first of all, the formation of a tolerance environment through the extensive use of the intellectuals and the use of information technologies to more organize various literary and cultural events that promote a high level of fraternity among different nations in the region. Organization of the study of special educational courses “history of Central Asia” and “civilization of Central Asia” in higher educational institutions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the interest of society is not some kind of power without appearance, but a social and object process with a dialectical character, which develops from private interests to common interests. It is important to understand that private interest and need, interest and problems lie in the nature of common interests, to determine the point at which the interests of the individual and society, society and the state, country and region coincide and to achieve harmony at this point. And in this case, privacy, that is, to recognize the interests of the citizen and the society as the primary, is a pledge of success. After all, this is exactly what is considered the most important element of democracy and civil society. It is important to understand that the provision of individual and other social interests in each citizen is direct, the stability of the country and region, as well as mutual interests are in harmony. This will lead to a sustainable and secure development not only in the country, but also at the regional and international level.

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