

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN ENSURING GLOBAL SECURITY IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

In the era of globalization, international relations play a crucial role in strengthening global security and fostering sustainable development. For New Uzbekistan, building effective diplomatic ties, expanding regional cooperation, and participating actively in international organizations are essential steps toward ensuring peace and stability. Strengthening foreign policy based on mutual respect, sovereignty, and constructive dialogue helps to prevent conflicts, enhance economic integration, and address global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, and cyber threats. The importance of international relations in New Uzbekistan lies not only in promoting national interests but also in contributing to collective security, stability, and prosperity on a global scale.

Keywords: International Relations, Global Security, New Uzbekistan, Diplomacy, Regional Cooperation, Peace, Sustainable Development.

Introduction

The fact that security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance are ensured in the new Uzbekistan indicates that our multinational country has created an environment of tolerance, ample opportunities for the development of the cultures and traditions of different peoples, and its foundations are strong.

Over the past decade, world politics has been fundamentally changing. The strategic competition between the United States and China, the strengthening of the European Union, Russia's active geopolitical policy, the rise of India, and

instability in the Middle East are reshaping the global order. The effectiveness of traditional international institutions (UN, WTO, OSCE, etc.) is declining, and the importance of new formats (BRICS+, SCO, cooperation within the G20) is increasing. In such conditions, the countries of Central Asia, in particular Uzbekistan, are not left out of global shifts. On the contrary, the region's geostrategic location, rich natural resources, and its importance as a key region for new transport corridors are significantly increasing. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that Uzbekistan's foreign policy has also been shaped in line with global changes.

It is worth noting that mutual trust between states in the international arena is weakening. In such difficult conditions, life itself requires us to further strengthen the atmosphere of mutual respect, kindness, interethnic and interconfessional harmony and solidarity that prevails in Uzbekistan, and to raise our work to a new level, aimed at protecting young people from destructive foreign ideas and trends, and external influences.

The world community is aware of the fundamental changes in the field of protection and promotion of human rights in Uzbekistan. Great work has been done in our country in recent years in this direction. Great changes are evident in the domestic and foreign policy of Uzbekistan. This is also highly recognized by representatives of the world community, international experts, and political figures of different countries.

In short, the foreign policy of New Uzbekistan is recognized by the international community for its thoroughness, pragmatic and clear solutions, and its response to the needs and interests of citizens in a democratic spirit. In particular, the development of relations with Turkic countries is an important aspect of the foreign policy of New Uzbekistan. The activation of cooperation with the Turkic Council opens new opportunities for our country to develop multilateral relations with neighboring countries and new partners outside the region.

The Organization of Turkic States also acts as an umbrella organization for cooperation mechanisms for existing organizations such as the International Turkic Cultural Organization, the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-Speaking States (TurkPA), the International Turkic Academy, the Foundation for Turkic Culture and Heritage, and the Turkish Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Membership in the Organization of Turkic States fully meets the fundamental interests of our people

As is known, for many centuries, representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups, cultures and religions have lived in peace on our ancient and generous land. Hospitality, tolerance, sincerity, solidarity and national unity are the best qualities of our people. For centuries, the territory of Central Asia, and in particular Uzbekistan, has been multinational, where representatives of different nationalities, languages, cultures and religions have always cooperated.

Under the leadership of the Head of our state, effective measures are being implemented to strengthen the state unity and integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today, national cultural centers, which are civil society institutions in Uzbekistan, as social partners of the state, support the economic activities of the population, ensure the effectiveness of reforms, and also participate in the processes of democratic renewal.

Today, representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups, 16 religious confessions live in our country as one family, making a worthy contribution to the development of the country.

Indeed, the seventh priority area in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is called “Strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, conducting an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy”, which sets out specific goals in this area. In particular, special attention is paid to increasing the role of the country as an equal subject in international relations, bringing close cooperation in the security, trade and economic, water, energy, transport and cultural and humanitarian spheres in Central Asia to a qualitatively higher level, further developing relations with our traditional partners, expanding the geography of foreign relations and strengthening economic diplomacy. In particular, developing relations with Turkic countries is an important aspect of the foreign policy of New Uzbekistan.

The development strategy clearly identifies priorities in the field of ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy. Practical proof of this can be seen in the strengthening of civil, interethnic and interconfessional peace and harmony, and the formation of an environment of security, stability and good neighborliness around Uzbekistan.

At this point, if we touch on the strategy of adapting Uzbekistan's foreign relations, they can be seen in the following:

Multi-vector policy. The main principle of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is multi-vector. The country is developing balanced relations with the countries of the East and West, North and South, avoiding dependence on one pole. This principle is considered the most optimal path in the conditions of modern global shifts.

Regional integration. The policy of "good neighborliness" with neighboring countries remains a priority in Uzbekistan's foreign policy. The internal integration of the region is deepening by opening borders between the countries of Central Asia, increasing trade volumes, implementing transport projects, and strengthening water and energy cooperation.

Multilateral diplomacy. Uzbekistan is increasing its activity within the framework of the UN, SCO, CIS, and SCO, and is putting forward its own initiatives in solving global problems. At the same time, it is expanding its diplomatic capabilities by expanding cooperation with the European Union, ASEAN, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

New initiatives. Among the new directions of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, ecology and climate issues, green energy, water resources management, and the "green Central Asia" initiative occupy a special place.

Also, if we reveal the role of Uzbekistan in the emerging new global order, the following can be cited as a basis. For example, a regional node - Uzbekistan, due to its geographically central location, can become a transport and logistics center of the region. This will increase the country's economic and political influence.

Political bridge. Uzbekistan, acting as a political bridge between East and West, North and South, can play a mediating role in maintaining a balance between various geopolitical forces.

Exporter of stability. Its active participation in ensuring peace, security, and cooperation in the region makes Uzbekistan an "exporter of stability."

Soft power policy. Uzbekistan is strengthening its soft power policy at the global level through education, culture, sports diplomacy, and the promotion of historical and cultural heritage.

The sixth meeting of the Heads of the Diaspora Affairs Departments of the Organization of Turkic States, held under the leadership of the Committee on November 18, 2024 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Tashkent, was attended by the Secretariat of the Organization of Turkic States, the heads of the Diaspora Affairs Departments of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkey, as well as employees of the Presidential Administration, ministries and departments, and

representatives of national cultural centers operating in our country (a total of 60 people).

In this regard, the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No. 52 of March 19, 2024 “On measures to bring national harmony and strengthening relations with compatriots abroad to a new level” and Resolutions No. 115 of the Presidential Decree on ensuring its implementation, along with a fundamental reform of the sphere, the Committee was designated as an authorized republican executive body implementing state policy in the field of interethnic relations and issues of compatriots abroad, coordinating the activities of state bodies and organizations in this area. According to it, the Committee, together with the “Vatandoshlar” public foundation, annually organizes the “Uz Global Think” forum of compatriots abroad. The Committee is an authorized republican executive body implementing state policy in the field of interethnic relations and issues of compatriots abroad in the Republic of Uzbekistan, coordinating the activities of state bodies and organizations in this area.

1. Strengthening mutual understanding, tolerance and solidarity in society, harmonizing interethnic relations;
 2. Ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of all nations and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan, strengthening their involvement in national development;
 3. Developing socio-cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries through the mechanisms of people's diplomacy;
 4. Supporting the mobilization of the socio-economic potential of compatriots abroad for the development of our Motherland;
 5. Systematically analyzing the issues of solidarity of the people of Uzbekistan and compatriots abroad in the pursuit of common goals of society, and national unity.
- The Committee, actively using the mechanism of "people's diplomacy" with 157 national cultural centers, 42 friendship societies, about 100 societies of compatriots abroad, about 70 sister cities and representatives of 16 religious confessions, is making a significant contribution to the establishment of regular and mutually beneficial relations with our compatriots abroad, the comprehensive development of friendly relations and cultural and educational ties with foreign countries.

By the third decade of the 21st century, new global shifts are taking place in world politics. The strategic competition between the United States and China, the strengthening of the European Union as a global actor, Russia's geopolitical activities, processes in South Asia and the Middle East, as well as the crisis period

of international institutions and the multilateral system are leading to the reshaping of the international order. These processes directly affect the foreign policy course of the Central Asian countries, in particular, Uzbekistan.

The impact of global shifts on Uzbekistan can be summarized as follows: Geopolitical competition, Geoeconomic shifts, Transport and logistics (Central Asia is becoming the center of new transport corridors. The Trans-Caspian Corridor, the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway, the Termez-Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar project are sharply increasing Uzbekistan's importance in the global transport system.) and Security and transnational threats (the situation in Afghanistan, climate change, environmental crises, and water resource shortages are strengthening the security component in Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Therefore, Uzbekistan is promoting regional security initiatives within the framework of the SCO, the CIS, and the UN.)

Conclusion

In conclusion, within the framework of the Organization of Turkic States, along with strengthening the age-old brotherhood, strengthening political consultations on global and regional security issues, raising economic and technical cooperation, cooperation in the fields of science, art and culture, as well as in the preservation and further development of the material and spiritual culture of the Turkic-speaking world, will remain a constant focus.

It is worth noting that in recent years, great attention has been paid to the issue of interethnic relations in Uzbekistan. In addition, today, foreign experts are pleased to note the formation of a strong state system in Uzbekistan.

In general, today, global shifts in world politics are creating new opportunities and new challenges for Uzbekistan. The country's multi-vector policy, regional cooperation initiatives and its activity in global initiatives are contributing to Uzbekistan's important place in the new global order. In the future, Uzbekistan is likely to form a "center of stability and development in Central Asia."

At this point, it is necessary to mention one thing. International law is a system of legal norms that regulate interstate relations in order to ensure peace and cooperation. Globalization is broader than not only inter-ethnic, but also interstate relations, and sometimes has the ability to follow them in its wake. For example, transnational corporations have been influencing interstate relations with their international activities and large funds. So, what direction will these relations take

now? What will be the role and position of states? In what direction will the impact of globalization on the traditions of national statehood change? It is the task of scientists and specialists to find answers to these questions.

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