

THE ROLE OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE TURKISH LANGUAGE COOPERATION UNION

Tashpolatov Mansur Bekpolatovich

Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology

[http://mansurtashpol'latov43@gmail.com](mailto:mansurtashpol'latov43@gmail.com)

+99833 477 5788

Annotation - *This article presents scientific views on the commonwealth, economic cooperation, geopolitical relations of Uzbekistan with the Turkic states.*

Keywords- *People, Society, world, politics, figure, Integralism, instruction, strategy, tactics, pace.*

It is known that among the very close peoples and societies in linguistic, racial, cultural terms, exactly the Turkish world began the most delayed movements of practical Integralism. Great political figure M.K.Atatürk's instructions to establish bridges of language, history and culture between the Turkic peoples of Turkey and the former USSR and to carry out this work without waiting for the liberation of the peoples were not sufficiently applied to life. At the beginning of the 1990s, Turkey was not yet fully ready to become a locomotive of Turkish Integralism. Therefore, the strategy and tactics of this work went to be carried out in the form of "try-and-make-mistake". [1] For example, if the processes of Turkic integration in the period of Turgut Ozal went at a great pace, then it is known that during the Post-leaders this issue was in the queue in Turkish foreign policy even after the issues of the Middle East and Europe. Turkey became one of the countries that started a large-scale policy in Turkic-speaking countries after the 2000s, when it began to conduct a policy of gaining more attention and influence in the region and in the world by pursuing a multifaceted policy rather than being a supporter of the West or a player of its policies.

Despite the fact that in the 1990s Turkey failed to promote the Turkish Union in the region, in the early decade of 2000, Turkey's "soft power", which was active in the fields of Education, Culture, achieved much success in those years, especially in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. [2] In general, Turkey's policy of facilitating development in the region has five main pillars: cooperation in the fields of communication, transport, culture, education, economy and energy. According to these goals, the most important step taken by Turkey was the establishment of Tika (Turkish cooperation and Development Agency under the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey). [3] TIKa played an important role as a development assistance agency in developing Turkey's ties with the brotherly countries of Central Asia.

Finally, Turkey began to make productive use of the "soft power" tool, which is an important weapon of foreign policy. This situation meant that another force and tool was added to the side of the Türksoy organization, which was created in the early 1990s, developing cultural Integralism. These processes reached a logical conclusion with the establishment of a new international organization with the participation of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey-the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking countries or the Turkic Council - with the Nakhchivan agreement signed on October 3, 2009 in Nakhchivan city. However, the Turkic Council was expressed in the form of an international organization as a symbol of strengthening relations between Turkic-speaking countries and consultations in the format of the summit of heads of State of Turkic-speaking countries held from 1992 to 2010. It was natural that the cooperation of the parliaments of the Turkic states would further enhance the scope of the activities of the Turkish Council. Therefore, on November 21, 2008, the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking states (TurkPA) was established. On September 29, 2009, the 1st General Meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking states was held in Baku, the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The meeting adopted the resolutions of the TurkPA, the Secretariat and the Baku Declaration. At the same time, it was decided that the Secretariat of TurkPA would permanently reside in Baku.

After the establishment of TurkPA, the parameters of science, economy and political cooperation of Turkic Integralism also began to be taken into the agenda. In particular, at the 9th Summit of Turkic-speaking presidents held in Nakhchivan City of Azerbaijan on October 3, 2009, the president of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed to establish an international scientific center for research on the Turkic world. Turkish Academy was founded on May 25, 2010 in the capital of Kazakhstan in Astana. [4] At the summit of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking states, which was held in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan on August 22-23, 2012, an agreement was signed on granting international status to the Turkish Academy. Tasdiqlash jarayoni tugagandan so'ng, Qozog'iston Respublikasi Ta'lim va fan vazirligi huzurida Ostona shahrida 2010-yildan beri faoliyat yuritib kelayotgan The Turkish Academy received the status of an international organization on August 28, 2014. Thus, the international scientific center, which was voluntarily established by four Turkic-speaking countries (the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Turkey), began its activities under the name "International Turkish Academy". The adoption of Uzbekistan as a full member of the Turkish Council on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Nakhichevan agreement, which is the legal basis of the organization, is of particular importance. [5] On the eve of the seventh summit of the Turkic Council in Baku, Azerbaijan, on October 15, 2019, along with the accession of Uzbekistan to the organization, Hungary

also decided to open a representative office of the Turkic Council and Turkmenistan to participate in the organization as an observer. It marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Turkish Council. It should be noted that Uzbekistan's membership in the Turkish Council was not a spontaneous decision. If we look at the evolutionary processes so far, we can see that the Strategy of Action 2017-2021, approved on February 7, 2017, identifies the strengthening of cooperation with Central Asian countries as a key foreign policy priority.

After all, Shavkat Mirziyoyev's first activity after coming to power was to strengthen ties with neighboring countries. In this regard, the issue of Uzbekistan's membership in the Turkish Council can be interpreted primarily as a participation in an additional platform for further strengthening relations with the countries of the region and resolving mutual problems within this organization. Friendly relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan, the other two members of the Turkish Council outside the region, have also entered a new phase. In particular, with regard to relations with Turkey, 18 years later, the visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Turkey on October 25-27, 2017 was an important step in further strengthening bilateral relations. Trade relations with Turkey have grown sharply in the recent past. In particular, with the expansion of trade, economic and investment ties, there are about 500 Turkish firms and companies operating in Uzbekistan, and the bilateral trade turnover has reached \$ 2 billion. In short, Uzbekistan's membership in the Turkish Council is aimed at further strengthening ties with fraternal peoples in the framework of multi-vector foreign policy. It is noteworthy that in the statements made before and after the Cholpon-Ata Summit, the importance of Uzbekistan's membership in the Turkish Council was emphasized. In particular, Deputy Secretary General of the Turkish Council Omar Kojaman stressed the importance of Uzbekistan's membership in the organization:

- The accession of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan to the Turkish Council is a very important issue Uzbekistan, with its rich historical heritage, population and dynamism, has the potential to make a significant contribution to the strengthening of the Turkish Council. With the accession of Uzbekistan, the Turkish Council will implement a wide range of projects in the fields of economy, education, sports, tourism and transport. Uzbekistan's participation will strengthen the Turkish Council. The Turkish Council will make an important contribution to strengthening regional and international stability with the participation of Uzbekistan.
- that the Turkish world should take its place in the new system that is being formed today, and that it should not be a follower or follower of either the West or the East. No Turkish state can become a platform for the policies of any superpower in the world. As in history, the Turkic world has a place in today's world politics and economy, and the issue is only a worthy one.

The current geopolitical situation, location and potential of the Turkic world are sufficient to take such a position in the near future. Today, new, unusual geographical

and interstate formats of communication are being formed in the world, unlike yesterday, and the functional parameters of existing civilizations are changing.

The Turkish Council must base its activities, tactics and strategies for the development of the Turkish world on the basis of a well-thought-out plan in this period of global change. In the emerging geopolitical scenarios of the world, it is necessary to pursue a common foreign policy that takes into account the Turkish world factor. First of all, it is necessary to better understand the development trends of the modern world, to direct and use the political, economic and administrative potential of our countries to the most promising areas of development. It is necessary to study new technologies, "digital economy", "knowledge economy", the experience of developed countries. [6]

Deepening trade relations with Turkic-speaking countries is a priority of cooperation within the Organization of Turkic States. [7] Today, against the background of the fact that the volume of trade between the member states of the Organization of Turkic States lags behind the level of its potential several times, the issue of creating favorable and attractive conditions for expanding trade relations within the organization is central. is one of the main tasks of the long-term perspective, says Aziz Salikhov, a senior researcher at SMTI.

As part of the 8th summit of the Organization of Turkic States, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to establish a research center on trade cooperation within the participating countries.

This initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is important and relevant against the background of declining trade between the Turkic states. It should be noted that with a total trade turnover of more than 815 billion and a potential market of 160 million people, the mutual trade relations of the organization's participants in 2020 amounted to only 33.2 billion (more than 4% of total foreign trade of member countries). is formed.). Of that, \$ 21 billion comes from domestic imports. For example, the share of Turkic-speaking countries in the total trade turnover with the Republic of Uzbekistan is 17%, with Kazakhstan 8.1% and with Azerbaijan 14.5%. [8]

It should be noted that in terms of face value, Turkey's share in trade with the member states is the largest - about 10 billion. This shows that the foreign trade of the Turkic states is mainly focused on their traditional markets. In addition, the share of raw materials in the trade turnover of member countries remains high. In particular, raw materials - 50%, medium-tech products - 26%, low-tech products - 19% and high-tech goods - only 5%. However, technological products are exported only by Hungary and Turkey.

Based on the above, and against the background of the fact that today the volume of trade between the member states of the Organization of Turkic States lags behind the level of its potential several times, create favorable and attractive conditions for

expanding trade relations within the organization. the issue remains one of the key challenges of the medium term.

In this regard, it is safe to say that the Research Center for Trade Cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries, put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, can be an effective tool in determining which areas of trade have the greatest potential for growth. .

The existence of such a research center will also allow the member states of the organization to jointly identify problems that hinder the expansion of bilateral trade and emerging. This, in turn, will serve to develop innovative solutions to deepen multilateral trade between Turkish countries.

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