

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF TURKMENISTAN)

**Shukurov S.J.**

*teacher of the department*

*History of Shakhrisabz State*

*Pedagogical Institute of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

**Annatation:** issues such as cultural cooperation of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, policy of interethnic harmony of Uzbekistan, activities of Turkmen national cultural centers in Uzbekistan have been applied to the activities of Republican Turkmen Cultural Center, Turkmen national cultural center of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Friendship Society of Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan (2016-2017).

**Keys words:** Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, culture, cooperation, Karakalpakstan, friendship society.

**Аннотация:** Культурное сотрудничество между Узбекистаном и Туркменистаном, Узбекистан политика межэтнического согласия, туркменская национальная культура в Узбекистане такие вопросы, как деятельность центров, Центра культуры Туркменской Республики, Туркменский национально-культурный центр Республики Каракалпакстан и К деятельности Общества дружбы «Узбекистан-Туркменистан» (2016-2017 гг.) реализовано.

**Ключевые слова:** Узбекистан, Туркменистан, культура, сотрудничество, Каракалпакстан, общество дружбы.

**Introduction.** Close and similar to Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan for centuries strong ties of friendship, based on spiritual values, language, religion, history, Customs and traditions, as well as friendly close-knit ties are associated. The Fraternal Uzbek and Turkmen people closely know and respect each other's literature, culture and art. The cooperation of the Boisi, Uzbek and Turkmen people has a thousand-year history. The two peoples have settled in a single region, with many common sides. The Great Silk Road, which passed through the territory of Central Asia, created favorable conditions for the development of trade and economic and cultural relations between Uzbeks and Turkmen[1].

An important aspect will need to be remembered before talking about today's relations between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The roots of the states that are now called the countries of Central Asia are one – Turkestan. Moreover, since by the end of the 20th century there was a tradition of development of states in the world as a whole, and not separately, it is the common wealth of Uzbek and Turkmen peoples to further strengthen ties between Central Asian countries, ensure policy, economy, security and stability in the region. These aspects once again confirm that Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are equally interested in the rapid development of bilateral relations in different areas. At the same time, from a geopolitical point of view, Turkmenistan occupies a special place among the countries of Central Asia for Uzbekistan [2].

As the implementation of cultural events for 2014-2016 signed between the two state governments on November 26, 2013, the cultural tad-birlar held by the Friendship Society of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and Respublika Turkmen Cultural Center in Tashkent region, Tashkent, Bukhara,

Termez, Qarshi and Fourkul cities in the summer of 2015 was instrumental in strengthening the relations of the two peoples' culture and traditions. [3]

Representatives from the state of Turkmenistan participated in the XXI International Tourism Fair "tourism on the Silk Road", which was held in Tashkent on October 5-7, 2015, among 31 countries of the world. As a result of the documents signed with the Republic of Uzbekistan on the further development of cooperation in the tourism industry of Turkmenistan, seven tourism companies from the state of Turkmenistan participated in this international fair. Of this, 5 are public sector and 2 are private tourism organizations. Tourism companies such as "Ashgabatlyakhat", "Marysiyakhat", "Dashoguzsiyakhat" and "Balkansiyakhat", which participated from Turkmenistan, provided a number of tourist services to the QAT-nashchi of the fair. For three days, Turkmen travel companies signed beneficial agreements with tourism companies from Uzbekistan and foreign countries such as Germany, Poland, Malaysia[4].

In general, the fact that tourists visiting Uzbekistan will continue their travels through Uzbekistan again from tourists visiting Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan is an important factor in the strengthening of cooperation that is beneficial for the prospect of two countries and World Tourism. It should be noted that over the next decade, the development of Uzbekistan – Turkmenistan relations reached a qualitatively new level. Chunonchi said that Turkmenistan's active foreign policy strategy on the principles of peace-loving and stable neighborliness is pre-zident G.M.It was strengthened by the principle of "peace through Progress", which was put forward by Berdimuhamedow at the 66th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2011. He notes: Turkmenistan is open to the world, open to a wide range of contacts, including cooperation in the field of culture[5].

Currently, economic cooperation is also carried out on the basis of bilateral treaties between states. World experience shows that the importance of bilateral economic relations has increased in recent decades. Thus, the 2010 World Trade report noted, firstly, that over the past five years, the number of preferential (WTO reports - regional) trade agreements has increased significantly, including bilateral, regional and non-regional agreements that provide a preferential regime. Various aspects of trade and economic relations confirm that the real sector views them as the most effective means of opening up the market. Secondly, modern regionalism is characterized not by building blocks, but by concluding a large number of bilateral agreements [6]. In the last twenty years, trade and investment ties between Central Asian countries and key economic centers have been found to be steadily growing. While extractive industries and related services are important for ongoing economic integration in resource-rich countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), remittances in resource-poor countries (Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan) remain the main source of income for labor migrants [7].

1993-1997 were more difficult years for Turkmenistan's economy. This was also caused in many ways by the low price of gas and oil, which are the main exports of the country. By 1997, gas exports to Europe had ceased altogether. In 1997, its extraction fell to 15.7 billion cubic meters. By 1998, Turkmenistan was in critical condition. GDP fell almost twice as much as in 1991, at 57.8%. During these years, a number of reforms were made in agriculture and light industry, which laid the foundation for further development. From the early 2000s, Turkmenistan emerged from the crisis and became one of the developing countries from the mid-2000s.

Natural resources, in the first place, very large reserves of natural gas attract many countries and transnational corporations. According to the European bank for reconstruction and development, Turkmenistan'S GDP grew 14.7% in 2011 and 11.1% in 2012. This indicator puts Turkmenistan among the advanced countries in terms of the pace of economic development. But with the fall in

demand for hydrocarbons in the world in 2013-2014, the growth rate of Turkmenistan's economy decreased. In 2015, the financial crisis that began in the country peaked in 2016[8]. So, covering the literary relations of the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples, the following conclusions can be drawn: first, the historical formation of the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples is closely related, and the ancient part of cultural and literary monuments is to emphasize once again that it has common significance for both peoples. This, in turn, is considered one of the factors that must be taken into account when determining the specific aspects of communication between these peoples in the field of literature. The works of the first president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and the conceptual ideas of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the sustainable and consistent development of Uzbekistan served as scientific and methodological foundations in the complex scientific study of issues of economic and cultural-humanitarian cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the countries of Central Asia. President Of The Republic Of Turkmenistan G.With Berdimuhamedov, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.A telephone conversation took place between Mirziyoyev. The dialogue discussed the progress of the agreements reached on current issues of development of mutually beneficial cooperation in trade, economic, investment, transport and communication, cultural and humanitarian spheres. President Of The Republic Of Turkmenistan G.At the invitation of Berdimuhamedov, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev visited the city of Ashgabat. At the meeting, issues of further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan were discussed.

**Conclusion.** President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev approved the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on ratification of the strategic partnership agreement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Turkmenistan (Ashgabat, March 6, 2017)". President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev approved the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on ratification of the Treaty on the territory of the point of confluence of the state borders of the three states between the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkmenistan (Samarkand, November 10, 2017)". President Of The Republic Of Turkmenistan G.Berdimuhamedov visited Tashkent. The heads of state signed a joint declaration on the further deepening of strategic partnership between the two states and strengthening the cohesion. Of particular importance is the Economic Cooperation Strategy for 2017-2019 and the agreement on inter-territorial cooperation. As one of the priority areas of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, the issue of maintaining and developing historical relations with the countries of Central Asia is singled out. Typically, Central Asian countries include Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic in addition to Uzbekistan. The so-called " Central Asian states " are correct and justified both economically and socially and historically and politically-administratively.

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