

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the further development of relations with the Republic of India, a historical, reliable and tested partner of Uzbekistan in the post-independence period, and the expansion of political and cultural ties between the two countries.

KEYWORDS

Independence, cooperation, political visit, SCO, trade, consulate.

INTRODUCTION

Declaring its political independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has formed the basis of an independent foreign policy, primarily in the interests of the country. It is noteworthy that the countries of the South Asian region are also interested in establishing equal

relations with the countries of the world. From the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan was tasked with building a legal society based on democratic principles and the foundations of an industrial-agrarian state with a wide range of sectors of



the economy. On this basis, under the leadership of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov, a development strategy called the "Uzbek model" has been developed in the ongoing internal reforms in the country. In this regard, the domestic development strategy of Uzbekistan, known as the "Uzbek model", over the past twenty years has demonstrated its strengths and is highly valued by the international community [1].

Based on the experience of other countries, the leadership of Uzbekistan believes that the renewal and development of any country depends not only on the success of domestic reforms, but also on the correct choice of foreign policy strategy and active participation in global processes. It is noteworthy that in other words, the internal strategy of the country's development is related to the foreign policy strategy. Therefore, one of the important tasks in accelerating the socio-economic and cultural-spiritual processes of Uzbekistan is the development of the country's foreign policy.

In the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country faced some difficulties in the formation of foreign policy, which were directly related to the complications of the former dictatorial Soviet regime. "Pursuing an independent foreign policy for the Republic of Uzbekistan," said the First President I.A.Karimov, "is one of the new and untapped areas of state activity." Under the monopoly system, Uzbekistan was deprived of direct and open access to the international arena and did not have its own foreign policy agencies, sufficient diplomats and specialists in the field of foreign economic activity [2].

DISCUSSION

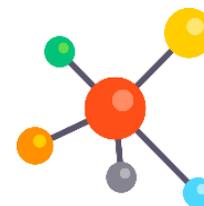
Nevertheless, from the first day of the opening of a new page in the history of the Uzbek people and its statehood, the country's leadership has been actively

shaping the foundations of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. The result is a world in a short time. Institutional systems for foreign policy and international relations have been formed on the basis of experience and generally accepted standards. At the same time, under the leadership of the First President of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov, a strategy, principles and priorities of the country's foreign policy in line with national interests have been developed.

Thus, as a result of the development of the basics of foreign policy of the country, as well as the real political and socio-economic level of the country, as well as the challenges facing the republic in the transition period, close relations with new industrial developing countries. special attention was paid to the installation. The Republic of India is one of them. In this regard, special emphasis is placed on the need to establish and develop comprehensive mutually beneficial relations and cooperation with the Republic of India, one of the industrial countries in South Asia, which is one of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. . This is due to the fact that the region is home to a number of countries whose political views and perspectives on global issues, as well as their experience in modernizing the economy and attracting foreign investment in science-based industries. aroused great interest for our republic.

Today, Uzbekistan and India have established a high level of cooperation based on friendship, mutual respect and trust. The two countries share common views on security and stability in the region. The Government of India appreciates and supports the leadership of Uzbekistan in its consistent policy against religious extremism and terrorism.

Among the countries of South Asia, countries such as India, China, Pakistan, Iran are distinguished by their catalytic socio-economic situation and growth rates. Their experience in political and socio-economic



reforms after breaking free from colonial shackles is a great lesson for the newly independent states. Therefore, it is very important for the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is in a period of transition, to monitor the progress of economic reforms in South Asia and to conduct a scientific study.

There is a growing need to study the experience of socio-economic reforms in neighboring countries in determining their political beliefs, level of socio-economic development and tasks for the future.

It should be noted that today in Central and South Asia, the geopolitical perspective. It is also of great strategic interest to the Republic of Uzbekistan in terms of studying the development experience of the countries in the region. The following are the main reasons for our thinking.

First, Uzbekistan and South Asia have similar views on peace and security. In particular, due to its geopolitical position in Central Asia, Uzbekistan is active in a sub-regional political and economic organization such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). is involved as. The common goal is to ensure security and stability within the organization, to jointly fight international terrorism and our religious extremism, as well as to ensure that troubled countries such as Afghanistan and Pakistan interfere in economic and political relations between the two countries. It is noteworthy that in solving it, it sets a goal.

Secondly, for the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is making socio-economic changes on the basis of market reforms, the experience gained by the countries of South and East Asia, the forms of cooperation in overcoming difficulties in their development are very valuable.

Third, the Republic of Uzbekistan and India have much in common in cultural and religious matters. This is

primarily due to the commonality of ancient cultural and spiritual traditions, their humanistic views on universal interests and the organization of Muslim Bo Buri generations among the majority of the population.

It should be noted that India was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of our country. On the eve of Uzbekistan's independence, on August 17-19, 1991, I.A.Karimov visited India and became the first country in the USSR to sign a number of agreements on independent political and economic relations had managed to come up with.

Uzbek-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation have reached a new stage after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. India recognized the independence of Uzbekistan and signed a protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations in Tashkent on March 18, 1992 [3]. Since then, the scope and scope of cooperation between the two countries has been expanding year by year. Development of cooperation with India is one of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy.

Uzbekistan's relations with a large country - India - are expanding. On May 23-25, 1993, the Prime Minister of India Narasimha Rao paid a state visit to Uzbekistan. During the visit, the agreement "On the principles of interstate relations and cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India", the agreement on non-double taxation of profits and property, airlines and trade and economic cooperation cooperation agreements were signed. During the official visit of the First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov to India on August 17-19, 1993, the two countries signed an agreement on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, culture, health, science and technology. . Cooperation in tourism, sports and media is expanding. The opening of a modern hotel in Tashkent on August 25, 1995, built by the Indian company "TATA Projekte LTD" with a 600-



seat health hall, conference room, service, underground garage, sauna, bars, large restaurants [4].

Cooperation between the two countries was further enhanced by Islam Karimov's visit to India on May 1-3, 2000. During the visit, the First President of Uzbekistan held talks with the First President and Prime Minister of India, at the end of which about 10 documents were signed. Among them is the Joint Statement on Cooperation between Uzbekistan and India in the joint fight against international crime, terrorism, religious extremism, drugs and arms smuggling the agreement on legal assistance and extradition in criminal investigations is important. It will also sign documents on economic, cultural, educational, information and customs cooperation. About 40 documents have been adopted between Uzbekistan and India, which serve mutually beneficial relations. There are about 30 joint ventures with India, established in 2000 in cooperation with India. The legal framework of relations between Uzbekistan and India consists of states, governments, institutions and interdepartmental documents regulating bilateral and multilateral relations and cooperation in various fields. By 2009, more than 60 official documents had been signed between the two countries. In 1992 the Consulate General of India in Tashkent (State Embassy in 1998) In 1992 the Consulate of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Delhi (1994) opened a special plot of land in the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Delhi. Until 2010, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov paid four official visits to India (1991, 1994, 2000, 2005). In 1993, the Prime Minister of India Narasimha Rao paid an official visit to Uzbekistan, and in April 2006 the new Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh paid an official visit to Uzbekistan. A number of economic, political, humanitarian agreements and documents have been signed, which form the basis of bilateral agreements on trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The state visit of the head of our state to India in April 2005 was a very important event in the development of bilateral cooperation. During the meeting, the parties noted the steady development of relations between our countries. This cooperation is in line with the long-term national interests of our countries and serves to further strengthen relations and ensure peace and stability in the region and the world. It was also noted that the project on construction of the International Trans-Afghan Transport Corridor could be implemented more quickly. If we pay special attention to the potential of India in comparison with 2005, the following data can be divided. The country is in the top ten in the world in terms of industrial production and the volume of foreign investment. It is also one of the most advanced countries in terms of nuclear technology and space conquest. India accounts for more than half of the world's IT companies [5].

India, with the world's largest irrigated area, has a centuries-old agricultural tradition that not only meets the needs of more than a billion people through the use of modern irrigation technologies, but also exports large quantities of agricultural products. Favorable investment climate and huge market are increasing the interest of the world's leading corporations in this country. In the automotive industry alone, many well-known companies such as Ford, Suzuki, and Hyundai have set up production in Hinton.

With the share of the private sector in GDP in recent years exceeding 75%, the average population growing (now more than 400 million) and the country's economy developing in line with modern market requirements, India is one of the world's fastest growing countries. stands in one.

Let us draw some conclusions from the facts of President I.A.Karimov's state visit to India on April 4-5, 2005. During his meetings with the First President of



India Abdul Qalam and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, the First President of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations [6]. The practical results of the talks were reflected in 13 documents signed during the visit. Intergovernmental documents on cooperation in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship, education and culture were signed. Agreement on military and military-technical cooperation between the Ministries of Defense, Memorandum of Understanding between the Uzbek Agency for Foreign Economic Relations and the Indian Trade Corporation, Protocol of Understanding between the National Company "Uzbektourism" and the Indian Tourism Development Corporation, Agreements on cooperation between the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India and the Federation of Export Organizations of India, Memorandums of Cooperation between the Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of Uzbekistan and the Export-Import Bank of India, Memorandum of Understanding between the State Joint-Stock Foreign Trade Company "Zsanoatmashimpekts" and the Group of Companies of India on the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy with Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies Mirzo Galib Institute memorandum of understanding between were signed.

The fact that 7 documents in the economic sphere were signed during the visit shows how effective it is and how important it is. As of 2005, the trade volume between India and Uzbekistan amounted to 160 million US dollars, about 40 joint ventures with Uzbek-Indian capital and representative offices of 4 companies in India continue to operate [7]. exports of metals and metal products, certain services, melons, silk and chemical fibers.

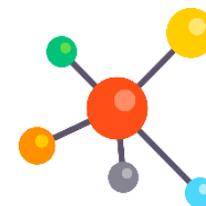
Imports include paper and cardboard, pharmaceuticals, equipment, organic and chemical [8].

The visit of the Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh to Tashkent in 2006 is also worth mentioning. During the visit, the sides exchanged views on further development of bilateral relations in political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, humanitarian and other areas of cooperation, as well as current issues of regional and international significance. During the visit, the sides also discussed issues related to the reform of the UN system and activities, increasing the effectiveness of the fight against today's threats and challenges, based on changes in the world.

On June 11, 2010, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov received the Minister of Foreign Affairs of India Satyanthalli Malaiia Krishna, who participated in the Tashkent summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) as an observer state. The parties noted that Uzbekistan and India have established highly close and constructive relations, held regular consultations between the foreign ministries, the two countries support each other in the international arena, and seeks to strengthen cooperation within regional organizations.

At the same time, Uzbekistan and India are committed to regional and global security approach to security issues is similar and close, and the parties are coordinating efforts in this direction. Uzbekistan supports Delhi's principled and peaceful policy and has consistently advocated for India to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Uzbekistan considers India's participation in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization as an observer state as an important factor in enhancing the geopolitical significance of the Organization and expanding its capacity to influence regional and global processes.



Uzbekistan and India have a solid regulatory framework for bilateral relations. 73 interstate, intergovernmental, interdepartmental documents were signed defining the main directions of cooperation. In particular, bilateral relations were established in 1992.

It is regulated by the Uzbek-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. From 1993 to 2011, the Commission met 9 times. At the last meeting of the Commission on May 4, 2011 in Tashkent, the parties agreed to intensify political dialogue and economic ties, including small business and private entrepreneurship, mining, machinery, textile industry, health, science, information. noted that consultations could be held to expand cooperation in areas such as technology and agriculture

CONCLUSION

India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world today. The fast-growing economies of these countries are proof of this. India has a strong industrial base and great scientific and technological potential. In particular, great achievements are being made in such areas as information technology, medicine, formatting, light industry. Thus, the research materials allow us to conclude that there are many commonalities in the relations between Uzbekistan and India, both in global and regional interests. Therefore, the objective reality of today is the mutual interest in the study of the experience of the two countries in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and some countries in South Asia and the need for comprehensive cooperation.

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