

POLITICAL FACTORS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF UZBEKISTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN

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ABSTRACT

State cooperation has always played and continues to play a fundamental role in international relations, being one of the most effective mechanisms of interaction between other neighboring and remote States. The growing interdependence of the world, the emergence and aggravation of global problems and, as a result, the inability of States to solve these problems alone have greatly exacerbated the objective need to expand and intensify cooperation on the world stage. In the history of political thought, the problem of cooperation has been developed not only within the framework of the liberal-idealist paradigm, but also in the works of I. Kant, N. Machiavelli, G. Grotius, W. Wilson, F. Hegel and Thucydides. At the same time, each of the paradigms imposes its own characteristics on the specifics of the scientific development of this problem. For example, realists study this process without going beyond the framework of conflictology, believing that cooperation is organized where there is conflict or its threat.

Keywords: Globalization, state, economy, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, interstate cooperation, intensification, international institutions, democracy.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, interstate cooperation has acquired new, non-traditional characteristics, and has actually transformed into a new innovative phenomenon. As a result, this topic has remained one of the least explored in Russian literature until recently. Development of theoretical issues related to the determinants of interstate cooperation. The relationship between the stability of international cooperation and the domestic policies of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan is one of the relevant research topics in the modern science of international relations. The influence of the presence of democratic or authoritarian states in unions on their stability is investigated. We should focus on the concept of political culture, which consists of "views shared by all members of a group on how people should ideally interact with each other, and their visions of the actual interactions of people in the event of conflict between groups.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

In the history of political thought, the problem of cooperation has been developed not only within the framework of the liberal-idealist paradigm, but also in the works of I. Kant, N. Machiavelli, G. Grotius, W. Wilson, F. Hegel and Thucydides. At the same time, each of the paradigms imposes its own characteristics on the specifics of the scientific development of this problem. For example, realists study this process without going beyond the framework of

conflictology, believing that cooperation is organized where there is conflict or its threat. In the context of globalization, interstate cooperation has acquired new, non-traditional characteristics, and has actually transformed into a new innovative phenomenon. As a result, this topic has remained one of the least explored in Russian literature until recently. Development of theoretical issues related to the determinants of interstate cooperation. Thus, researcher H. Milner believes “that insufficient attention is paid to internal sources of interstate cooperation, however, they play a primary role in this process, especially when it comes to cooperation in the field of trade”. (Milner H.V., Mansfield E., Resendorff B.P., 2002). Milner emphasizes: “We came to the conclusion that if a country is a WTO member, it is more likely that it will conclude a preferential agreement, and this corresponds to the thesis of liberal institutionalists that international institutions can enhance the ability of states to cooperate. But the decisive factor influencing the willingness to cooperate in the field of trade is the nature of the state's political regime”. (Milner. 2005). “Analyzing the impact of the internal political conditions of the state, under which foreign economic agreements were concluded that promote trade liberalization, Milner concludes that as the state democratizes, the intensity of its participation in foreign economic cooperation increases”. (Milner. 2005).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To reveal the essence of the problem under study, we studied the works of classical scholars in political science. In the course of the study, the methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization and comparative analysis were used.

DISCUSSION

In our opinion, there is a similarity and relationship between the nature of the political regime of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan and its willingness to cooperate through international institutions. This relationship is ambivalent: just as the regime influences cooperation through international institutions, the latter influence the willingness to cooperate and the regime itself. The international institutions of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan play a key role in maintaining peace between the democracies. However, membership in not all regional organizations correlates with the transition of the state to a democratic regime. International organizations with a higher level of "democratic density" are more effective and innovative in spreading democracy among Central Asian countries. Such regional organizations and their member countries commit themselves to strengthening and spreading the value of democracy. "According to many researchers, not only the fact of the presence or absence of a democratic regime in a state can be an indicator of its willingness to cooperate, but also the form itself — representative or direct — can hinder or, conversely, contribute to the formation and sustainable functioning of interstate institutions." At the same time, it is worth considering the differences in the methodology of describing democracy." (Pevehouse, 2002) The vector of the processes of interstate cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan depends on many other determinants, such as systemic factors and the specifics of the state itself. It is the importance of the latter that is emphasized by proponents of the concept of the role of idiosyncratic factors. According to this concept, political leaders play a special role in political partnership. It depends on their character, temperament, level of competence, maturity,

responsibility, ability to conduct a constructive dialogue, and raise public and state interests. However, the relationship between the creation of unions, the development of interstate development and the processes of democratization of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan can be more complex, multi-vector and diverse. "According to many researchers, not only the fact of the presence or absence of a democratic regime in a state can be an indicator of its willingness to cooperate, but also the form itself — representative or direct — can hinder or, conversely, contribute to the formation and sustainable functioning of interstate institutions." At the same time, it is worth considering the differences in the methodology of describing democracy." (Pevehouse, 2005)

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However, it depends on their character, temperament, level of competence, maturity, responsibility, ability to conduct a constructive dialogue, and raise public and state interests. Modern theoretical and practical developments of the problem of interstate cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan include the analysis of not only internal but also external determinants, such as the common historical past, the historical concept of the people, ethnic community, coinciding political and cultural values.

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Researcher K. Deutsch notes that he considered the exchange of information as the most important factor in maintaining the internal unity and cohesion of political communities. Believing that there cannot be a universal law according to which cooperation develops, K. Deutsch identified several necessary conditions for this — common political values and psychological factors such as “the intensity of cultural exchange and knowledge of partners”. (Deutsch, 1954) The historical community of interstate cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, understood primarily as the common fate of countries as a result of joint experience and reflection on victories and defeats, can also be a solid foundation for cooperation, especially in the field of culture. The commonality of the experience is passed down from generation to generation, forming the historical social memory of the people, its tradition — oral, written, everyday, which is manifested in customs, rituals, rituals, way of life. It is this factor that is one of the most important in maintaining interstate relations between the republics of the former USSR.

According to Kyrgyz expert Z. Kurmanov, the state should be able to solve economic and political problems, find a balance that satisfies most of society between the discrepancy between its growing demands and the country's scarce resources. Thus, the constitutional design of the state should ensure its effectiveness, stability and development of the country, and contribute to increasing the responsibility of government agencies. And public administration that meets the expectations of Kyrgyzstanis is to feel the support of the people, otherwise citizens will choose the government that recognizes citizens and their needs. Today, there are individuals in the political arena of the republic who have democratic intentions, are able to think flexibly, taking into account the long-term perspective, and are ready to give up their personal interests in order to achieve national goals. Such individuals can enter parliament as political leaders and effectively govern the state by leading parties and factions in the representative branch of government. This is the first thing that inclines us to choose a parliamentary form of government. (Kurmanov, 2006) In turn, Z. Kurmanov focuses on the important tasks of the state and civil servants in order for Kyrgyzstan to become a socio-politically stable developing country.

The common culture and history of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan is closely linked to the phenomenon of diasporas. “For their members, the abandoned homeland becomes, in fact, an external factor that helps individuals and groups easily identify their belonging to a particular ethnic community. Diasporas are an important factor in the modern system of international relations. There is a tendency for their influence to increase both in the domestic political life of states and in their foreign policy”. (Mylnikov, 2022).

Their political roles vary from completely passive to extremely active and even aggressive, allowing for the cross-border transit of political beliefs and will. Thus, diasporas have repeatedly influenced both the foreign policy of their host country and the policy of their historical homeland based on their interests.

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Political interaction:

- "Kyrgyz-Uzbek relations are based on high political trust and long-term strategic cooperation between the two heads of state;
- positive dynamics of interparliamentary cooperation;

- The parties confirmed their readiness to hold regular consultations on international and regional issues;
- The parties are confident that they will contribute to strengthening stability, security and joint prosperity of the two countries.;
- the intention was confirmed to continue to provide mutual support to each other's international initiatives within the framework of the UN, SCO, CIS, TMU, OSCE and other multilateral institutions;
- to stabilize the situation in neighboring Afghanistan, and to make joint efforts to restore the country's economy in order to ensure peace and security in Central Asia;
- Direct contacts are maintained between government agencies, legal entities and individuals of the two countries.

Cooperation between the parties in the field of security:

- takes joint measures to combat international terrorism, ideological extremism, drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, illegal migration and other threats;
- counteracts the spread of ideological extremism and violence among young people;
- strengthens cooperation on international information security and cybersecurity;
- continues to develop cooperation in the military and military-technical spheres, and improve the relevant legal framework.

The sides of trade and economic cooperation:

We intend to deepen investment cooperation, increase mutual trade, develop industrial cooperation, support entrepreneurs of the two countries, and implement joint projects in industry, agriculture, the processing industry, and other sectors of the economy.;

- strengthens the practical interaction of business structures and business circles of the two countries;
- marks the beginning of the development of the Uzbek-Kyrgyz fund and continues to intensify work in the fund;
- makes efforts in the field of production and processing of agricultural products, food safety, providing the population with affordable and high-quality food, and exporting to third countries;
- it is aimed at further strengthening cooperation in the field of customs and the use of new technical means.

Cooperation between the parties in the field of water and energy:

integrated use of water and energy resources;

- indicates willingness to purchase, supply and transit natural gas and electricity on mutually beneficial terms.

The side of transport and communication cooperation:

- continues to make joint efforts to further improve conditions for a steady increase in passenger, cargo, transit and tourist flows between the countries;
- takes measures to accelerate the implementation of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway construction project;
- increases cargo transportation between the countries on the international multimodal route Tashkent — Andijan — Osh — Erkech-Tam — Kashkar;

- advocates the expansion of geography and an increase in the number of flights between countries.

The interregional cooperation side:

- noted the successful work of the diplomats of the two countries in the border regions;
- expressed readiness for the phased opening of additional checkpoints, which will contribute to the further development of cross-border trade between the two countries, the expansion of interregional ties and tourism.

The side of cultural and humanitarian cooperation:

- creates favorable conditions for the development of cooperation in the fields of education and science, culture and art, tourism and sports, preservation of native language, national culture, traditions;
- as part of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations in 2023, Uzbekistan will hold the Day of Culture of Kyrgyzstan and the Day of Culture of Uzbekistan in Kyrgyzstan;
- promotes close cooperation in the field of tourism, including pilgrimage tourism;
- we intend to deepen relations in the field of healthcare, pharmaceuticals, medical education and science;" (Adylbekova, Baytikov, 2023).

Naturally, supports communication between universities, exchange of experience, joint implementation of scientific projects, organization of joint scientific and practical conferences and educational events. The main trend in recent years has been a dramatic improvement in relations. Whereas in the 1990s and 2000s political factors of confrontation (unresolved borders, water disputes, mutual distrust) dominated, now political factors of cooperation dominate. The political will of the Uzbek leadership for openness. The pragmatism of the Kyrgyz leadership, which sees the benefits of cooperation. Progress in the delimitation of the border as a basis for the growth of trust. Common security threats (Afghanistan, extremism) that require joint action.

The economic feasibility of joint projects in energy and logistics. The remaining challenges (the final decision on the border, the long-term water agreement) are now being resolved in an atmosphere of constructive dialogue rather than mutual accusations. Thus, political relations between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are among the most dynamic and positive in Central Asia today. The development trends and cooperation between the two countries have given Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, in a short historical period, a unique opportunity to implement large-scale political reform that can help modernize the state, its electoral and party systems, increase the effectiveness of government, its responsibility to the people, form a modern democratic society, and build a truly democratic, rule-based, open state with a full-fledged market economy.

Conclusions

Thus, the strategic and long-term strengthening of partnership between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan has great prospects and opportunities for development. The current leadership of the two countries contributes to the improvement of friendly, good-neighborly relations in political, economic, socio-cultural aspects. Despite significant risks, Kyrgyzstan's development

can be achieved if clear priorities for socio-economic development are identified, through the implementation of major infrastructure projects, the reduction of the shadow sector through the introduction of modern digital technologies and the improvement of tax administration, which has the necessary prerequisites. At the same time, it is fundamentally important to solve a problem that is relevant for the entire post-Soviet space, ensuring the competitiveness of goods on the world market, taking into account trends in technology development.

In general, cooperation between the two countries in the cultural and humanitarian sphere has significantly intensified. This trend is not only bearing fruit, but also opening up new horizons for further cooperation. Thanks to the political will of the two heads of state, a new milestone has begun in the history of Uzbek-Kyrgyz relations in recent years, covering a multifaceted range of bilateral interactions.

Constructive dialogue at the highest level, active economic cooperation and cultural exchanges make the comprehensive partnership between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan more reliable and promising. Mutual respect and the desire for cooperation create favorable conditions for the sustainable development and prosperity of both States.

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