

The Strategic Prospects of Providing Geopolitical Stability

M. T. Aliyev

Jizzakh state pedagogical institute "Department of philosophy, education and lawbasis" teacher

Abstract: This article includes to study the geopolitical activity of the state in the process of globalization and the geopolitical factor in ensuring regional security.

Keywords: state, security, geopolitics, regional security, geopolitical stability

Introduction: The ultimate goal of state-initiated reforms are to ensure the security of citizens, society and the state, to meet their needs and legitimate interests, and to strengthen stability. World experience shows that if a state or a nation achieves a clear system of measures to understand, prevent and eliminate the threat, its security, stability, development and prospects will be convincingly ensured. To explain the topic in detail, we will focus on the concepts of geopolitics, security, regional security.

Methods:

1. Theoretical and methodological analysis of the geopolitical factor in socio-political development
2. Exploring the concept of geopolitical stability in the study of political processes in the region
3. to study the role of regional security in ensuring geopolitical stability from the perspective of Central Asia

Main part.

The concept of "geopolitics" is expressed differently in the sources. For example, in one place it is described as a field of research that jointly studies the geographical, historical, political and other interrelated factors that affect the strategic power of a state.[1] Or, according to another source, geopolitics is used to express the specific influence of a particular country's position, natural resources, climate, and other geographical factors on a country's foreign policy.[2]

Given the diversity of definitions of geopolitics, without further ado, geopolitics not only helps to identify potential allies and partners, but also helps to develop guidelines for the organization of armed defense to create an effective security system, indicating the main directions of identifying external sources of threats to national security highlights the key geographic-spatial factors required. So, in the study of the state, the region, it is necessary to understand its geopolitical landscape.

Security is a multifaceted concept, and the field of activity is multifaceted. Security is a concept that combines the interests of the individual, society and the state, a set of factors of stability, peace, creativity.[3]

Security is the objective need of individuals, societies, states and peoples, a key factor in their activities and a necessary condition for their existence. In studying the state, the region, it is necessary to understand both its geopolitical landscape and security conditions.[4]

Regional security is a state of relations between the actors of the region, their activities aimed primarily at ensuring internal and external security. "Regional security is defined as the need for common policies of the countries of the region, the creation of an institutional and legal framework for the coordination of interstate cooperation." [5] In the study of the state, it is expedient to study the geopolitical landscape, security conditions, its role in the region, its interaction with the states in the region.

The 21st century was a period of great reform in the world, on the one hand, the end of the Cold War, on the other, the world was free from the confrontation of two ideological regimes, and a time when states chose the path of democratic values. However, this does not mean that states, regional states are completely free from security.

The rise of the information factor in post-industrial civilization, the conflict of geopolitical interests, the emergence of regional conflicts have now put on the agenda the gradual establishment of the security system, the development of new foreign policy concepts, and most importantly, regional conflicts inevitable. This will sooner or later pose a number of problems for the neighboring countries with all their negative consequences.[6]

The Central Asian region is a place where different geopolitical interests collide, from which states have historically been the focus of external forces. The geopolitical changes taking place on the threshold of the XXI century have once again confirmed that Central Asia plays an important role in the international balance of power and in the relations between civilizations. Speaking about the importance of the region in the modern geopolitical situation, the First

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov said that this importance is so significant and even that "events in these republics directly affect the interests of various geographical and political structures.[7]

"Understanding the region in terms of cultural, ethnolinguistic, geopolitical, socioeconomic trends, as well as a set of security issues, inevitably leads to the conclusion that Central Asia does not consist only of the five republics of the USSR. The western regions of Afghanistan and China are also integral parts of the region. Today, the region is not only united by climate, geography, common historical and civilizational roots. The threats and challenges facing the countries of the region are also common. Their origin and nature require that all Central Asian countries work together in this composition and institutionalize cooperation. The exclusion of a single state in the region from this can also nullify all action. In the same way, only through close, institutionalized cooperation between the seven countries will it be possible to take full advantage of the region's strategic benefits and advantages.[8]

The geopolitical assessment of security in the Central Asian region has been studied by a number of external factors. Inevitable. This will sooner or later pose a number of problems for the neighboring countries with all their negative consequences.

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The geopolitical assessment of security in the Central Asian region has been studied by a number of external factors. "A New International Context of Regional Security in Central Asia," published in 2001 by British scholars R. Allison and L. Johnson, seeks to shed light on the key aspects of a new system of regional security. Allison noted that the Central Asian states have been weak in coordinating their efforts to ensure regional security for a number of years since independence. In the absence of coordination of cooperation between regional regimes, in some cases they were in open competition with each other. The British scientist analyzes the security of Central Asia through the CIS and pays special attention to the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization). In his scientific conclusions, R. Allison noted that regional integration processes and organizations, in particular, the CSTO, are not sufficiently effective in ensuring security in Central Asia.

The problems of regional security in Central Asia are also covered in the works of the British scientist R. McDermott. "The creation of an effective system of regional security is a complex enough issue, and the Russian Federation has a special place in the formation of this system," he said. Comparing the role of the US and Russia in ensuring security in Central Asia, he notes that these interests of Moscow are significantly greater than those of Washington.

The Central Asian region is a geopolitical space in which many countries have interests, where geopolitical interests collide (as we have seen in many historical examples, such as the "Big Game Theory"). Examples of these countries are China, the United States, Russia, Japan, Iran, India, Turkey, the EU and a number of others. Focusing on the interests of the Chinese state in the region, he said, "China is not only an active participant in the SCO, but also pays special attention to bilateral relations with the countries of the region. Assessing China's interests in Central Asia, Director of the China-Eurasia Forum M. Orsman predicts that Beijing's influence in the region will increase in the future. "In his view, Beijing is trying to protect its interests by preventing U.S. activity in the region that could pose a threat to China and undermine Russia's unique influence in the region," he said. "In Central Asia, Moscow, Beijing, and Washington have to pursue policies that take into account each other's views, which will ensure that they have more common goals in the region," Orsman said.[10]

Conclusion

Countries visiting or intending to visit Central Asia have two goals: strategic cooperation and partnership, and the creation of regional conflicts. According to the first factor, economic through strategic cooperation. strengthening

cultural, educational and political relations. This can be said to be a positive thing, but the second factor is the destabilization of the region, its disorientation, leaving it in a state of conflict. Geopolitical stability can be ensured if the region acts together in a clear vision of the threats, their scale, and ways to overcome them. In this context, the factors threatening the security of Central Asia are: - Intentional and involuntary entry of armed or other threats into the territory of neighboring states;

- to ignite the flames of conflict of destructive groups and to transfer it to neighboring countries by arousing national feelings of minority ethnic groups among the population of neighboring countries;
- the sharp decline in the political situation in the world;
- the tendency of individual states or blocs of states to use force in the conduct of their policies;
- improvement of threat tools;
- The complexity of the security process and the scale of the work in this area are forcing states to be vigilant. In this area:
- the foreign policy of the state does not contradict the interests of the countries of the region in the national interest;
- based on mutual trust of the countries of the region, clear choice of a strong geopolitical position;
- signing of regional agreements on ensuring the security of the countries of the region;
- compliance with the universally recognized rules of international law;
- can be considered expedient.

Thus, the existence of a regional security system testifies to the stability of interstate relations and the consistency of security policies of the countries of the region. Mutual trust, common views on solving existing problems, the long-term nature of the relationship, etc. are important conditions for the creation of an effective security system.

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