

Regional, Religious Threats to Central Asia and Issues of Social Partnership in Combating Them

Khushnud Zhumaniyozov

Associate Professor Of Toshkent Davlat Pedagogy Of The University

Siyiyos Fanlar Nomzodi

Toshkent, Uzbekistan



Abstract - The article discusses the various threats to the political processes in Central Asia, the impact of information, the tasks that must be undertaken to protect young people from the effects of various destructive ideas, and to educate young people.

Keywords - Threat, Globalization, Mass Media, Personality, Education, Upbringing, Spirituality, Ideological Space.

Today's Central Asia is a rich oasis - an important oasis with stocks of raw materials, endless markets and investment. Its area, fertile land, climate, wetlands, natural resources, transport and communications systems, and the region connecting the West and the East, the North and the South certainly attract the attention of a number of political forces. Speaking at the International Conference "Central Asia: Common History and Common Future, Sustainable Development and Development" in Samarkand on November 10, 2017, Mirziyoyev noted that "Central Asia is truly unique opportunities and great untapped opportunities and opportunities. is a region that has. " In a very large area of the planet, the proportion of forces is largely dependent on which new independent states in Central Asia follow. Those who are currently involved in the process of developing a qualitatively new order of international relations may not admit this. Of course, in terms of the fastest growing industry in the world, the natural resources consumed by it, the necessary transportation systems, and the exploration of new markets, the potential of the Central Asian states has not been carefully analyzed. Rich reserves of natural resources, oil, gas, gold, uranium, rare hydrocarbons, especially the Caspian basin, are of great

importance here. According to a number of Western sources, oil and gas reserves identified in the Central Asian region make up 2.6% of the total world reserves. These figures are extremely important now as energy consumption grows every day. That is why the importance of natural, fuel and oil resources in Central Asia for the future economic development of mankind is the cause of serious geopolitical conflicts. As Mirziyoev pointed out in this regard, "the interests of powerful states in Central Asia are interrupted and this region, which is the source of instability and confrontation, is affected by all the negative processes occurring in the near and far abroad."

What does it mean for Uzbekistan in its broader sense of national security, and how should we imagine it?

First. Uzbekistan fully supports one of the basic principles of security integrity. Security is a continuous state, without limits - boundless. Security is a nationwide affair that requires constant attention.

Second. Ethnic, regional, local conflicts and militant separatism within the country are the main threats to the universal security after the end of the Cold War. In particular, such contradictions are becoming a powerful

political influence tool for some countries to maintain and protect their interests and spheres of influence, or to balance the balance of strategic forces in their favor. The unresolved problems of any region can cause chain reaction around the world. And the destabilization of the situation poses a threat to the new geographic and political balance, which is becoming increasingly clear.

Third. Due to its geo-political position, Uzbekistan is located in a region where the collective security system is not well organized. This is also a threat. As mentioned above, Uzbekistan is a strategic center of the semi-circle, where the oil and gas reserves of the Persian Gulf, the Caspian Sea and the Tarim basin are rich. In other words, in the context of energy shortages around the world, there are energy resources that will play a crucial role in the future of Eurasia and the world.

Fourth, another source of threat is that Uzbekistan is surrounded by countries that are under the burden of ethnic, demographic, economic and other problems. In addition, our country borders on the region as a source of instability in the region, such as religious extremism, ethnic intolerance, drug business, and the escalating internal conflict, stimulated by various external forces. For five years, the civil war in neighboring Tajikistan is still in danger. It should not be taken into account that the largest number of nationalities living abroad are in these countries.

Fifth, regional conflicts have often become a constant source of threats to terrorism and violence, drug trafficking and arms trafficking, and massive human rights violations. Such incidents do not recognize state borders.

Sixth, environmental and nuclear security problems in Central Asia require special attention. We want to declare the Central Asian region a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Of particular concern is the fact that some neighboring countries are openly trying to acquire nuclear weapons. In any case, the countries that surround Central Asia are mostly nuclear-armed.

Clearly, there is a wide range of risks that can be seen and can arise in the future. The consequences of regional conflicts are much more noticeable. In general, as shown in the book, regional conflicts, extremism and terrorism, great state chaos threaten the security of our region. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN on September 19, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev touched upon the issues of peacekeeping in Central Asia, the implementation of good-neighborly foreign policy, and drew the general public's view on the

effectiveness of joint efforts to counter threats. "Uzbekistan is now prioritizing the Central Asian region in its foreign policy. It is a well-thought-out way. Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is directly interested in making this region a region of stability, progress and good neighborliness."

Therefore, Uzbekistan's oldest neighborly foreign policy is to create a peaceful, economically prosperous Central Asia. This region will not be a polygon that serves the purposes, interests of certain geopolitical forces, or test the feasibility of any ideas. It is necessary to establish broad cooperation based on the fact that all the geographical and economic potential of Central Asia is first and foremost serving the people of Central Asia.

Second, in addressing security challenges in Central Asia, Uzbekistan is committed to strengthening dialogue, practical cooperation and good neighborly relations. There can be no particular solution to the problem.

Third, it is necessary to pay a wider analysis of the regional and religious threats to Central Asia, the nature of the harmful ideas they propose, and the potential catastrophic consequences for the people of the region. It is also important to harmonize the activities of the institutional system of ideological promotion.

REFERENCE

- [1] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 28, 2017 № PP-3160 "On increasing the efficiency of spiritual and educational work and the development of the industry to a new level."
- [2] The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 18, 2017 No PP-3180 "On Complex Measures to Improve the Activity of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan".
- [3] Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will continue our path of national development to a new level. - Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan, 2017.-484 p.
- [4] Mirziyoev Sh.M. The consent of our people is the highest value given to our work. - Tashkent: NUU "Uzbekistan", 2018.
- [5] Kadyrov U. Psychological aspects of protecting young people from destructive effects. MonographY. - T .: Science and Technology, 2013.

- [6] Kadyrov B., Jumaniyozov H., Kadyrov B. Issues of patriotism and sense of belonging in youth in the context of globalization. - T., 2015.