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THE ROLE OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE ACTIVITY OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION ON PATIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DURING THE GLOBALIZATION AGE

Abstract: The article focuses on the current activities of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Also analyzed contribution of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the policy of Islamic cooperation in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres of the organization. As well as a number of measures taken by Uzbekistan in cooperation with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation as an international actor.

Key words: Organization of Islamic Cooperation, globalization, Central Asia, session, member of international organization, group 6 + 2, trade and economic cooperation.

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Introduction

"The need for further expansion of the scope of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is growing. In this context, it is crucial for the countries and peoples to engage in dialogue at different levels, and to establish systematic links between governments, parliaments, representatives of science, culture, and the public. It is these purposes that can bolster multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation".

**President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Mirziyoev Shavkat Miromonovich.**

It is no secret that today the role of international organizations, foreign relations unmatched in Uzbekistan. During the current globalization process, the activities of the authoritative Islamic Cooperation Organization and cooperation with member states are worthy of note.

Materials and Methods

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasized, "Uzbekistan and other Central Asian states are an integral part of the complex Islamic world[1].

"Therefore, in foreign policy, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said: "Uzbekistan strives to deepen its relations with Muslim countries on a multilateral basis. There are certain shifts on this road"[2].

In particular, the benefits and prospects of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation can be explained by the following analytical evidence.

In January 1995, Uzbekistan sent a letter to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the status of the organization. On October 2, 2013, the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in New York (USA) were given an observer status in Uzbekistan at the extraordinary session. Under the Letter of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on October 2, 1996 at the Coordination Session of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation member-states, the Republic of Uzbekistan became an equal member of the Organization.

After joining the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Uzbekistan has been cooperating with the organization in many areas, including political, cultural and educational. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is also participating in the annual

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sessions of the Heads of State, Foreign Ministers and the General Secretariat. At the same time, Uzbekistan welcomes the decisions and proposals of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in addressing the Middle East problem.

The activities of our country within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation will promote the initiatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan on regional security and stability on the international arena, using its facilities and conferences. In particular, the national interests of Uzbekistan require a fuller consideration of the Islamic factor in international relations[3].

One of the main goals of Uzbekistan's accession to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is to ensure the protection of the national interests of the Republic in the Islamic world, using the potential of this organization. Uzbekistan recognizes the Organization of Islamic Cooperation as a high-status organization in the Islamic world on a number of topical, regional and global issues, and emphasizes the importance of bilateral co-operation with multilateral cooperation. Therefore, the organization is attracting its potential and capabilities to address the challenges of modern times such as combating international terrorism, trafficking, and the production and distribution of drugs.

At the time, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation actively supported the Republic of Uzbekistan's peaceful settlement of the conflict in Afghanistan and its support for the 6 + 2 group meeting in Tashkent in July 1999 and the declaration of Central Asia's nuclear-weapon free zone. Today, Uzbekistan is effectively using the platform of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation on Afghanistan's reconstruction and strengthening regional stability.

Recently, representatives of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and some countries have been striving to take an active part in the work of various organization and specialized institutions of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan have been establishing multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on socio-economic researches and the Center for training of specialists for Islamic countries, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Islamic University of Technology and Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is implementing regional economic cooperation programs as it has its own potential and is an important financial center in the Islamic world. Among such programs are the development of transport communications in the region.

Uzbekistan also has the opportunity to effectively use the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in protecting its interests in

transboundary waters and in environmental issues in the Central Asian region. In particular, the Islamic Cooperation Organization has been focusing on the problem in recent years, as international water scarcity and environmental risks are becoming a major problem.

In particular, within the framework of the V World Water Forum in Istanbul in 2009, most of the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation agreed to a general approach to the organization's water problem. In the same year, the General Secretariat began a study paper titled "OIC water vision", the "Water Partnership of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation." To this end, a group of 15 experts from different regions of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation member countries, water technicians and specialists have been established.

From the Central Asian republics, this group includes First Deputy Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of Tajikistan S.Rahimov. The expert group held two meetings in Dubai in May 2010 and in Astana in June 2011. At the session of the foreign ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held in Astana in January 2012 to hold an expert meeting and to coordinate the project of the document "OIC water vision: working together for a water security future", and in the next stage - the ministers agreed to accept the document at a meeting of the ministers.

The meeting was held in Istanbul on 5-6 March, with representatives from 34 countries. The Uzbek Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Turkey attended the meeting[4].

The document, "OIC water vision: working together for a water secure future," is designed to identify and address common water-related problems and shortcomings in Muslim countries in Muslim countries.

The document has a more characteristic character, with the appearance and size of the problem of water scarcity in specific regions, and in particular, members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation[4].

The document entitled "Water Partnership for the Future of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation: Building a Successful Future for the Future" aims at promoting the use of water resources among member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, institutional and scientific capacity building, exchange of experience, development and implementation of specific projects which means.

The document includes ideas for donor funding and assistance to countries experiencing water scarcity.

It is of paramount importance for Uzbekistan to establish a strong partnership with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The organization serves as a platform for Uzbekistan to protect its interests. While

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the problem of transboundary water use is becoming more and more urgent in the Central Asian republics, it is also a good solution to this problem through international organizations.

At the same time, along with the exchange of experience, there are good opportunities for Uzbek specialists, who have extensive experience in irrigation, to work in the international arena. He also has been a member of the Muslim-Intergovernmental Network for Water Resources Management and Development in the structure of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation of Uzbekistan since 2010. Within the framework of this institution, water management programs will be adopted in the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

In addition, a number of official visits, conferences and conferences are being held between Uzbekistan and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In particular, on June 8, 2015, Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Iyad Amin Madani visited Hazrati Imam complex. Visited the "Usman Koran", which is being kept at the Moy Muborak madrassah museum. Also, they have been acquainted with translations of the Qur'an in different languages[5].

A delegation led by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdulaziz Kamilov met in Al-Kuwait on May 27, 2015 with Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Iyad Amin Madani[6].

The meeting was held within the framework of the regular session of the heads of foreign ministries of the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). During the meeting the sides discussed the current state and prospects of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

It is known that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation since 2006 implements election observation in member states. Over the past period, the mission has monitored elections in Azerbaijan, Algeria, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan and Tunisia, including the 2009 elections in Uzbekistan. The observers mission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) for the 2015 presidential elections in Uzbekistan and 2016 held a press conference[7].

According to Ali Abulhassani, director of the political office of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, observer mission, and other observers, the election in Uzbekistan is democratic, fair and fully meets all the requirements of national legislation and international standards. They are particularly impressed by the active participation of citizens in this important political process.

On June 8, 2015, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov received Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Iyad Amin Madani. As it was noted at the meeting,

Uzbekistan, which was a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1996, actively participates in its various activities and events.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), a decision was made to hold the next meeting of foreign policy chiefs in Uzbekistan and to chair the organization's major institute in 2016[8].

An international conference titled "Education and Education - Path to Peace and Creativity" was held in Tashkent on October 18-19 this year, at the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev sincerely, congratulated all the participants of the conference and emphasized the role of the organization, its activities and the role and place of the organization in today's globalization processes.

In particular, "We are living in the historic stage of human development today, in the event of a sharp turnaround. In recent years, there has been a dramatic geopolitical change in the world, and the system of international security and stability is failing. The increasingly globalization of the globalization process not only expands the human capacities, but also the aggravation of the controversy, which leads to an increase in the disparities between developed and developed countries".

"As a result, various actions are being undertaken that are transnational in nature and in scope, which are encouraging peace and stability. People who have been homeless and wandering abroad are experiencing severe hardships, and children and elderly men and women are killed by armed conflicts and terrorism. Many countries are becoming destructive due to invisible wars. "

In such circumstances, the role and responsibility of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is enhanced by the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation member-states for consolidation of peace and security in the Muslim world and for the sake of sustainable development, creating reliable mechanisms for cooperation and creating a platform for dialogue among member states on pressing issues.

We appreciate the fact that the organization operates with understanding that sustainable stability and security can not be solved without economic progress, social issues. There is a need for further expansion of the scope of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In this context, it is crucial for the countries and peoples to engage in dialogue at different levels, and to establish systematic links between governments, parliaments, representatives of science, culture, and the public. It is these purposes that can bolster multilateral cooperation within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, "Sh. Mirziyoyev said.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich has also made some state initiatives in the context of

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one of the priorities proposed for the country's presidency in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

The essence of the first initiative is to create "Samarkand Imam Bukhari Center for International Studies" specializing in the study of the multifarious religious and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, who contributed not only to Islamic culture, but also to universal civilization.

Another initiative of Uzbekistan is related to the establishment of a special department of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the auspices of the Tashkent Islamic University (now Uzbekistan International Islamic Academy). The main direction of the new department is the study of the history of education, science and culture in the Muslim world, and the study of their current state and the intensification of special courses for students.

The 43rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation will undoubtedly contribute to further strengthening and enhancing the authority of the organization on the international arena and effective solution of the challenges ahead.

Conclusion

Today, the perspectives of cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Uzbekistan can be seen in addressing a number of

global and regional problems. In particular, the initiative of President Islam Karimov to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia in 1993 was widely supported by prominent international organizations such as the United Nations, the United Nations, the OSCE, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and promoting global security a great contribution. Moreover, cooperation between Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, is ongoing in the fight against terrorism and extremism, the problem of refugees, and peace in Afghanistan.

The overwhelming majority of the Muslim population of more than 50 Muslim countries, as well as organizations dedicated to ensuring Muslim integration, act as subjects of international law, defining not only local or regional, but also global geopolitical significance of Islam[9].

In general, it is important to avoid the horrendous geoconfessional behavior of the geostrategic relationships with the religious factor controlled by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the confrontation between confessions. The global religious space should serve not only political "games" but also the rational satisfaction of the people's spiritual needs and interests.

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