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## VECTORS OF CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION WITHIN THE SCO

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and the SCO. The cultural and humanitarian sphere has the necessary mechanisms to resolve these problems peacefully. Modern multilateral diplomacy is expressed in the activities of the relevant international institutions - tools for the joint solution of international problems affecting the interests of several states or groups of their citizens.

### KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, China, SCO, culture, project, science, transport, goods, trade relations, cultural relations, route.

### INTRODUCTION

To date, humanitarian components are considered by States as the third dimension of foreign policies. This is cooperation in the field of culture, education, sports and tourism. In general, this path was aimed at developing cooperation in the interests of man.

Speaking about the possibilities of further development of cultural interaction, it can be noted

that, in general, everything created is aimed at the future. Most experts from different countries note that this area is developing most dynamically. Also, the current situation requires a revision of some principles, including "respect for the diversity of civilizations", which should move to a higher phase — the dialogue of civilizations. [1]

In addition, a period of certain stagnation is coming in the development of any area of interstate relations, which requires an answer to the question in which directions to move further. And if it is quite possible to answer it in the economic sphere, then a number of difficulties arise in the cultural sphere. Culture is designed to work for the image of the state, for the formation of its attractive image abroad. The only way to assess the effectiveness of this direction is to monitor the recognition of the country in foreign countries. It helps to identify some gaps in its implementation, to focus on areas that require more attention. [2]

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an example of a joint association of states that has different cultural traditions. In 2001, from the moment of its formation, one of the main areas of cooperation became humanitarian. During the meeting of the heads of the six states in Shanghai in 2001, it was decided to hold a meeting of the Ministers of culture of the participating countries and develop a program of cultural events. In 2002, their first meeting was held and a joint statement was signed [3]. This document lays the legal foundations for cultural cooperation within the SCO. This led to the launch of the mechanism of multilateral cooperation of the member states of the Union. The Ministers of Culture expressed the opinion that it is necessary to develop both on a

multilateral and bilateral basis.

One of the provisions states that it is important to expand cooperation in the field of culture for the effective operation of the organization. In addition, it was decided to hold the first festival of culture of six countries.

The impetus for further development of cooperation in the cultural field was the meeting of the Ministers of Culture in Astana in 2005 and the formation of an Expert Working Group on cultural interaction. The main efforts of the organization were aimed at preserving the diversity of cultures, respect for cultural traditions and mutual enrichment of all participants. The meeting resulted in the approval of the "Plan of multilateral cultural Cooperation" for the next two years. The Festival of Culture and Art of the participating countries has become an annual [4].

In 2008, the parties approved the next plan of cultural events and adopted the Regulations on the Festival of Arts of the SCO member states. A significant role in the development of the strategy and directions of cultural interaction was assigned to the Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, within which the Expert Group functions. The most significant and large-scale events of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the cultural sphere were the Festival of Arts of the participating countries, the art forum "Draw Lake Siyu" in Hangzhou, the Issyk-Kul Film Festival in the Kyrgyz city of Cholpon-Ata, the

exhibition "Children draw Fairy tales", the international music festival "Melodies of the East"[5]. The format of many of them has already gone beyond the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Active bilateral ties between the participating countries allow us to get to know the spiritual and material heritage of the peoples more deeply. Tours of creative collectives, exhibitions of fine and decorative arts, contests, etc. have become widespread.

One of the most relevant projects proposed by the Chinese side is the Silk Road Economic Belt. The action program includes such a component as strengthening the role of people's diplomacy, expanding direct ties between the peoples of the countries of the region. In this regard, the exhibition "Silk Road Culture of China" was organized in some states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, for example in Tajikistan [6]. The general public had the opportunity to get acquainted with the history of the Silk Road as a link between East and West.

After a three-year pandemic pause that caused serious disruption of trade, economic and industrial relations, the SCO countries and peoples need direct communication.

Digital development is an important generalizing process of all spheres of public life under the influence

of innovative technologies. Despite the difficulties of social adaptation that accompany any large-scale changes, it is necessary to learn to work with such phenomena and get the most out of it [7].

The processes of digital transformation place new demands on people's education. We are talking about the education of both specialists in the field of design and development of digital systems, as well as managers of enterprises, industries, regions organizing the transition from traditional business processes to new ones based on digital technologies.

Within the framework of the educational program for the digital economy, the task is to improve the education management system in the system of the unified educational information space. In terms of solving the tasks set, great attention is paid to the development of human potential. In connection with the development of the information society, approaches to education are changing, first of all, to higher education, as well as to the system of additional adult education. These approaches are designed to implement the principles of lifelong learning. [8]

The goal of digital transformation in learning is to effectively and flexibly apply the latest technologies to transition to an individual and accurate result of the educational process. The main modern trend in education is to teach how to function and develop in the era of global digital transformations, to understand

your strategy of behavior and learning in the digital world, which occurs using computer technology, regardless of where the learning process takes place.

Within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the member States of this organization emphasize the importance of innovation as a key factor in medium- and long-term economic growth and global sustainable development.

Noting the need for focused attention to overcoming the socio-economic consequences of the digital divide between Member States, they emphasize the importance of deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of the digital economy and the use of digital technologies. Member States oppose discriminatory measures under any pretexts that hinder the development of the digital economy and communication technologies.

The Member States consider it important to continue the exchange of knowledge and best practices, as well as joint research by scientific, educational institutions and organizations in the field of digitalization, innovation and information and communication technologies.

The member States are convinced that the progressive development of cultural and humanitarian cooperation within the SCO remains an absolute priority. Over the past period, we have managed to achieve a high level of cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and technology,

health, environmental protection, tourism and sports [9].

Thus, the digital transformation of higher education makes it possible to orient the learning process in a new way to achieve the necessary educational results, accelerate the movement towards the personalization of the educational process. Digital technologies promote the use of advanced pedagogical practices by a teacher (innovative models of organizing and conducting educational work), which was previously impossible due to the complexity of their implementation by means of traditional communication technologies and working with information.

It can also be predicted that the balance between Russia and China will change, and this will affect the organization's agenda and its priorities.

The most important prerequisite for the favorable development of the SCO is to ensure harmonious interaction between Russia and China on the entire spectrum of regional and global problems and to fill cooperation within the SCO with economic content. It has greatly contributed to the fact that the six states united in the SCO are not only connected with each other by a common geography and history, but also share common views and values, are concerned about the same problems, strive to jointly equip their region, want to cooperate in the interests of ensuring their own stability and well-being. For the young independent states of Central Asia, the most important tasks were: the formation of the foundations for



ensuring stability and security of development, the creation of a favorable economic and political climate, the development of international cooperation. [10]

The complex and diverse regional integration processes in Central Asia are contradictory in nature, which is based on the difficulties associated with the adaptation of states to new geopolitical realities in the context of integration construction. Based on the geopolitical situation in the region, there was a need to form integration structures that would represent the main regional players and in various formats would serve as a mechanism for multilateral consultations and agreements in ensuring regional security and stability. The SCO is not a military-political alliance and has no intentions of becoming one, and cooperation between the defense departments is developing exclusively for anti-terrorist purposes. It strives to build a democratic, fair architecture of international relations based on multilateral, cooperative approaches and equally taking into account the interests and opinions of all participants. The SCO's activities are not directed against third countries, it is alien to confrontational approaches to solving urgent problems of international and regional development. The SCO has become an example of how non-bloc associations can build a system of ensuring international security. [11] The main feature of the SCO is that it is based on the principles of equality of all member states, mutual respect for each other's views and opinions, diversity of cultures,

traditions, called the Shanghai spirit, which is combined with its organizational structure and the versatility of areas of cooperation. In this aspect, the experience of integration processes within the SCO is unique, becoming an increasingly significant factor in strengthening security and stability in the Central Asian region, actively contributing to increasing the economic and political potential of the participating states in the region. At a meeting of the Council of Heads of State in Astana, China assumed the chairmanship of the SCO.

Taking into account that the majority of the SCO member states represent Central Asia, the situation in which is largely subject to internal political and socio-economic changes, including those related to such factors of influence as terrorism and religious extremism, interethnic confrontation, drug trafficking and uncontrolled migration, it seems reasonable to conduct an analysis and assessment of activities The SCO in the system of ensuring the security of the states of the Central Asian region. [12]

Most scientists and experts, recognizing the enormous potential of the SCO, as a rule, agree that the existing achievements of the Organization are mainly theoretical in nature and it lacks a practical component for a more effective impact on global and regional threats and challenges.

With this in mind, one of the main tasks at the present stage of regional development is the

qualitative improvement of the research and information-analytical level of work. The scientific search is designed to help the SCO to build the desired degree of a new type of international association capable of functioning in the conditions of the global crisis of humanity and the acceleration of historical time, to manage the most complex processes in the SCO space, responding ahead of time to adverse events, challenges and threats, ensuring the maximum possible stability and security for the peoples and states of the Central Asian region. [13]

## CONCLUSION

The ancient city of Samarkand – the pearl of the Great Silk Road – is ready to meet the leaders of fourteen countries of the world with new breakthrough proposals and initiatives designed to serve for the benefit and prosperity of the SCO and each of its participants.

Summing up, it should be noted that cultural and educational cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has gone a certain way and has notable achievements. Among them are: the existence of clearly formulated principles that correspond to the vision of the role of culture and education in modern international relations and are close to all participating countries; the established contractual and legal framework for cooperation in this area; expert mechanisms have been created; areas

of cooperation and forms of implementation of cultural and educational programs within the multilateral and bilateral format have been identified.

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