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THE IMPACT OF REFORMS IN THE PRC ON FOREIGN POLICY

Submission Date: February 18, 2023, **Accepted Date:** February 23, 2023,

Published Date: February 28, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue02-05>

Sh. I. Shazamanov

Candidate Of Political Sciences, Associate Professor Researcher Of Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Since the 70s, the PRC has been following the concept of multipolarity in the international arena. In the world today, the People's Republic of China is developing various mechanisms of influence in order to strengthen its image in the world. The Confucius Institute, the foundation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization behind the disintegration of the former union, and the influence of this organization today, relations with the USA, Russia, Central Asia, as well as Uzbekistan, prospects, security cooperation issues form the content of this article.

KEYWORDS

Multipolarity, international, Sezd, GDP, Central Asia, situation, process, soft power, SCO, Confucius Institute, former union, security, military, tourism, social - cooperation.

INTRODUCTION

In the early years of independence, the PRC formulated the following five principles of peaceful coexistence that can meet the requirements of today's times: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty; do not attack; not to interfere in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutually beneficial cooperation;

peaceful coexistence in the development of diplomatic relations and friendly economic and cultural cooperation with other countries. In this way, China will have the opportunity to be vigilant in international domestic and foreign policy, to determine who is its friend and who is its enemy.

The Chinese interpretation of multipolarity (“Duōjí shìjiè”)(多极世界) in the concept of balance is not only the power of any country, but also the system of building many international relations in which national interests are taken into account first. This idea, which reflects the desire of states to conduct an independent policy in the world, envisages the end of the unlimited domination of “one or two” powerful countries in the center of the world.

At the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of China (November 2002), the protection doctrine related to the foreign policy of the PRC was scientifically justified from the point of view of its time. When Sezd says “democratization and justice in international relations”, firstly, recognition of the diversity of the world and the multiplicity of development models of countries, secondly, solving security problems, gently implementing politics through consultations without using military force, and thirdly, economic cooperation, mutual moral and cultural enrichment, fourthly, it is understood that the conduct of affairs of international importance in accordance with the principle of equality and consultation.

As one of the main features of the foreign policy of the PRC, it is worth emphasizing the importance of economic elements. As a result of the reforms carried out in the PRC for decades, the current regional socio-political impact has arisen.

At the 18th session held in November 2014, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the idea of “Concept of cooperation and mutual success”. According to him, this issue should cover four areas related to politics, economy, security and culture.

The “way of peaceful development” [1] of the PRC occupies an important place in the process of universal development in the protection of peace and in finding

a solution to the problems that cause global conflicts and confronting them. The People’s Republic of China is one of the first countries to pledge not to use nuclear weapons and not to threaten non-nuclear countries and territories with nuclear weapons. The People’s Republic of China has become the largest permanent member of the United Nations, having sent 21,000 UN-led peacekeepers for 30 peacekeeping missions.

As GDP grows, China’s membership contributions increase. As a result, his contributions to peace-building activities are continuously increasing. China, one of the influential players in world politics, belongs to the group of consumer countries, and its need for resources in this regard is constantly growing.

As a result of 40 years of reform experiences, the PRC supports all efforts in developing peaceful relations with various countries, such as strategic partnership and negotiations, cooperation in the field of regional security, and participation in UN peacekeeping military operations.

PRC’s “spreading arms” to Central Asia with the help of CSTO is characterized by regional stability, then energy security, and finally, its geopolitical relations with the USA. A. Khojaev, one of the Uzbek analysts, said that “China has been looking at Central Asia as a neighboring region of great importance in terms of political and economic security” [2].

In the nearest and mid-term perspective, that is, up to 3-5 years, the USA and China will have the main influence on the political processes in Central Asia, apart from Russia. In such a situation, Russia will “maintain military-strategic cooperation with the PRC” in the region [3]. Improving economic relations with Central Asia has become an important component of China’s policy for the development of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. For the PRC, “Central Asian

periphery” is a memory of the past. These historical memories are now reflected in the minds of the Chinese, in the ideological program of the statehood of the People’s Republic of China.

Some important issues for the future of the post-union space have been resolved in China's favor, on the other hand, it is natural that the introduction of US military bases to Central Asia will cause serious problems for the PRC's Central Asian vector.

According to Li Xin and Niu Yichen, the concept of the Great Silk Road is very important for the PRC. The area of the Great Silk Road passing through the Eurasian continent is a transregional economic corridor connecting the PRC, Central Asia, West Asia and Europe in the East-West direction [4]. In his speech in Astana, the President of the People’s Republic of China, Xi Jinping, emphasized that the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the countries of Central Asia is the priority of the foreign policy of the People’s Republic of China, and proposed to establish the “Great Silk Road” economic region by working together using an innovative model of cooperation [5].

During the past period, the PRC market has become the “economic blood vessel” of the development of the Central Asian countries, and this has created additional opportunities for the economic development of the PRC related to the currency flow. The PRC views Central Asia as a factor that directly affects stability and security in its border region. Therefore, China cannot digest any force that affects the stable situation in Central Asia. What path the Central Asian countries choose in the future is equally important for Russia and the PRC. “In order to protect its geopolitical interests, China pays great attention to the formation of “warm forces” in foreign countries, especially in the republics of Central Asia, and their effective use” [6]. This is the main factor that can

clarify the relations between Russia and the PRC in the Central Asian region.

Although Central Asian states have declared themselves independent, their mutual integration activities are not strong enough. The length of the state border regions of Russia with the PRC (4,200 thousand km); low population (in Central Asia, the total population is 74 million); nature - relatively clean environment; the wealth of natural resources and other reasons encourage the PRC to continue active foreign policy in this area.

In the process of complex globalization, the penetration of Central Asia into economic integration processes increased. Distribution of interests, division of new forces is observed. The path traveled by the former Union in the last 2-3 years has been equivalent to centuries for the PRC as an experience. The disintegration of the USSR and the transition of the Central Asian countries to the path of independent development gained positive significance for the PRC. This situation, firstly, provided the market with products, and secondly, as a special “donor”, it created an opportunity for the development of the western regions (Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia). On the other hand, the Chinese government has turned its attention to the production of cheap products in large quantities for the countries of Central Asia, in a situation where the country’s coastal areas are being economically transformed.

Currently, a number of documents on the legal basis of mutually beneficial cooperation, including the joint declaration “On comprehensive deepening and development of friendship, cooperation and partnership relations”, the joint declaration “On further deepening and development of bilateral strategic cooperation”, as well as signed in 2016 Joint

statements define the relations between Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China.

According to political scientist A. Sharapov, "in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China, whether it is at the global or regional level, it refrains from aggressive policies" [7].

A comparative analysis of the ways, approaches, and demographic factors of Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China to implement reforms in practice showed that there are serious differences along with common aspects: the idea of increasing the PRC's global influence and economic growth is being formed on the basis of the philosophy of "globalization"; The PRC's enlightened humanistic attitude towards development in the development of its statehood is also reflected in the foreign political activities of the world today.

In the second decades of the 21st century, considerable work is being done to study and implement the experiences of the PRC in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. Since 2020, 1,652 enterprises (16% of the total) have been established in Uzbekistan at the expense of Chinese investors, of which 531 enterprises will be established in 2019. Investments are mainly related to oil and gas, light industry, telecommunications, agriculture, pharmaceutical industries, chemical enterprises and construction materials. In addition, 120 enterprises were established with 100 percent Chinese funds. The PRC is making large investments in the regions of Uzbekistan. By supporting the creation of free economic and small industrial zones, the People's Republic of China is initiating directions that can accelerate the progress of reforms in Uzbekistan.

The issues of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China continue in the military

direction. Experts of the defense agencies of the two countries regularly exchange experience in various areas. The pace of cooperation in the field of military education between countries is growing. At this point, it should be noted that a bilateral military cooperation plan was signed between the defense ministries of Uzbekistan and the PRC in 2019. To summarize the above,

CONCLUSION

The actions of Uzbekistan and the PRC in international relations are unanimous in their views on global and regional security. Peaceful cooperation, adherence to all criteria of stability in development, i.e. non-interference in internal affairs, adherence to the principles of mutual respect and equality is the only way for the benefit of the parties, which will strengthen Uzbekistan-PRC relations. The role of PRC investments and technologies in the modernization processes carried out in Uzbekistan is considered important, and in-depth study of mutual relations acquires scientific and practical importance in a certain sense.

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