



SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN WITH MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

Djavli Tursunov Narzullaevich

Associate Professor of the Civil Society Department of Termiz State University

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th October 2022 Accepted: 6 th November 2022 Published: 11 th December 2022	This article can be used by students, professors and teachers of higher educational institutions, secondary schools, colleges and lyceums, teachers, as well as those who improve their knowledge independently. In the article, it is urgent to clarify the issues of socio-economic and cultural relations of Southeast Asian countries with the Republic of Uzbekistan. The educational value of studying cooperation with the Republic of Uzbekistan and Southeast Asian countries is that students understand the laws of development of a free economic society.

Keywords: South, east, Asia, country, cooperation, economy, society, development.

INTRODUCTION. Today, Malaysia is one of the most developed countries on the Asian continent. We will try to provide more information about this country. Malaysia is a country located in Southeast Asia. The territory is divided by the South China Sea. To the west of it is Malacca, to the south is the island of Kalimantan. The total area is 336.7 thousand km². The capital is Kuala Lumpur (more than 2 million people). Administratively, it is divided into 13 states and 2 federal territories. The population is 23 million (2003).

Malaysia recognized the sovereignty of Uzbekistan on January 1, 1992. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on February 21, 1992, and a legal basis was created for the development of mutual economic relations. In June 1992, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov to Malaysia, agreements on "Cultural and scientific cooperation", "Economic and technical cooperation" were signed. At the end of the visit of the Prime Minister of Malaysia to Uzbekistan in 1993, a number of documents were accepted. As a result, the exchange of goods between the two countries began. In 1999, trade turnover amounted to 4.9 million US dollars[1].

In Uzbekistan, there are 10 joint ventures formed with the participation of Malaysian investors, "Otel Uzbekistan", UzMalOYL (use of oil fields), "UzMakom" (telephone service), "Uzbeklizing International" (small and financial support to medium-sized businesses) are the largest of them. Malaysia is a federal state and a constitutional country. It is part of the Commonwealth led by Great Britain. The current constitution was adopted in 1963, based on the 1957 constitution of the Federation of Malaysia and subsequently amended. The head of state is the

Supreme Ruler (King, since December 12, 2001, Sultan Tuanku Said Sirojiddin Said Nutra Jamolullah), who is elected for a 5-year term by secret ballot in the Council of State Sultans of Malaysia. The legislative body is a two-chamber parliament, the executive power is exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers headed by the prime minister[2]. As for political parties, the All-Malaysia Islamic Party was formed in 1951, the Malaysian Indian Congress in 1946, the Malaysian Chinese Association in 1949, the United National Organization of Malaysia in 1988, the Democratic Action Party in 1966, and the National Front in 1973 as a ruling coalition of 12 parties. done

54% of the population of Malaysia are Malays, 34% are Chinese, 10% are Indians and representatives of other nationalities. The official language is Malaysian. Most of the population believes in Islam. 43% of the population lives in cities. The largest cities are Kuala Lumpur, Georgetown, Inx, Johor Bahru.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Malaysia is an industrial-agrarian country. The share of the manufacturing industry in the gross domestic product is 28.7%, the share of the mining industry is 9.3%, the share of agriculture is 17.3%; Although rice is the main crop of agriculture, it does not satisfy the needs of the country. The most important branch of the country's economy is rubber production. In addition, coconuts, pineapples, cocoa, tea, pepper, vegetables and fruits are grown. Animal husbandry is not well developed. Mainly cattle and pigs are raised[3]. Fishing is done in the rivers near the coast. Wood is prepared for export. The main branches of the production industry are electrical engineering, oil refining, chemical-metallurgy, automobile, textile, food industry, mining: oil, natural gas, tin, iron and copper ores, bauxite are mined.



Malaysia is one of the world's leading countries in the production of integrated circuits, air conditioners, radio and television equipment. 24.8 billion kWh of electricity is generated annually. It is one of the world's leading exporters of rubber, palm oil, and tin. Craftsmanship is well developed[4].

The length of railways is 2.2 thousand, the length of highways is 52.5 km. The tonnage of the merchant fleet is 2.9 million tons. The largest seaports are Kelang, Georgetown, Kuaktan, Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia sells oil, electronic and electrical goods, agricultural products, vehicles, rubber machinery, textile products, shoes, and clothes to the country. It receives foreign machines, equipment, industrial and optical equipment, vehicles, machine tools, and food. Its main trade partners are Japan, Singapore, USA, European countries, South Korea, China, Taiwan. The Malaysian currency is the ringgit[5].

Let's take a look at the history of Malaysia after World War II. During the Second World War, Malaysia was occupied by the Japanese army, and on September 2, 1945, the Japanese invaders were defeated by the People's Army. People's committees were established in the country as a democratic authority. By this time, the British colonialists would return to Malaysia and try to establish the previous order of occupation. The colonialists seek to undermine the earlier liberation movement by political trickery. According to the constitutional reforms of 1946 and 1948, Singapore will be separated from Malaysia. Malaysia was called the Union of Malaysia in 1946 and the Federation of Malaysia in 1948. In 1946, Saravan and Saban became British colonies. In June 1948, the British government attacked the national liberation movement in the country. In February 1949, the Malaysian People's Liberation Army was formed. In 1955, in the elections to the Legislative Council of the Federation of Malaysia, independence of the Federation within the British Commonwealth was advocated[6]. On August 31, 1957, the independence of the Federation of Malaysia was declared. On June 9, 1963, a mutual agreement was signed in London between Great Britain, the Federation of Malaysia, Singapore, Saban and Saravan on the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia. In 1965, there was a disagreement between the government of Malaysia and Singapore, and Singapore left the Federation. Malaysia became a member of the UN in 1963.

The Malaysian public education system consists of 6 years of primary school, 9 years of junior high school for children between the ages of 12 and 16, and 2 years of senior high school (social, natural, scientific and there are departments of technical and vocational education)[7]. Vocational schools,

secondary technical colleges and advanced technical colleges also teach various professions. He received higher education at the University of Kuala Lumpur (1962), National University (1970), University of Technology (1972), University of Agriculture (1973), Georgetown University. Natural Rubber Research Institute, Forestry and Tropical Fisheries Research Centers, Social Science History Society, Malaysian Language and Literature Agency, Educational Language Society are active.

Several major newspapers are published in Malaysia. Among them: "Berita Harman", ("Kun Niwaksi" a daily newspaper in Malaysian with a circulation of 250,000 copies), "Biznes Times" ("Business Time" a daily newspaper in English, since 1976), "Malay Meyl" (" "Malaysia Post", English-language evening newspaper, since 1896), "Minguan Malaysia" (Malaysia Weekly, a Sunday newspaper in Malay, since 1964), "Nanyan shanbao" ("South Seas Trade Gazette", a Chinese-language daily newspaper, 1923), "Star" ("Yulduz" in English, a daily newspaper, since 1971), "Tamil neso" ("Watchman of Tamils", a daily newspaper in Tamil, since 1971), "Tamil neson" ("Watchman of Tamils" There are newspapers in the Tamil language, a daily newspaper, since 1924. The Bernama news agency was established in 1967. Radio Malaysia was established in 1946, and Television Malaysia was established in 1963[8].

Malaysia is located in the equatorial region. A large part of the Malokka peninsula is occupied by hills, low and medium-height mountains.

Coastal parts (up to 90 km wide) are lowlands. The coasts of Kalimantan island are flat, the middle part is hilly and 2000-2400 m. are high mountains.

The highest place in Malaysia is Kinabalu 70g (4101 m). The climate is typical of the equator, in the north there is a subequatorial monsoon climate, the annual rainfall on the coast is 2000-5000 mm. Palm trees, bamboo trees, oaks and laurels grow in the mountains. There are many types of large animals in the forests. Large animals include elephant, two-horned rhinoceros, Himalayan bear, tiger, leopard, wild buffalo, as well as monkeys and crocodiles. The flora and fauna of tropical forests are protected in Taman Negara and Bako National Parks[9].

RECENTLY, in connection with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Malaysia, a solemn reception was held at the "Royal CHulan" hotel in Kuala Lumpur. It was attended by representatives of Malaysian ministries and agencies, business circles and leading mass media, well-known politicians and public figures.



The participants of the ceremony got acquainted with the details of the achievements in the development of multilateral cooperation during the past 20 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and Malaysia. The participants of the event were brought to the attention of the participants of the event, the achievements in the reform and modernization of the economy in Uzbekistan, the improvement of industrial potential, the development of modern transport and communication infrastructure, as well as other information that is being carried out under the leadership of President Islam Karimov and aimed at creating reliable foundations for the future development of our republic[10].

As the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Senator Kohilan Pillay noted, Malaysia always views Uzbekistan as a strategic partner in Central Asia. "The mutual cooperation between our countries is developing consistently and it fully meets the interests of the parties," he said.

According to K. Pillay, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the close political relations between the leaders of the two countries have become important in the regular expansion of Uzbekistan-Malaysia cooperation, and have been continuously strengthened with active cooperation at the intergovernmental level.

"I am very pleased that Uzbekistan is responding positively to the assistance provided within the framework of Malaysia's technical cooperation program," said the Malaysian diplomat.

— Over the past period, 465 Uzbek specialists returned to Malaysia after training.

Mayor of Kuala Lumpur Ahmad Fuad Bin Ismail noted that Uzbekistan is a country that is rapidly developing in all areas and is achieving significant progress based on its own strength and potential. "On the basis of this, of course, the hard work of the Uzbek people, their ancient history and traditions, as well as their rich cultural and scientific heritage are embodied," said the mayor of the capital of Malaysia. In his opinion, Abu Ali ibn Sina, al-Khorazmi, Mirza Ulughbek, al-Bukhari, Bahauddin Naqshband, who were the great scientists and thinkers of the East, inherited the heritage, as well as the great commander, science, art and architecture. The whole world highly appreciates the creative works carried out by the patron Amir Temur and the contribution of our above-mentioned scholars to human civilization[11].

"Uzbekistan is distinguished by the fact that it consistently moves towards achieving its main development goal, that is, further prosperity of the country," said the mayor of Kuala Lumpur.

— The administration of our city is ready for close cooperation with Tashkent in developing infrastructure projects and further improving the great tourism potential of Uzbekistan and the country's capital. Senator Mashikhita Ibrahim noted that there are a number of common aspects that unite the peoples of the two countries. "The desire to maintain stability in this multi-ethnic society is manifested in the inter-religious and inter-faith solidarity of representatives of different religions, peoples and cultures living in Uzbekistan and Malaysia," the senator said.

Reflecting on the achievements of Uzbekistan, M. Ibragaim repeatedly spoke about the achievements of our country in terms of economic development and the growing international reputation as a country that raises a number of regional and global issues of peacekeeping and security. noted what he heard.

"At the same time, both countries are equally interested in moving towards a higher level of socio-economic development," he said[12].

- This will serve to further expand cooperation in various fields.

The head of the diplomatic corps, the ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to Malaysia Nasser Salman, on behalf of the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries, congratulated Uzbekistan on an important date in the history of relations between the two countries. stated that it is distinguished by the closeness of the approaches.

"Uzbekistan and Malaysia occupy a very important place in the regions of Central Asia and Southeast Asia," said N. Salman.

At the Kuala Lumpur Business Conference

As part of the visit of the delegation of Uzbekistan to Malaysia, a business conference was held in Kuala Lumpur with the participation of the business circles of the two countries[13].

This event, organized by the diplomatic mission of our country in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan and the Association of Malaysian Exporters "MEXRA", gave its participants an opportunity to exchange ideas about the economic potential and opportunities of Uzbekistan and Malaysia. Issues related to the further development of mutual trade-economic and investment cooperation and the implementation of joint projects within the framework of the Navoiy free industrial-economic zone were discussed at the conference.

At the event, special attention was paid to bilateral relations in the field of agriculture and establishment of partnership relations between farms and entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan and Malaysia[14].



Members of the Uzbek delegation introduced the Malaysian businessmen with information about the economic, investment and tourism potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and told the hosts about the current situation in agriculture and the successes achieved. Also, information about the main types of agricultural products grown in Uzbekistan aroused great interest among Malaysian entrepreneurs. During the event, attracting investment and technologies of agro-companies of this country to further develop the production of fruits and vegetables in Uzbekistan and their processing, studying the experience of Malaysia in the development of rice cultivation and fisheries was also the main topic of dialogue.

The executive director of the Malaysian Exporters Association "MEXRA" Koh Si Tyang emphasized that the two sides have great potential in terms of developing bilateral trade, adding that the Malaysian business circles are very interested in exploring the possibilities of implementing mutually beneficial joint projects. did it.

As Ko Si Tyang noted, finding ways of mutually beneficial cooperation is one of the priority directions of the activity of "MEXRA". He said that the organization he heads is ready to provide all-round assistance in various areas of mutual cooperation, including the exchange of experience and technologies.

S. Shantakumar, vice-president of the United Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, shared his opinion that Uzbekistan has sufficient potential and all the necessary opportunities for conducting business activities. In his opinion, there is no doubt that the launch of the Navoiy free industrial-economic zone in Uzbekistan will bring positive results in the future.

In order to establish mutual partnership relations and define the directions of future cooperation, the delegation of the "Businesswoman" association operating in our country visited Malaysia[15].

As part of this trip, the members of the Uzbekistan delegation had business meetings with the representatives of the Malaysian International Business Women Association, the Malaysian Exporters Association (MEXRA), the Malaysian Entrepreneurs and Industrialists Association, and the United Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia. During the dialogue, the extent of the economic development of our country during the years of independent development, the priority directions in this regard, the achievements of the "Uzbek model" of development, as well as information about the

products delivered by Uzbekistan to the world market, were shared with Malaysians. was brought to attention.

CONCLUSION. In addition, the implementation of the State program "Year of the Strong Family", the strengthening and development of the family institution, the protection of its interests from a legal and socio-economic point of view, and the upbringing of a physically healthy, mentally mature and well-rounded generation are carried out on a large scale. the information about it aroused great interest in them.

In addition to the above, the parties exchanged views on the successes achieved in the trade and economic cooperation of the two countries, establishing new mutual relations in promising areas of the economy, including the rational and effective use of the opportunities created in the Navoiy free industrial and economic zone.

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