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IN RETROSPECT, A HISTORICAL LOOK TO THE BASICS OF COOPERATION PEOPLES OF UZBEKISTAN AND FRANCE

Abstract: In this article the author tells about the development of international economic and trade in Uzbekistan and France. Also it is based on the laws of main Government and Ministry of justice about development of international economics. Trade is of the most profit and intensive development branch. So one of the importance facts of economical growth is national economic and integration of the country is development of trade.

And the facts show the history of the past, for centuries was an active process of diplomatic, economic, trade and cultural exchanges between the East and West. There mostly directed cotton, silk waste and some other industrial goods. For example, industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan, began to deliver to France, textile machinery, excavators, silk fabrics, scrawl. In one of the busiest streets in Paris opened a general store "Bukhara", where was a large variety of goods and Uzbek national souvenirs.

And only with the political independence to the people of Uzbekistan opened opportunities for conducting large-scale dialogue with the states of the international community. Uzbekistan actually became a full participant in the development of modern international relations. Against this background, and began to take shape as a new interstate relation between Uzbekistan and France.

Key words: Stockholder, association, market economy, currency, haberdashery, investation, company, concern.

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Introduction

Political independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, was an important event in the long history of the Uzbek people and statehood. This gave ample opportunity and the right to self-determination of their own destiny, and become a true master of his own land and all its riches.

However, the history of the Uzbek people and statehood with centuries of history, has experienced periods of growth and decline in its political and socio-economic development. A notable feature is that at different stages of Uzbek statehood, he became also a member of the diplomatic and international relations. In particular, such a relationship between the peoples of Central Asia and European countries have deep roots that go back to antiquity, when the foundations were laid for contact between civilizations. And the facts show the history of the past, for centuries was an active process of

diplomatic, economic, trade and cultural exchanges between the East and West.

Materials and Methods

As you know, the Great Silk Road for centuries was instrumental in establishing fruitful contacts between the most distant countries of Western Europe and East Asia. And ancient Uzbekistan was on the way central link, active contact bridge between East and West, Islam and Christianity, the interaction of Eastern and Western cultures. In this story remembered many glorious pages of relations between the peoples of Uzbekistan and France in the mists of time. One of the clearest evidence that can serve as the correspondence of the great ancestor of the Uzbek people of Amir Temur and the French king Charles VI, which are still on the verge of XIV and XV centuries were unanimous on the need to maintain strong political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries. On the basis of the unity

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of views and positions of the great leaders of the two states, the relationships between them are reflected in subsequent periods of historical development [1.p. 69-70].

Especially dramatic in this regard during the Soviet reality. This period is characterized with the domination of the command-administrative system of government, lack of democratic principles of government, as well as a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of the union republics. This situation is the former state union that led to Uzbekistan, as well as other former Soviet republics had his complete dependence on central authorities.

In order to strengthen the centralized management of the country, the Soviet leadership was not considered the interests and capabilities of the Union republics.

In such atmosphere, Uzbekistan, despite the sufficient force development is located on its own economy with a wide network infrastructure, was forced to submit to a single installation of the union leadership. Plans to create a single national economic complex of the country adversely affected the overall socio-economic condition of the USSR. Planned distribution character and preservation of extensive methods in economic development led to its grossest strain. Under these conditions, Uzbekistan has been turned into a raw material Appendage-Union economy. And exaggerated, one-sided republic's economy was built on the monopoly of cotton production and uncontrolled, predatory use of the richest mineral resources rightfully belonging to the people of Uzbekistan. In addition, forced lopsided development of Uzbekistan's economy, accompanied by the planting of primitive plants for the primary processing of raw materials. However, this led to its complete dependence on technological equipment and components from outside the country.

Feature of the Soviet system was the development of the economy and that of the republic for peanuts exported in large quantities all cotton produced volume and revenue from production and sales of gold and other strategic materials are in high demand in the global market, has been received into the treasury of Uzbekistan. And all this happened at a time when "as noted by First President Islam Karimov in the country does not address the acute social and economic problems, when the population was growing rapidly in terms of living in one of the last places in the former USSR" [2, p.4].

A similar pattern existed in the cultural and spiritual life of the peoples of the former USSR. Under the banner of forming a unified socialist culture, ideological machine of the Communist Party of the country were subjected to ill-infringement, and sometimes destruction of centuries of history, culture and spiritual traditions of the people. All of this suggests that Uzbekistan, like other Soviet republics during the Soviet reality was in semi-colonial state

with a one-sided, completely dependent on the center of the deformed economy and culture strangulated. This situation had a negative impact on the centuries-old contacts of Uzbek people with world civilization.

In other words, she was deprived of the opportunity independently, based on their own interests, pursue a foreign policy by enabling exercise has been for many centuries the tradition of economic, trade and cultural relations with foreign nations. This was a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of the Union republics, in which they actually had the right to exercise and development of international relations. In view of the circumstances Uzbekistan did not had their foreign political state institutions did not have the right to set their own external relations. International contacts are made with the approval and under the tight control of the central authorities of the former USSR. This led to the fact that the external relations of the republic if manifested, in limited areas, different class-ideological orientation and the initial deformation. For this reason, Uzbekistan experienced considerable isolation from the outside world and could not fully realize its full potential in the system of international relations.

But, despite the difficult situation generated by the Soviet regime, the Uzbek people eager to express themselves in the international arena. This process takes place only through the participation of Uzbekistan in the framework of international cooperation of the former USSR. It is observed that, as the Uzbek people contributed trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation union state with foreign countries. Only by such a form of international activity, Uzbekistan could maintain contact with the outside world.

First contacts with the outside world of Uzbekistan in the USSR accounted for years of Stalinism. But at that period they did not had a regular character. Nevertheless, international activities in Uzbekistan in the economic sphere defined the role of raw materials appendage. She was a supplier for export commodities such as cotton, silk, doodle, gold, and etc. The situation changes after the Second World War, when on the one hand there is a growth of productive capacities in Uzbekistan with the increase of industrial production, and on the other form a stable external economic cooperation with the countries of the former Soviet Union embarked on the path of socialist development. While the share of Uzbekistan's participation in the international cooperation of the union state, begins to gradually grow. So, for example, if in 1958, our country has supplied goods of own production to 32 countries, in 1963- 46, 1966 -70 and 1970 in -76 states [3].

In the nomenclature of exports already means sets of machines for cotton ginning and textile industry, large hydraulic structures, cranes,

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refrigeration units, cinema projection equipment, diesel engines, pumps, cotton and silk fabrics, medicines and other products. However, with all the expansion of the list of supplied products abroad, mainly exported from Uzbekistan continued to be cotton fiber. In this a large part of them went to the countries of the socialist camp [4, p.144].

As changes in foreign policy toward the former Soviet Union easing tensions with the western world, there is an increasing trend to expand them with trade and economic cooperation. Of course, the Soviet-made products could not be fully competitive, not inferior in quality to world standards, but nevertheless, a fact testified to establish a dialogue between the countries of the Eastern and Western world. In this process, and was the share of Uzbekistan, comes in economically developed countries are interested in their national economies products. Among the countries of the Western world, receiving the products produced in our country, and was France. There mostly directed cotton, silk waste and some other industrial goods. For example, industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan, began to deliver to France, textile machinery, excavators, silk fabrics, scrawl. In one of the busiest streets in Paris opened a general store "Bukhara", where was a large variety of goods and Uzbek national souvenirs.

Another striking evidence of the desire of France to expand contacts with Uzbekistan, is the fact that in 1988 in our country there is a commercial delegation of the Association "France-USSR" and the delegation headed by the director of procurement trade unification of the "Printemps" [5].

It is important to note also that in the Soviet period, the economy experienced a sharp foreign product on various technologies and consumer products. In this connection, a meeting of the export flow was impressive and a flood of imports. Uzbekistan among other Soviet Republics is the consumer of imported products. However, a centralized management system in the allocation of import receipts did not consider the needs of the union republics. In this regard, despite the fact that Uzbekistan was one of the suppliers of export products of the Soviet state, the republic imported application met the minimum level. This adversely affected the condition of industrial production in Uzbekistan, in need of radical technical modernization based on advanced foreign technology.

In the present as in the USSR as a whole, and in particular the situation in Uzbekistan, France was among the countries stretching a helping hand. At the same time, a significant contribution was made by the French company in the supply of standard equipment for some industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan, such as Tashkent building factory, perfume factory, Republican telecentre and many other factories.

So, the experience of the past and present shows that during the period of Soviet reality, Uzbekistan has the productive forces, sufficient for an independent economic existence, and as independent of foreign economic policy. However, the centralized organization of the economy of the former Soviet Union, in conjunction with the planning and distribution practices, led to the deformation of the national economy of Uzbekistan, turning it into a raw materials Appendage-Union economy.

As the history of international relations, the development of a civilized, equal cooperation of different countries in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres special role belongs to the cultural and spiritual ties. This area of cooperation contributes to the mutual enrichment of people's achievements of world science and culture. And this in turn contributes to the strengthening of peace and understanding between peoples and the progressive integration of the world community.

However, under the Soviet system of government the peoples of the former USSR were limited in a broad dialogue with the outside world. In particular, the people of Uzbekistan, as well as other Soviet republics, experienced difficulties in implementing the requirements of initiation to the universal values of culture. By virtue of the prerogatives of the central management system, the Soviet republics, including Uzbekistan, have been deprived of the right to self-determination and the development of international cooperation in the sphere of culture.

But it should be noted that the long history of Uzbekistan with a unique spiritual heritage of a great past, has always attracted and attracts the attention of representatives of science and culture in foreign countries. They showed a great desire to expand the diverse forms of cultural dialogue with the Uzbek people. Such a desire is expressed the European states also, particularly France, behind which long history with a rich spiritual and cultural heritage. Life itself is a form of communication and civilized peoples demanded rapprochement and mutual cultural spiritual values.

Monitoring the development of cultural ties spiritual peoples of Uzbekistan and France during the period of Soviet reality shows that, although they were limited, but still found to exist. It was mainly through various forms of cultural activities. For example, in 1978, took place in Uzbekistan days of France, among participants who were famous French figures Gi Desson, Mark Raymond, Max Paul Foucher, Rose Guerin, Paul Devilet, Raymond Russia, artist Paul Girman and others.

A year later, in 1979 in France, the Days of Uzbekistan. Within days in Paris, in the House of the Society "France - Uzbekistan" with exhibitions of

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folk arts and crafts of Uzbekistan and Uzbek artists painting.

With the huge success of the performances of the ensemble "Bahor", which held 20 concerts in the cities of Amiens, Sartvil, Lyon, Nice, Clermont-Ferrand, Nantes, Agen, Bordeaux and others [6].

Holding Days of France in Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan to France, as well as other cultural events contributed to the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples and mutual enrichment of cultural spiritual values. However, during the period of Soviet reality questions of foreign policy and bilateral relations were considered strictly from the class positions. Communication in the cultural sphere of the spiritual with the countries of the Western world was assessed as convenient for them to penetrate the case of bourgeois culture and lifestyle in order to undermine the foundations of socialism. Therefore, ideological machine of the Soviet state kept strictly within our field of view this area of mutual cooperation of the peoples that did not allow them to realize their full spiritual potential in engaging the world culture.

Conclusion

So, the facts show, the Uzbek people with a long history of statehood for centuries in a state of close contact with the peoples of other countries and in particular France. Pursuing an independent foreign policy, he was highly interested in establishing an open dialogue and the development of bilateral trade and economic and cultural ties. However, these

qualities are inherent in the Uzbek people were subjected to stringent testing during the period of the Soviet model of government. National republics, being deprived of their constitutional rights to self-determination and self-management of foreign policy were limited in the forms of international communication, which in no way could meet the needs of modern times.

And only with the political independence to the people of Uzbekistan opened opportunities for conducting large-scale dialogue with the states of the international community. The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a new independent state, formed in the post-Soviet space, its steady position towards the principles of democracy, could take a worthy place in the modern world order. At the same time, from the initial years of independence, one of the central places in the domestic policy of the country was occupied with the question of interests and human rights. This issue was fully reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, Article 13 states that: "Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which the highest value is a person, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inalienable rights. Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and law" [7, p.5].

As, Uzbekistan actually became a full participant in the development of modern international relations. Against this background, and began to take shape as a new interstate relation between Uzbekistan and France.

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