



Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development

Volume 25, March, 2024

ISSN (E): 2751-1731

Website: www.sjird.journalspark.org

PROSPECTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A MULTIPOLAR WORLD

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Abstract

This scientific article examines multipolar political systems based on the concept of a new world order. The role of various countries and international organizations in a multipolar system is revealed. At the same time, the foreign policy of modern Uzbekistan and its main directions are analyzed.

Keywords: Multipolar world, world politics, competitive environment, Republic of Uzbekistan, international organizations, reforms.

Introduction

In the theory of international relations, the "hegemonic order" and the "balance of power" order can be distinguished as two existing types of world orders, in which the "hegemonic order" presupposes the superiority, hegemony [1] of one state or association, coalition over other states, their power and role in many aspects of life. In such an order, the hegemon seeks to establish its leadership and domination over other states and to dictate its rules and norms to other states.

The order of the "balance of power"[2], on the contrary, presupposes equilibrium, the distribution of resources equally among the leading players on the world stage. In this order, states try to maintain the balance of power so that no state can dominate and threaten others.

These world orders can also be referred to as a "unipolar" and "multipolar" world, that is, the existence of a single power, a coalition with power over others, or the presence of several centers of power that are roughly equal to each other in terms of resources and influence.

The history of international relations is characterized by the alternation of various types of world order, including "unipolar" and "multipolar." For example, after the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, the world faced a distinct unipolar order, with the United States dominating world affairs. This time was sometimes referred to as the "unipolar world," when the United States was the sole hegemon. In recent decades, however, there has been a strengthening of other states, such as China, Russia, and the European Union, allowing for a transition to a more multipolar world. In such conditions, power and influence are distributed more evenly among several centers, which creates challenges and opportunities for international relations.



At present, it is difficult to unambiguously determine whether the world is unipolar or multipolar, since the global political environment is constantly changing and dynamic. However, it should be noted that there is a tendency towards increased multipolarity in world relations. In recent years, China has strengthened its economic and political position, becoming one of the key players on the world stage. Russia is also actively promoting its interests and strengthening its influence in the region and beyond. The European Union retains its economic and political relevance despite its internal problems.

However, many scholars and political scientists characterize 2024 as a multipolar year, where there are several centers of influence. This is due to changes in the global economy, politics, and culture. For example, the United States, which is a superpower and remains one of the key players in world politics, wielding significant influence in many regions of the world as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and the largest economy, the United States has a significant influence on global decisions and conflicts. He also has a great influence participating in regional conflicts, supporting democracy and human rights. Even more successful was the transformation of the English language into a means of international communication and the preservation of the dollar's status as the world's reserve currency. The creation of international alliances, such as NATO, has played an important role.

While China is an economic leader and is becoming an increasingly important participant in world politics due to its economic growth and growing influence. As the world's second-largest economy, China is strengthening its role in the global market and international relations. It expands its presence through the Silk Road, banking and investment initiatives, as well as participation in international organizations such as the SCO and APEC. In addition, they have a great influence on the countries of Central Asia, which are strategically important for many aspects of world politics and especially the economy. The European Union, which is an economic and political bloc as the largest internal market and trading partner of many countries, plays an important role in the global and economic landscape and politics. They are an important pariah in trade and are strengthening their positions in the fields of climate, energy and security which have been major areas of global problems in recent years.

Another important player, a geopolitical actor, is Russia, which has communal resources and nuclear power, which makes Russia a potential country that can act as an adversary of the United States for the role of hegemon on the world stage. Russia, as well as China, is actively involved in the life of the Central Asian countries, helping to resolve conflicts in Central Asia and the Middle East. They have influence on decisions in the UN Security Council and the situation in neighboring countries.

Countries are increasingly striving for multifaceted and multilateral relations, entering into different types of agreements and partnerships, which contribute to a diversity of views and interests. Economic competition between different regions of the world and the development of new centers of economic growth and influence are creating a more diverse economic space. The development of numerous international organizations and forums, including the UN, BRICS, SCO, EurAsEC and others, speaks of the diversity of actors and interests on the world stage. Regional conflicts and the formation of various defense,



economic and political alliances testify to the complexity and multifaceted nature of world politics, which indicates a penchant for a multipolar world.

If we analyze this issue from the point of view of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, we can observe a certain trend in recent years. The basic principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy are reflected in Articles 17-18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan[3]. The main goal of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the state, strengthen its place and role in the international arena, create a belt of security and stability around the country, and actively promote the foreign economic interests of the republic.

The Republic is committed to the policy of non-alignment with military-political blocs, does not allow the deployment of foreign military bases and facilities on its territory, as well as the participation of the country's military personnel in peacekeeping operations or military conflicts abroad. Uzbekistan stands for the resolution of all contradictions and conflicts exclusively by peaceful political means.

Uzbekistan is open to dialogue and is interested in expanding cooperation with all partners in the name of peace, progress and prosperity, based on the following basic principles: sovereign equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; conscientious fulfillment of international obligations, respect and protection of human rights and other universally recognized principles and norms of international law; indivisibility of security, openness and pragmatism, development of comprehensive good-neighborly relations with neighboring countries, strengthening of regional and international cooperation.

One of the main and priority tasks of foreign policy is the effective implementation of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026[4]. Uzbekistan is interested in strengthening friendly and good-neighborly relations with all countries of the world, developing scientific, technical, cultural and humanitarian cooperation with them, strengthening contacts between parliaments, border regions, public organizations and citizens.

References

1. Hegemony (Ancient Greek: Hegemony)Hegemonia - "leadership", "management", "leadership") - political, economic, military superiority, control of one state or social class over another.
2. The balance of power in international relations is the distribution of world influence between individual centers of power, or poles.
3. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T., 2023. "Uzbekistan".
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated 28.01.2022 No. UP-60 // <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841077>.