

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES OF INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC COOPERATION IN WORLD POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

This article is called "Theoretical and methodological approaches of international strategic cooperation in world politics" and it seems possible to define transport corridors as spaces of mass traffic flows organized on the basis of a unified technical, managerial and legal infrastructure, which are important in terms of socio-economic development and promotion of regions, national interests and defines the geopolitical landscape.

Key words: *transport corridors, cargo and passenger flows, the Great Silk Road, multimodal route, transport, trade routes, continental blockade.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья называется «Теоретико-методологические подходы международного стратегического сотрудничества в мировой политике» и представляется возможным определить транспортные коридоры как пространства массовых транспортных потоков, организованных на основе единой технической, управленческой и правовой инфраструктуры, важных с точки зрения социально-экономического развития и продвижения регионов, национальных интересов и определяет геополитический ландшафт.

Ключевые слова: *транспортные коридоры, грузопассажирские потоки, Великий шелковый путь, мультимодальный маршрут, транспорт, торговые пути, континентальная блокада.*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of international strategic cooperation began to be interpreted in the socio-political sciences in the 20s of the 20th century. First of all, if we come to the concept of cooperation, then this issue is more studied along with the concept of conflict as a means of preventing it. By the 1960s, the intensification of integration processes in the West led to a serious study of cooperation and the formation of new approaches to it. Integration was seen as a form of cooperation[1].

In its content and essence, the concept of "cooperation" is multifaceted. Therefore, it can be interpreted differently depending on the field of application.

The concept of "cooperation" is interpreted differently in socio-philosophical dictionaries. A partnership is a positive interaction between two or more parties

where goals and interests are aligned. In this case, the source of cooperation is the goal and interest, but it is interpreted only instead of positive activity. However, cooperation is not always positive. After all, terrorist organizations, which cast a shadow on the prospects of mankind, are also striving for mutual cooperation[4].

ANALYSIS AND METHODS OF THE LITERATURE

International strategic cooperation in various forms, especially in the field, economic, military, cultural, political; bilateral, multilateral according to participants; international, regional, global in scope; according to the level, it is divided into active and weak cooperation.

Russian researchers N. Liventsev and V. Kharlamova put forward the opinion that "strategic cooperation in general is the formation of a new integral economic organism - an international strategic complex" as a result of the gradual unification of a number of countries[2].

Today's results of international strategic cooperation also give rise to different definitions of this concept. That is, some scientists say that as a result of international strategic cooperation, the disappearance of borders between the participating countries is understood, while others suggest that the countries will unite into a single economic and political whole. According to another interpretation, international strategic cooperation is understood as a process aimed at strengthening the mutual economic and political relations of the participating entities[3].

It seems that a single definition of the concept of "international strategic cooperation" has not been developed. But most theorists agree that international strategic cooperation creates a range of opportunities for the parties involved. At the same time, taking into account the above, that international strategic cooperation is a process that takes place in certain regions and is formed on the basis of certain principles, international strategic cooperation is the result of the objective need for joint activities of certain regions and states based on equality, discretion, harmonization of national interests, can be described as.

In this case, the core of international strategic cooperation is an objective necessity[5]. It is the whole process of turning this objective necessity into a reality of the formation of international integration on the basis of certain principles that constitutes international strategic cooperation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

How does international strategic cooperation differ from other similar processes or what are its features? First, such cooperation is carried out on the basis of equality, unity of interests. In history, there is no international strategic cooperation of exactly the same model.

Firstly, this means that there are different models and types, based on the purpose and objectives of cooperation, and secondly, there is a problem associated with the capabilities of the subjects of the process, national interests, the diversity of regions and the variability of demand from the period[6].

In addition, regional factors influence the process. Thirty years ago, the scientist V. Baranovsky, who studied cooperative processes in Europe, rightly emphasized the need to take into account the connection of similar concepts in theoretical studies. Because a comparative analysis of similar concepts serves to reveal their essence. Based on this, it is necessary to dwell on the connection and differences between "international strategic cooperation" with "globalization", "international integration".

If we agree with the above researchers, it should be noted that cooperation is beneficial to everyone. The reason is that in cooperation, interests are easily persuaded. Everyone benefits from cooperation. At the same time, they contribute to the overall development of the region.

Recognizing the need for balanced (adequate) cooperation mechanisms, coordinating the interests and positions of the countries participating in the cooperation process is a very complex issue and requires an equal response to any incident, based on the interests of the regions. It can be solved by alternative mechanisms.

Another important issue is the limits of international strategic cooperation. Let's say the European Union has expanded significantly in terms of space. To what extent does this affect the principles of international strategic cooperation or the strength of international orders and structural foundations[4].

Analyzing from the point of view of time, international strategic cooperation turns into international integration with the emergence of interest and the institutionalization of cooperation (if the parties are interested). Of course, our opinions about the completion of the cooperation processes may be different. But if you approach the issue from a scientific point of view, any process has a beginning and an end. In other words, if the beginning of the processes of international strategic cooperation begins with the initiation of cooperation in a particular area, then its development leads to the emergence of international integration[7].

CONCLUSION

As a result of the analysis, international strategic cooperation is an objective process. The problem is whether humanity will learn to use it effectively for its own benefit and progress.

Now the cooperation and solidarity of peoples, the solution of problems guarantees the development of the world. Only then will everyone find a place in the

political space, and no one will feel that they are being discriminated against and that their rights are being limited. Such an opportunity can only be achieved through international strategic cooperation.

International strategic cooperation occupies a leading place in the international politics of the third millennium. It is formed as a necessity of global development. The time has come to recognize this fact and make practical efforts to develop it. Its theoretical study serves as a leading factor in determining what changes will occur in the economic, social and political spheres of human life, which is the most pressing problem of our time.

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