

International Relations and National Image

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ABSTRACT: The article studies two trends in the development of international relations. Firstly, international relations serve for the comprehensive development of humanity and ensuring their lives from a financial point of view; the study of science and modern technology, and secondly, reviewed the history of the development of relations between the two countries. In addition, the paper studies the norms, principles and direction of international relations from the point of view of political scientists.

KEYWORD: integration, geopolitics, the subject, the sovereignty, the human and political factor, belief.

Global development has granted to nations, peoples and communities, as part of a new way of life, many laws and regulations with unique life principles. Respectively, new concepts and even new practical knowledge have emerged. In particular, “international relations” has had a place in life as such a complex, overarching concept.

It is known that since ancient times, people and nations lived on the earth, in its various regions, who had no idea about each other's existence.

Global development has put an end to such tranquility in people's lives. The entire world began to be explored rapidly, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries. In fact, advancing technology and communications have made it possible.

In actual fact, developing technology and means of communication created an opportunity for that. Normally, each nation constitutes a specific ethnic unit, or each ethnic unit differentiates between another by the cultural identity of the ethnos.

Furthermore, every nation evaluates social and cultural reality within the framework of its traditions and life concepts. Nevertheless, the coming news from other ethnic groups based on communication channels are evaluated on the basis of stereotypes accepted in their own ethnic group.

By reason of, peoples' learning about each other and entering into mutual relations, firstly, expanded the possibilities of living together on the basis of mutual assistance, and secondly, this factor started to cause ethno-cultural opposition, i.e., misunderstandings between the representatives of the peoples.

Particularly, as the beginning of the 21st century, the Islamo-Christian and Islamo-Jewish contradictions, which worry the whole humanity, manifested themselves as negative consequences of such development.

Having analyzed the history of international relations, two trends in this process are clearly visible. Firstly, international relations are an opportunity to study and use the achievements of science and technology around the world for the comprehensive development of humanity, material support of its life and well-being. So that, taking advantage of this opportunity, even the remotest settlements and villages of the world are trying to use communication appliances and connect to the Internet. Wherefore, "international relations" is becoming an institution of foreign relations that provides cultural integration around the world.

In the 21st century, the development of international communications and the advanced development of social relations made it possible to study the relations as a whole. Prior to now, specialists of various disciplines, including sociologists, began to learn more widely about all aspects of such relations between the state and peoples within the framework of their objects.

Moreover, the history of dialogue between the countries goes back to the modern era. Namely, as the thinker and Greek philosopher Plato who lived 2500 years ago, said, "... the state can never be sufficiently moral and perfect without experiencing good and bad people as a result of its lack of communication with others". Even more interesting is the opinion of the Roman scientist Strabo. He wanted to emphasize that unexplored countries could not be of global importance. Specifically, he said: "Isolated areas and the people living there, especially the peoples of the islands, who do not expose to danger to Rome and do not benefit from their trade, are of no importance to us" [1:413]. The point of view can be evaluated as the first manifestations of geopolitical relations in the literal sense. As long as it is appealing that Strabo, a scientist of that time, evaluated the geographical existence only on the basis of the interests of the Roman state, from the point of view of the practical relations of that time. When we talk about international relations, we can learn important lessons from studying the efforts of the great Amir Temur.

For instance, when approaching relations between nations, he tried to positively influence the development of this nation when it interferes with the fate of one or another nation. In addition, he had great respect for peoples of other religions, overcame fanaticism and established moderate relations with different countries. For the reason that big countries always felt the need to live in contact with each other.

Amir Temur in his "Temuri Tuzuk" (Temur's Rules) states that "...It is necessary to be aware of the nature of each place, the customs of each country and city, and the condition". The great Amir Temur systemized trade caravans and send them to distant countries to learn about the way of life of different peoples. "I have appointed merchants and caravan leaders to every country and land, wherever they go: China, Khotan (is a river in western China), Mochin (northwest of China in ancient times), India, Arab countries, Egypt, Syria, Rum (Rome), Algeria, Faranghistan (France) and let them bring elegant fabrics and worthy gifts from those places".

In this instance, it should be noted that in those times, the organization of caravans and trade enhanced an important means of social and political relations. Traders sold various goods resulting from the scientific and practical potential of their people, and along with increasing interest in their countries, they simultaneously studied the science, culture and political environment of other countries. International relations have their own norms, rules and principles. Its most important principles are noticeable even in communications during the time of Amir Temur. One of the sons of Amir Temur, Mironshokh, ruled a significant part of the state.

After holding a council with his father in every matter, the following words can be read in the letter of Prince Mironshokh: "...Even if there is a difference in our beliefs, we still need to maintain friendship for the benefit of everyone, especially for the benefit of the merchants." [2:78].

In addition to traditional approaches to international relations, idealistic relations came up to develop. Mainly, thinkers such as Francisco de Vittoria, Hugo Grotius and Immanuel Kant expounded their thoughts on the idea that humanity is an inseparable, unique value.

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In studying social relations, in particular, relations between different peoples and communities, they adhere to the priority of human interests. Francisco Vittoria pays special attention to the human factor in the main relations between the state and believes that the state is only a mitigating instrument. According to him, in this way, the borders between countries should acquire symbolic significance and should not restrict the free movement of people.

As stated the thinkers of that time, it is possible to achieve stable peace in human relations by regulating international relations with the help of international legal and ethical standards.

By the 19th century, as a result of the theories of Marxism, a completely different trend emerged in the traditional and idealistic approaches to the explanation of international relations.

Due to the fact that Marxists tried to explain all social relations on the basis of class approach and declared international relations as economically exploitative and politically class struggle. They also emphasized that it was revolutionary character. As a result of this, capitalist relations gradually lose their ethnic characteristics, and finally, communist internationalism started to gain importance in international relations.

Although these views have been reinterpreted by neo-Marxists in modern times, social progress has proven that national and cultural identity has deeper roots than class struggle. Although these views have now been reinterpreted by neo-Marxists, social progress has proven that national and cultural identity has deeper roots than class struggle. So, the ideas of the Marxists did not come true.

Marxists, who have confidence in world revolution, believe that if private property and classes disappear, the factors that cause conflicts and wars will also come to an end. Unfortunately, the world has returned to its natural state.

Today, international relations constitute a very broad sphere of activity of each state. No matter how much the relations of the states are developing, the mutual relations of citizens living in other countries are gaining a wide scope. In particular, a scientist from another country teaches a student living in another country via the Internet. Using the Internet, a patient on the other side of the globe contacts a specialist in a big city about the treatment of his illness. This virtual world brings technology to produce durable, low-cost clothing and quality food to countries in need. In a word, any country cannot be stable and develop without international relations, or it cannot be so at all. After obtaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan became a full-fledged subject of international relations. Based on the methodological instructions of the President of our Republic Islam Karimov began to conduct his independent foreign policy based on the age-old principles of our statehood. In this policy, the main principles remain integration with the world community and strict adherence to international law, respect for the sovereignty of other countries, and the broad development of bilateral and multilateral relations. A reasonable approach to international relations ensures the stability of all activities in this direction.

Proper use of international relations ensures stability of all activities. It is not a secret that the greater the achievements are, the more visible the progress. It should be borne in mind that international relations should not negatively affect each other's traditions and customs. And this should not become a limiting factor for them.

In fact, the identity of a people is determined by the age-old customs, traditions and ancient culture.

In conclusion, the political scientist V. Maltsev said that the development of international relations is currently based on the following trends:

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1. growth of the factor of integrity and interdependence of the world
2. striving to maintain social diversity
3. deepening contradictions between religious, ideological and confessional dimensions and approaches to solving socio-political problems in the new conditions of global development
4. the growing value of political factors in eliminating conflicts and contradictions

These are the principles that guide international relations towards peace, peaceful cooperation and mutual respect.

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