



Development of Bilateral Political Relations between Uzbekistan and India

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Annotation: The article highlights the historical perspective of the establishment and development of political relations between Uzbekistan and India, one of the leading countries of Central and South Asia.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, India, globalization, political, trade, economic, legal base.

Relations between Uzbekistan and India are developing among the most important partnerships on the world map of the XXI century. Both countries are striving to improve relations in today's era of globalization. For India, the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, is one of the most important in terms of trade and commerce. For Uzbekistan, India is one of the countries with economic and cultural ties, as well as access to South Asia, as well as direct access to the Indian Ocean and East Asia. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted: "India is a dynamically developing global state, strengthening its position in the world economy. Over the past four years, bilateral relations with this country have reached a new level.

This country remains one of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Therefore, the scientific study of the political and historical aspects of bilateral relations contributes to the development of relations between the two countries. The establishment of mutually beneficial political relations between Uzbekistan and India began with the official visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to India on August 17-19, 1991. After all, this was the first independent historical visit of the President of Uzbekistan abroad. Agreements on economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, signed by the leaders of the two countries at the meeting, have strengthened the legal basis of multilateral cooperation between the two countries[1].

After Uzbekistan gained independence, relations reached a new level. On December 26, 1991, India was one of the first countries to recognize the sovereignty of Uzbekistan, and on March 18, 1992, a Protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was signed in Tashkent[2]. In September of the same year, the Consulate of the Republic of Uzbekistan was opened in Delhi, and in 1994 it was transformed into an embassy. The Consulate General of India, which opened in Tashkent on April 7, 1987, also received the status of an embassy in 1992. In January 1993, a branch of the Uzbekiston Havo Yollari was opened in Delhi[3].

In order to expand the scale of cooperation, on May 23-25, 1993, the Prime Minister of India Narasimha Rao paid a state visit to Uzbekistan. During the negotiations, the signing of the Agreement on interstate relations and principles of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India, the Agreement on the avoidance of double taxation of profits and property, airlines and trade and economic cooperation served as a legal basis for cooperation. At the same time, the "Department of India" was established at the Tashkent University of World Economy and Diplomacy[4].

In January 1994, on behalf of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov made his first working visit to India. The talks were held in Delhi with the participation of two leaders and Indian



businessmen. Following the talks, the parties signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the field of telecommunications between Uzbekistan and India, a Protocol on the establishment of the Uzbek-Indian Center for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Uzbekistan and India and an agreement on cooperation in the creation of an Indian Cultural Center. Center in Tashkent[5].

When analyzing sources on Uzbek-Indian relations, it should be noted that political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs played an important role in the formation and development of the legal framework for relations between the two countries, and such meetings were held regularly. since August 1997. In particular, on March 18-20, 1999 Indian Foreign Minister J. Singh was on an official visit to Uzbekistan. During the meeting, an intergovernmental agreement "On mutual encouragement and protection of investments" was signed. The joint statement on strategic partnership signed between Uzbekistan and India in 2011 serves as a solid foundation for further deepening bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and humanitarian spheres[6].

From the day of the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan to 2018: five visits of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to India in 1991, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2011, four visits of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1996, 2003, 2004, 2017; From the moment of proclamation of independence of Uzbekistan until 2018: India to the Republic of Uzbekistan of the First Uzbekistan on March 5, 1991, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2011 Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tashkent, 2003, Uzbekistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan , 2004, Uzbekistan In 2006, 2015, 2016, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of India paid official visits on March 7, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2018 [7].

At a key stage of cooperation at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the President of the Republic of India Ram Kovinda, from September 30 to October 1, the state of Uzbekistan will launch a new bioindication of bilateral relations. At the end of the Uzbek-Indian negotiations in New Delhi, diplomatic exempted passport holders from visa requirements, introduced tourism, agriculture, science and technology, space exploration for peaceful purposes, and the fight against drug trafficking and psychotropic substances. Within the framework of cooperation in the field of healthcare and medical science, the two countries signed 20 agreements in various fields of cooperation[8].

The next meeting of the heads of state will take place on January 17-18, 2019 in Bulak Mamat at the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Narendra Modi. On January 18, the head of our state met with the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Narendra Modi within the framework of the international summit in Gandhinagar. On the eve of the summit, the first meeting of the Uzbek-Indian Business Council Gujaratd was held[9].

Today, in the era of the epidemiological situation caused by the coronavirus pandemic in the world, online videoconferences and summits are being organized between the two countries in order to develop contacts and learn from each other's experience in combating the pandemic. In particular, on December 11, 2020, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi held a video conference[10].

Following the online negotiations, the Joint Statement adopted a Joint Statement and signed nine agreements on economics and innovation, financial and technical assistance, technical regulation of customs and trade, training and collaborative research, cybersecurity, digital technology and renewable energy[11].

In conclusion, we note that in today's era of globalization, relations between Uzbekistan and India are developing in a new format. In the development of political relations between the two countries,



agreements and treaties signed during the official visits of the heads of state and government are the legal basis for strengthening relations.

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