



UZBEK-FRENCH RELATIONS AS AN ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

Zulfiya Davronova

Uzbekistan State University of World Languages
Practical French
Head of the science department

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th March 2022 Accepted: 8 th April 2022 Published: 17 th May 2022	International relations have long been important in the life of any state or society that is interested in living in harmony, not running away from each other. International cooperation, ancient economic and cultural exchanges with ancient traditions and experiences are becoming increasingly important in the XXI century. The instinct to preserve the world, to preserve other values of life and existence, which is formed in the human psyche, is growing.
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INTRODUCTION

In today's world of globalization, international relations have long been important in the life of any state or society that is interested in living in harmony, not running away from each other. International cooperation, ancient economic and cultural exchanges with ancient traditions and experiences are becoming increasingly important in the XXI century. The instinct to preserve the world, to preserve other values of life and existence, which is formed in the human psyche, is growing. No state or government, no matter where it is located on the globe, can determine its future without cooperation with the peoples and countries of the world. Therefore, taking into account such a spiritual, as well as global, socio-economic and political needs, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov said: "... the history of mankind clearly confirms that spirituality is the source of great wealth and power of man, people, society and state, without spirituality in this life there will never be humanity and compassion, happiness and bliss." [1, 29] This is due to the desire of the peoples of the world to meet each other's spiritual needs on the basis of the achievements of world civilization, which serves to ensure that nations are highly spiritual, harmonious, morally mature and politically advanced only within the framework of universal values.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as an equal member of the international political process, began to pursue a foreign policy in line with its national interests. From the first days of independence, the foreign policy of Uzbekistan was based on the principle of "First, the supremacy of the national interests of the state, taking into account mutual interests; secondly, equality and mutual interest, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; third, openness to cooperation, commitment to universal values, peace and security, regardless of ideological views; fourth, the supremacy of international law over domestic law; fifthly, the development of foreign relations on the basis of both bilateral and multilateral agreements "[2, 307]. According to them, one of the countries with which relations have been established is the French Republic.

Thanks to independence, Uzbek-French relations have reached a new level. Establishing international relations with France, a leading European democracy, is important for Uzbekistan, which has chosen a democratic path of development.

First of all, as a result of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, a new system of international relations was created. This, one of these updates, requires a sociological analysis of the current state and development opportunities of Uzbek-French relations;

Secondly, a sociological study of the system of international relations, an analysis of the role of cultural ties in this system. This will allow us to identify the potential to take relations between the Uzbek and French peoples, which have deep cultural roots to a new level;

Third, it is well known that any social phenomenon has historical roots. To analyze its dynamics, it is necessary to study historical development separately. Therefore, in order to get a clear picture of the current state of Uzbek-French relations, it is necessary to study the history of these relations separately using sociological methods;

Fourth, the expansion of ties between different countries in the process of globalization leads to intercultural conflicts. This is the result of ignorance of other cultural patterns, misconceptions about cultures, lack of cultural tolerance. In this sense, the study and analysis of the experience of mutual cooperation and mutual understanding of the Uzbek and French peoples, which have ancient cultural roots and highly developed cultural tolerance requires;

Fifth, although various aspects of the international relations of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan have been scientifically studied by political scientists, economists and lawyers, insufficient attention is paid to cultural

cooperation and intercultural harmony, which is an important element of international integration. This requires that the system of intercultural relations of international relations be studied precisely from the point of view of sociology;

Sixth, cooperation with a scientifically and technologically advanced country such as France will allow the Uzbek people to take scientific and technological development to a new level. Therefore, the analysis of the factor of intercultural cooperation requires a separate study of mutual scientific and technical cooperation, its current state and development opportunities.

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH.

It consists of the processes of intercultural relations and international cultural integration.

METHODS OF RESEARCH.

Historical, logical, objective, as well as structural-functional analysis, widely used by representatives of modern sociology, political science, international relations and cultural studies in the analysis of international cultural relations became the new scientific and theoretical basis of the work.

THE MAIN CASES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

- In the foreign relations of the French Republic, relations aimed at cultural cooperation are of paramount importance;
 - The movement to study the history of cultural cooperation and ancient sources of Uzbek-French relations reflects the desire to build a solid foundation of relations between the two countries;
 - Expanding the scope of cultural integration of Uzbekistan and France in the context of international globalization;
 - The formation and development of Uzbek-French cultural ties on a new basis during independence is one of the factors in strengthening independence;
 - The basis of multifaceted relations between Uzbekistan and France is a significant contribution to cultural and educational ties of mutual intellectual and emotional nature;
- Uzbekistan's experience of cultural cooperation with France serves as a scientific and empirical basis for expanding our country's relations with other Western countries.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS OF THE RESEARCH.

1. The issues of further improvement of cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and the French Republic have been comprehensively analyzed from a sociological point of view.
2. Uzbek-French cultural relations are interpreted as an objective view of the processes of global integration and at the same time a form of interaction that creates favorable conditions for achieving a qualitatively new level of division of labor between countries.
3. Cooperation of Uzbekistan with international organizations, accession to the outside world has been studied as an important factor in the successful implementation of political and economic reforms in order to ensure the interaction of all business entities in accordance with the equality and national interests of the republic.
4. Based on the analysis of scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and France, the huge impact of this process on accelerating the development of scientific, technical and cultural potential of the republic was highlighted.
5. Important ideas were put forward that the establishment of cooperation in the field of training should be based on the need to form a specific political thinking that reflects the processes of global integration, tolerance of other cultures, recognition of the primacy of universal values.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH RESULTS.

It makes a significant contribution to the scientific study of political and cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and the French Republic. The main ideas, conclusions and recommendations of the dissertation serve to increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the French Republic in further improving the activities of government agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The article summarizes the theoretical materials used in the development of new foreign economic and political programs, their improvement, serves as a methodological basis for predicting the prospects of international cooperation at the current stage, helps to develop recommendations to ensure the national interests of independent Uzbekistan in the new world system.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS.

Employees of organizations and institutions under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as government agencies and non-governmental organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan involved in the establishment and development of international cooperation can use it in daily activities. The results of the research are also reflected in the foreign policy of independent Uzbekistan, foreign countries, in particular, in conducting generalized research on the creation of a new history of independent Uzbekistan, the creation of works on the international activities of the republic, the organization of lectures and special courses in higher and secondary

special education. It can be widely used in research, writing monographs, studying and writing the chapter "World Politics and International Political Relations" in the field of political science, devoted to the establishment of bilateral and multilateral political and cultural ties with the French Republic.

The article analyzes the theories of modern sociology and political science and shows the scientific and theoretical foundations of intercultural and interethnic relations.

The author is a well-known sociologist E. Giddens in his theory of the analysis of interethnic relations in the United States. Three models of the development of these relations: [3, 262]

1. *Assimilation*, the acceptance of local values by immigrants. This process has a rapid impact, especially on the children of immigrants, who become fully American as they grow older.

2. Conditionally *"melting pot"*. Accordingly, different cultural values blend with each other and create completely new cultural patterns.

3. *Cultural pluralism*. In doing so, he analyzed the issue of building a truly pluralistic society that would ensure the free development of all cultural samples.

According to the author, this classification of E. Giddens as a private process can be observed only in one country, and in broad international relations, the first two cases do not give the expected result. Because assimilation always requires sacrifice, that is, the acceptance of a new value takes place at the expense of abandoning its traditional national values. A nation with its own sovereign state does not voluntarily accept the culture of another people, and forced assimilation can create sharp contradictions in international relations. The second model requires that the parties have equal power, but it is not possible to fully ensure this in states with different levels of socio-cultural development. Therefore, in the author's view, international cultural integration can only take place if cultural pluralism is ensured.

In addition, the author analyzes the interpretation of key concepts of interethnic and intercultural cooperation, such as "international relations", "state", "culture", "cooperation" in terms of modern sociology and political science. Among the ancient Greek and Roman philosophers - Strabo and Plato, our great ancestors - Central Asian thinkers and heads of state Farobi, Beruni and Amir Temur, European Renaissance thinkers Gobbs, N. Machiavelli, B. Spinoza, D. Yum, E. de Vattel, F. The theoretical approaches of Di Vittoria, Marxists, W. Wilson and H. Margentau, Z. Brzezinski were analyzed in depth.

The article analyzes the process of formation of foreign policy of the republic after independence and the importance of the methodological guidelines of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov.

In particular, in the fundamental work of I.A Karimov "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" five main principles of Uzbekistan's cooperation with the international community were highlighted:

First, the supremacy of the national interests of the state, taking into account the mutual interests in all respects;

Second, equality and mutual interest, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states;

Third, openness to cooperation, regardless of ideological views, commitment to universal values, peace and security;

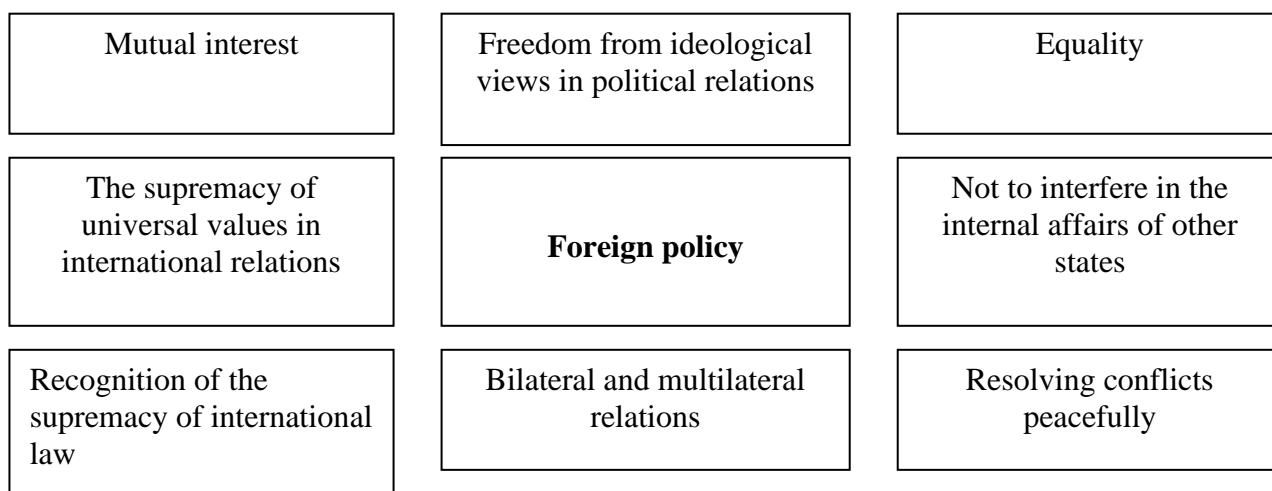
Fourth, the supremacy of international law over domestic law;

Fifth, to develop foreign relations on the basis of both bilateral and multilateral agreements ". [4, 239]

In the work, the author noted that these principles are the basis of comprehensive cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the international community, and that all relations with foreign countries today are carried out in accordance with these guidelines.

Figure 1.

Basic principles of foreign policy of Uzbekistan



According to the author, the formation and development of Uzbek-French relations are based on these principles and are important cultural and educational areas that determine the socio-economic development of the country and form the basis of Uzbek-French relations:

- Scientific and technical relations with foreign countries;
- Establishment of enterprises in Uzbekistan in cooperation with foreign investments;
- Education of young people of Uzbekistan in advanced educational and scientific institutions abroad;
- Visits of world experts to Uzbekistan and exchange of scientific and technical experience with them;
- Visits of Uzbek culture and art figures to foreign countries and, in turn, foreigners to Uzbekistan;
- to enjoy the samples of world culture through various cultural events, festivals, exhibitions and competitions, and to acquaint the world community with the samples of our national culture.

The second chapter, entitled "Uzbek-French relations as an integral part of international cultural and historical experience," analyzes the history of Uzbek-French relations: a sociological approach from a sociological point of view.

The author notes that the history of the Uzbek people is directly and closely connected with the Great Silk Road, which is one of the main links of its cooperation with different countries and peoples for centuries. In particular, the great master Amir Temur also used the Great Silk Road in the development of trade and cultural ties with different peoples. According to French researcher L. Keren, "Timur's goal was to extend the so-called Silk Road trade route throughout Europe. With his victories, Timur was the organizer and owner of these roads." [5, 58]

It is known that cooperation with the French people dates back to the time of Amir Temur, when our national statehood flourished. Therefore, the idea put forward in the dissertation that the friendly relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with France have been restored is a very correct conclusion.

Indeed, the history of Amir Temur and the Temurids plays a very important role in French Oriental studies. In general, the services of French orientologists in the study of the history, culture, language and ancestral heritage of the Uzbek people are invaluable, and President Islam Karimov notes that they "pioneered" in this regard and achieved remarkable results [6,163]. The fact that our national independence has allowed us to restore and develop our old ties with such an ancient country as France, that comprehensive relations were established during the years of independence and that cooperation with France strengthening today is explained by global integration trends and global cooperation. He noted that close cooperation with France can not only attract French investments and new technologies to Uzbekistan, but also help our country to join the world community as a full member to become a member of international political and economic organizations. While developed countries such as the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan place great emphasis on political cooperation in their foreign policy, first and foremost, economic cooperation, France will take more cultural ties to a higher level and pay more attention to cultural ties.

According to the author, French diplomacy, in addition to promoting the French language and culture in cooperation with foreign countries:

- Establishing cooperation with educational institutions;
- Deepening technical cooperation in areas where France is a leader;
- increase the distribution of various district materials in French through audiovisual networks;
- It is also necessary to pay attention to such areas as training of personnel for developing countries, assistance in the formation of the local elite.

To accomplish these tasks, French diplomacy relies on its wide range of cultural organizations operating in foreign countries. Among developed countries, France ranks first in terms of the number of cultural organizations in foreign countries.

So, in the age of globalization, French diplomacy is actively working to maintain and strengthen the role of France as a great power in the world, and is effectively using cultural diplomacy to achieve its goals. It is necessary to develop foreign relations with this country through cultural ties.

Today, international relations are becoming more multifaceted. In addition to transnational corporations, which are now an integral part of international economic development, a number of international organizations also have a broad influence on the process of international integration and globalization. These organizations are called non-governmental organizations in political science because they do not represent the interests of an individual state or country.

According to the author, Uzbekistan's international cooperation with France is both bilateral and multilateral. In the dissertation, the author emphasizes that one of the important tasks ahead is to further develop mutually beneficial cooperation with France in the fields of culture, education and tourism, and the results of a practical survey confirm this.

A total of 500 questionnaires were prepared for the survey. Of these, 494 surveys were found to be valid. The survey included 53 questions that included as simple questions as possible to gather information about the French lifestyle and culture. Of the respondents surveyed, 156 were from Tashkent, including 87 women and 69 men. 183 respondents from Fergana participated, of which 88 were women and 95 were men. Of the 155 respondents from Samarkand, 70 were women and 85 were men. Thus, 245 women and 249 men participated in the study. In terms of total percentage, 49.7% are women and 50.3% are men.

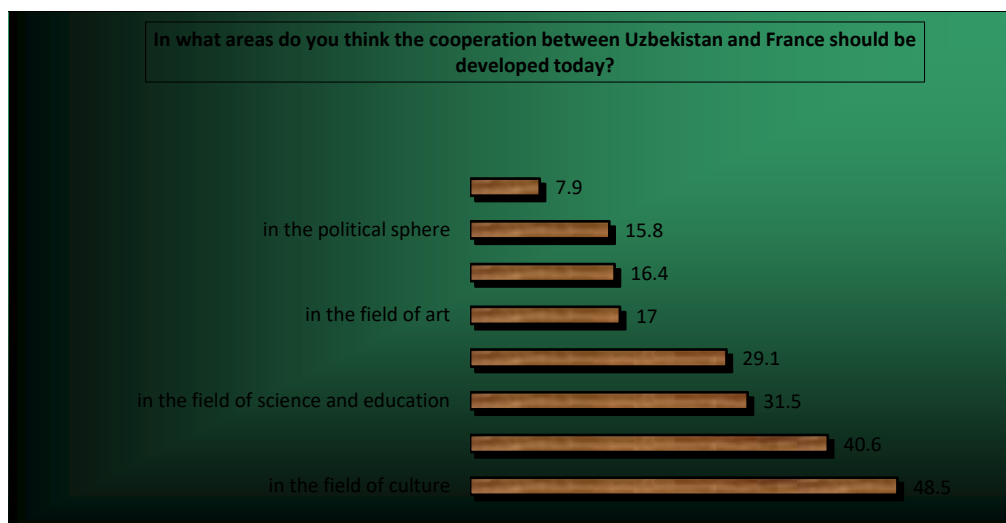
Of the respondents surveyed, 324 (65.5%) currently live permanently in cities, and the remaining 170 (34.5%) are temporarily registered in urban areas, mostly living in rural areas. The social status of the respondents who answered

the questions in the survey was as follows: 345 students (69.7%), 93 intellectuals (18.8%), 21 businessmen (4.2%), 17 workers (3.6%), unemployed 3 (0.6%), retirees 6 (1.2%) and other occupations 9 (1.8%).

If we examine the respondents by age, it is reflected in the following structure. Of the total respondents, 369 (74.5%) were 18-25 years old, 81 (16.4%) were 26-35 years old, 30 (6.1%) were 36-50 years old and 14 (3.0%) were 51 years old. -60 years old. In terms of age, the majority of respondents are 18-25 years old (74.5%). This phenomenon is explained by the following factors: a) the worldview of the population aged 18-25 determines not only the current domestic and foreign policy of Uzbekistan, but also the future; b) Through a relatively more sociological study of 18-25 years old, it is possible to monitor their social opinion in an evolutionary way, i.e. how attitudes towards France and the French people have changed after 3-5 years. Those over 60 did not participate in the study.

To the question "In what areas do you think Uzbek-French cooperation should be developed today?", 48.5% of respondents in the field of culture, 40.6% in the field of economy, 31.5% in the field of science and education, 29.1% in the field of information exchange and technology, 17.0% in the field of art, 16.4% in the field of industry, 15.8% in the field of politics.

Figure 2.



The study makes a number of recommendations to help accelerate cooperation with France in these areas. In particular, the development of a long-term plan of bilateral cultural and scientific-technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and the French Foreign Ministry for 2-3 years, taking into account the role of culture in French society, to acquaint French art lovers with Uzbek culture, art and in cooperation with the Ministry of Sports and other organizations to organize a permanent mobile exhibition for the embassies of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Europe, which will be presented at the embassies in Bonn, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, London., etc.

In the context of international globalization, the role of international organizations, in particular UNESCO, in the development of cultural ties between different peoples is invaluable. The article notes that the organization plays an important role in the development of Uzbek-French cultural ties, in particular, in promoting the culture and art of the Uzbek people in France.

In addition to UNESCO, a number of non-governmental organizations are also contributing to the development of Uzbek-French relations. According to the French Embassy in Uzbekistan, SCAC - Department of Cultural Events and Cooperation of the French Embassy in Uzbekistan has played an important role in the development of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Today, international organizations such as the Alliance Française in Tashkent and Samarkand, IFEAC (French Research Institute for Central Asian Studies), and the Bukhara Caravanserai Association play an important role in developing these ties. These organizations serve to deepen cultural integration between the two countries by organizing cultural events, language learning, scientific and technological cooperation, promotion of the two peoples' arts and many other activities.

CONCLUSION

It can be said that the XXI century is opening a new page in the history of mankind as a period of political culture, humanization of social interests and intercultural integration in the world socio-political processes. This is a very complex and contradictory social, economic, cultural-spiritual and political reality directly related to the phenomenon of globalization of intercultural integration. Rapidly evolving cultural processes are making a radical turn in human thinking. Speaking about such a process of globalization, President Islam Karimov said, "Globalization means, first of all, an unprecedented acceleration of life and the pace of life. Speaking about the main factor and the reason why the process of globalization is entering our lives faster and deeper, it must be objectively acknowledged that today the development and prosperity of any country is so closely linked not only with its immediate and distant neighbors, but also with other

regions and regions. It is not difficult to understand that staying away from this process does not lead to positive results". [7, 111]

Therefore, enhancing mutually beneficial cooperation with France, one of the developed countries, in various fields is a beneficial direction for us, and for the following reasons, this cooperation is fully in the national interests of Uzbekistan:

➤ France is one of the seven most developed countries in the world, and almost no global political problems can be solved without its participation.;

➤ France is one of the countries that plays an important role in the construction of the European Union and its domestic and foreign policy. We can rely on France in developing our relations with the European Union;

➤ As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, France may take a position in the interests of Uzbekistan on issues related to the Central Asian region.;

➤ France has a strong presence in financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Paris and London clubs;

➤ France is one of the most economically developed countries, and it is important for us that French investments and new technologies come to Uzbekistan.;

➤ Uzbekistan can cooperate directly with France in the framework of the UN, UNESCO and other international organizations;

We can also work with France in resolving regional disputes. It is well known that the American scientist S. Huntington in his article "Clash of Civilizations" tried to explain that the source of conflicts that arise and will be before humanity is the difference between cultures, not economics or ideology. That is why in this study we tried to study the mechanism of mutual understanding through the cooperation of the two countries in the cultural, scientific and technical spheres.

Mutually beneficial cooperation between Uzbekistan and France in the fields of culture, science, technology and tourism since independence has yielded positive results: the French public has a clear idea about Uzbekistan, its history, culture, economic potential, and the expansion of ties in these areas. has led to a growing interest in Uzbekistan in the business community. The task before us is to further expand the established connections and bring them to a new, higher level. In carrying out this task, in our opinion, it is advisable to use the following mechanisms:

1. To consider the promotion of the Uzbek language and culture abroad, in particular in France, as an integral part of our foreign policy and to re-start work on the teaching of the Uzbek language at INALCO, the creation of an excellent French-Uzbek and Uzbek-French dictionary;

2. Strengthen cooperation in international tourism, in particular in the field of tourism between Uzbekistan and France, to provide more tourist information about Uzbekistan in France in order to ensure more French tourists come to Uzbekistan. The wider attraction of foreign tourists to Uzbekistan will ensure a large inflow of foreign currency into the country's budget, create new jobs and promote Uzbekistan abroad. A tourist guide on the historical monuments and tourist opportunities of Uzbekistan in French will allow to publish booklets, facilitate the issuance of visas and tourist vouchers to French tourists, establish tourist offices in historical cities, build small hotels for 10-30 people.

It is very important for us that young people and specialists of Uzbekistan study in France and pay more attention to scientific and technological cooperation, training mature personnel to build a democratic state and civil society in Uzbekistan. In order to accelerate cooperation with France in these areas, it would be expedient to develop a long-term plan of bilateral cooperation in the cultural and scientific-technical spheres for 2-3 years between the responsible departments of Uzbekistan and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under the plan, for example, teachers, medical staff and specialists in the field of tourism can be sent to France for training courses. According to this plan, it would be expedient to revitalize the work of various public organizations operating in Uzbekistan and France.

Along with cooperation between government agencies, decentralized cooperation, ie direct cooperation between the regions of France and the regions of Uzbekistan, will also contribute to the development of bilateral relations. It is important not only to establish contacts between Samarkand-Lyon, Bukhara-Ruel-Malmezon, but also to establish cooperation between other cities, regions and districts.

The development of these relations will also serve to solve problems of a global nature. According to Henry Kissinger, a well-known American politician, "International relations in the 21st century will have a truly global character. Data transfer takes extremely little time; the world economy is run in a synchronous manner on all continents. There are a number of problems that can be solved only at the international level. " [8,16]

The 1990s not only created a list of new states on the world map, but also shaped a new approach to the history, culture and way of thinking of other peoples in the minds and worldviews of the people.

Admittedly, very few Uzbeks who participated in the study were in France, but they have an idea and knowledge about the country. Some of them are proud to say that they have been participating in French projects and grants. However, the fact that France has not yet fully demonstrated its potential in Uzbekistan is also reflected in the dialogue with respondents. The activities of a number of French cultural, scientific and educational institutions operating in the country today are commendable. However, the respondents also acknowledge that the existing opportunities for the

implementation of a number of scientific projects in the field of production and agriculture, education system between the two countries are not fully used.

Based on the results of this study, the author makes the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. From the point of view of sociology, it has been scientifically confirmed that the representatives of various strata of the Uzbek society have a deep respect and warm attitude to France and the French people and their culture.
2. It became clear that the people of Uzbekistan are in favor of further improving the current state of Uzbek-French relations, their comprehensive development, and for this they are in favor of improving the system of intergovernmental and interpersonal dialogue.
3. Uzbeks value such important qualities of the French people as patriotism, devotion to culture, respect for national heroes, respect for language, aspiration for development, respect for women, respect for beauty, devotion as not only national but also universal principles.
4. It was found that the Uzbek public knows the French people mainly through culture and art, historical and political events, but the high modern technologies, advanced science and industry of French society are not sufficiently known to the Uzbek people.
5. Taking into account the participation of respondents aged 18-25 years (75%) in the survey "France in the eyes of Uzbeks", it is clear that the prospects for international relations, there are great opportunities for its further development. At the same time, through the deep respect of the youth of Uzbekistan for the French society, we can be sure that the relations between the two countries will intensify.
6. Uzbeks note the important role of the French language in the development of Uzbek-French relations.
7. The Uzbek public considers the role of state and non-governmental organizations in promoting the French state and people, its rich culture. The answers to the questions show that France has great potential in Uzbekistan, but Uzbeks are not satisfied with the level of its use. Further expansion of cooperation through the effective use of the factor of deep respect and esteem for the French people is the need of the hour.
8. The fact that France is a highly developed country, with great geopolitical and economic potential in Uzbekistan, but the Uzbeks are not satisfied with its current level in our country, the effective use of these factors creates ample opportunities for further deepening cooperation.
9. Expressing the importance of culture and art in the development of Uzbek-French relations, the results of sociological research allow us to conclude that industry, manufacturing, economy, science and education now further enhance the role and status of France in Uzbekistan.
10. Despite the development of interstate dialogue in the French-Uzbek system of relations, it became clear that the state of establishment and development of direct interpersonal relations is not at the required level. It is known that the state of interpersonal relations is determined by the large number of people who know each other in both countries and the regularity of contacts. Among those surveyed, it was found that people with direct acquaintances in France live only in Tashkent, while regional respondents have no French acquaintances. For the smooth development of interpersonal relations in all regions, it is necessary to pay attention to the broad development of relations between the regions of Uzbekistan and the regions of France.
11. Establishment of "French-Uzbek Friendship Societies" in enterprises, educational institutions (schools, colleges, institutes and universities) using the factor of sympathy of Uzbeks for the French people, involvement of activists of this society in research work of the French Research Institute for Central Asia (IFEAC) expedient.
12. Organization of readings of famous French writers V. Hugo, O. Balzac, A. Dumas at educational institutions, self-governing structures, "Mahalla" foundations, improvement of promotion of works of famous French singers, visits of well-known French artists to Uzbekistan and concert programs. It is advisable to organize cultural events such as the "Days of French Theater and Cinema" more often.
13. The results of sociological research also show that the level of awareness of Uzbeks about the activities of French non-governmental organizations, which are active in our country, is not at the level of today's requirements. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly promote the activities of organizations working in the fields of trade, science, art and tourism.
14. In order to address many socio-economic and cultural-spiritual issues on the path of "Uzbek-French cooperation", it is necessary to organize a series of regular sociological surveys to find answers to pending issues. This will allow us to find a way to do more useful things that will serve the interests of both countries.

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