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### KAZAKHSTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF CULTURAL COOPERATION

*Kairken Adiyet<sup>1</sup>, Burkitbay Ayagan<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Eurasian National University (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan).

<sup>2</sup>Director Of The Institute Of History Of The State Committee Of Science Of The Mes Rk.

<sup>1</sup>[Zhanat\\_2006@mail.ru](mailto:Zhanat_2006@mail.ru)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The article describes the role of cultural, educational and scientific links in strengthening cooperation between Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries. Historical roots and cultural traditions of the Central Asia have been mentioned and the action on revival common spiritual culture over the years of independence was reviewed. The aspects of development and strengthening of relationships in the spheres of education, science, culture were clarified. Analysis of the protection and preservation of common historical, cultural and spiritual values for the countries of Central Asia, the ancient spiritual reconciliation, and civilization approach are important for the regional countries, proven by concrete examples. The effectiveness of cultural contacts in coordinating regional cooperation was analyzed.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, one of the most pressing issues in Central Asian countries was the formation of equal and mutually beneficial relations between them. Kazakhstan, which was on the path of independent development, had to establish diplomatic relations with many countries, including neighboring countries. In this sense, Central Asian countries are of special importance. It is clear that the current global problems to forming their future can only be countered by the efforts of Central Asian countries to gain independence. It is obvious that it is difficult to live isolated in the context of a national state. We can guarantee the realization of a unique opportunity to preserve our

independence the second time if it unites the efforts of the countries of the region, cooperating by coming to a mutual agreement. According to the Kazakh proverb, «Unity is our main wealth» suggests that the countries of Central Asia need to be educated in the modern history of the Arab world. That is, if historical influence is taken into account, Central Asian countries can be a strong and independent region (Nazarbayev, 1999a: 260).

Central Asian countries are one of the first countries that established diplomatic relations. Established diplomatic relations: on October 5, 1992 with Turkmenistan, on October 15, 1992, with Kyrgyzstan, on November 23, 1992 with Uzbekistan, and on January 13, 1993 with Tajikistan(www.mfa.kz). Despite 25-26 years of diplomatic relations between the countries of Central Asia, there is still no interest in regional cooperation with each other. Due to the fact that the countries of the region have no interest in cooperation and regionalization, there is still a mutual atmosphere. The negative impact is caused by cooperation with each other, lack of trust in the region, unification and the necessary level of integration. Since then, their aspirations for integration remain only on a conditional basis.

Key issues impeding the development of relations between Central Asian countries. first, there are makeshift barriers to the development of interconnections, second, dependence on the political will of heads of state, and third, interference by players outside the region in Central Asia. If the countries of the region have specific incentives to improve cooperation, relations with each other as a competitor, interesting, global partner, taking concrete practical steps in the context of regional cooperation, that is, the creation of a common economic system, all of the above problems are solved. To do this, the heads of the Central Asian countries must show the political will to cooperate.

### *Deeply rooted relation*

We all know that cultural relations between Kazakhstan and Central Asia are deeply rooted. From an early age, Central Asia has been recognized as a single cultural-historical region. For several centuries, it lived in the same political space. That is, the Turkic Kaganate, the Samanis, the Karakhanids, the Saljuqs, the Khorezmshah state, the Khanate of Genghis Khan and his heirs, Temurids, etc. it was with them. Over the centuries, peoples living in Central Asia have developed many similar economic lifestyles, ancient festivals, and related cultures. This has led to many failures. People living in this area speak the related Turkic languages. This unit was preserved until the beginning of the twentieth century. The Soviet government tried to deprive the unity of the country focusing on the principles of ethnicity in the region and conducting national territorial delinquency. Each of the more homogenous local communities in Central Asia was divided into several nationalities that acquired their language and allied status(Meyer, 1965: 438).

Central Asia is not only a geographical and geopolitical, but also a unified cultural space. Ancient Oriental culture, past history, similarity in traditions and customs, common spiritual values unite them. «The common historical destinies, geographical conditions and common cultural patterns of Central Asia

and Kazakhstan have always been regarded as a single and unique cultural and historical "region" on the Eurasian continent. An important role in ensuring broad and stable relations in the region was played not only by the unity of ethnocultural processes, but also by the lack of internal borders. That is why Central Asia has a distinctive, full-fledged cultural and historical process»(Abuseitova, 2001: 611).

Central Asia is a unique center of ethnogenesis, as well as a special center of various cultural, economic, political, ideological connections. Over the centuries, Central Asian countries have been closely associated with their diverse and rich culture throughout the history of the world in their ancient history. Particularly, the expansion of the cultural space during this period of Islam came to the fore. Islam played a significant role in interacting with the spiritual values of the world civilization in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. As a result of the integration of the Turkic world and the Arab and Islamic knowledge, a new culture has emerged. An example of this is the spiritual heritage of prominent figures of the Turkic-Muslim culture in Central Asia such as al-Farabi, Ahmed Yassai, Alisher Navoi, Abdurakhman Jami, Mahtumkuli, Abai. Located at the crossroads of the East and the West, this region has for centuries contributed to the dialogue and interaction of cultures, languages and religions along the Great Silk Road. There are many common traits in the history, culture and socio-political development of the five countries in the region. That is, cultural and spiritual integration processes in Central Asia have deep historical roots. In particular, the Silk Road has united historical followers of trade and cultural relations between Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan(<http://www.ca-c.org/journal/cac-09-2000/10.Saidazim.shtml>). Speaking about the factors of cultural interaction, it is necessary to recognize the unique incentive place of the Great Silk Way, which began to be formed in the second century. It became the leader of cultural achievements and religious ideas and news. The history of the development of the national culture of the peoples of Central Asia gives many examples of the continuation of the traditions of one of the most developed cultures with others, mutual enrichment and interaction. The historical, cultural and spiritual unity of this region has not been interrupted even in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. Strengthening the historically established relationship between Central Asia and Kazakhstan, which is based on a common language, religion, history, and cultural values. That is, all of the above-mentioned commonalities can be a necessary factor for close cooperation and deepening of integration. An additional factor potentially supporting the regionalization is that Central Asian countries share a number of common problems of infrastructure, in particular for energy trade and water supply, where their economies are closely linked to each other(Martin C. Spechler Regional Cooperation in Central Asia. Problems of Post-Communism, Volume 49, 2002 - Issue 6. Pages 42-47).

### ***The first steps in forming regional cooperation***

After independence, the leaders of the Central Asian countries took the first

steps to create and strengthen regional cooperation. That is, in the Central Asian countries, until the collapse of the Soviet Union, an attempt was made to unite the states. In particular, the agreements on the establishment of the «Central Asian Cooperation»(www.centrasia.org). It is clear, however, that his efforts did not yield such a fruit. One of the main reasons for the failure of many regional organizations in Central Asia is the killer's enthusiasm. Unfortunately, by putting the national interests above the regional problem the leaders of the countries of the region are openly hinders to joint projects for the region, and even to the integration processes. Therefore, attempts to create regional integration have failed(Djekshenkulov, 2015: 79).

It is important to create economic, political, and cultural integration for the countries in Central Asia. According to economic, political, cultural diplomacy, the use of the concept of "integration" is closely related to the Central Asian countries. We need to understand that the countries of the region are more important than influencing each other - integration, protection and development of common historical, cultural and spiritual values, reconciliation of ancient intercultural reconciliation, cultural and civilizational integration. We are convinced that the cultural integration of the countries of Central Asia can serve as an example for the whole world. Central Asia may be one of the largest allies in the post-Soviet space. In recent years, we can say that the prospects for regional cooperation have increased significantly. Several factors have contributed to this. Including economic indicators. About the importance of regional cooperation in Central Asia Nazarbayev said: «Of course, the creation of the Central Asia Union would be good, including Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The God wanted us to unite: there is no language barrier between 55 million people, there is a complementary economy, space, transport, and energy links. This region can provide itself completely. If we do not win from it, we will not lose. Include our culture, history, and language. This integration would be very effective and it would work for our safety»(Nazarbayev, 2007: 14. camonitor.kz). The President speaks about the common language, common culture, common history, integration of consciousness based on one culture. This consciousness is the basis of our past and future cooperation. It is known, that the economic indicators play a very important role in relations between the countries of the region. There is a tendency to strengthen regional organizations in Central Asia today. As Islam Karimov, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has noted, «this region was united in various forms. For the sake of their future, the people of Central Asia feel the need to work together once again»(Karimov, 1997: 311). The Central Asian region has a special place in the system of international cultural relations. Leading countries of the world are striving to diversify their ties with the region, including cultural and historical ties. All players know that cultural factor occupies a special place. In this sphere, competition is also developed in the region. The Russian political scientist T. Dolinskaya noted that «Kazakhstan and Central Asia are our main ally, but gradually, this region is expanding China and the EU in all spheres»(Dolinskaya, 2017).

In June 1990, five countries of the region held their first meetings in Almaty. When the USSR collapsed and the future development was uncertain, Central Asian republics were able to cooperate. In response to the 1991 Belovezh

agreement, five republics in the region signed an agreement in Ashgabat. As a continuation, in January 1993, the five Central Asian states signed a Joint Market Agreement (Sheryazdanova, 2010: 204). The causes of many economic problems and their solutions are in the humanitarian, educational, moral, ethics and national integrity. Since the five main regions of the region - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan - share common features in their history, culture and socio-political development, including their common historical and cultural heritage and values. That is, the countries of Central Asia have a whole complex of cultural and civilized cooperation. This, in turn, can serve as a basis for multilateral relations. The integration of culture is considered as a process of deepening and interaction of cultural interaction between states, national-cultural groups and historical and cultural spheres. The Russian professor E.M. Astakhov said: «Cultural exchanges, as the priority areas of international cooperation, promote the development of mutual understanding between peoples. This, in its turn, affects the stability of political and economic relations between countries» (Astakhov, 2008: 5). The American political scientist Cummings recognizes cultural diplomacy as «the exchange of ideas, information, values, traditions, beliefs and other aspects of culture, and improves mutual understanding» (Cummings, 2003: 15). Professor G. Philimonov «Interaction of national cultures is of great importance for political, economic and cultural rapprochement, as well as strengthening bilateral relations. As a result, cultural ties are regarded as one of the determinants of the country's foreign policy interests, not as a complement to political and economic ties» (Filimonov, 2010: 212). According to Joseph Nye, «language and culture are» soft forces» that have an important role in international relations, directly or indirectly influencing world politics and business relations (Nye, 2005: 130). As a result, cultural cooperation plays an important role in the realization of national interests, security, peace, equality and further development of regional integration. All countries of the region are interested in deepening cooperation with each other. Gradually, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are also eager to promote regional policy. This is due to the fact that many issues ranging from economy to security. Based on the specific national interests of all Central Asian states, the development of regional cooperation and the deepening of regional integration - this is the main condition for the individual development of the entire region as well as its countries (Eshmambetov, 2010: 70). Strengthening of cultural and humanitarian cooperation between regional and international security and countries corresponds to the long-term interests of the Central Asian states. The Tajik leadership has repeatedly stated that Tajikistan is interested in establishing friendly and good-neighborly relations with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan (Khudoberdi, 2017: 38).

A crucial factor in the development of Central Asian states as well as of all post-soviet states has become a crisis. Each country independently sought the ways out of the crisis. The first signs of political, social, economic and even cultural clashes have emerged. After all, the hope for a successful solution to these acute economic and social problems was not justified. At that time, the ideas of the regional, Central Asian countries on the establishment of political, economic, defense and spiritual-cultural cooperation were developed (Saadanbekov, 2005: 562).

The above-mentioned relationships between Kazakhstan and the countries of Central Asia are of great importance for cultural and humanitarian relations. Culture has become an important and significant factor in the interaction of states and peoples. Given that integration processes will promote active interstate cooperation in the field of education, science and culture, it is important to note that cultural and humanitarian cooperation, in turn, will work to strengthen integration. The further deepening and strengthening of multilateral contacts in the fields of culture, education, science, art, tourism, sports and other cultural and humanitarian areas should not be on the agenda. Because these contacts have a great impact on the development of regional cooperation. The centuries-old fate of the people of Central Asia has been tied together. Therefore, cooperation in cultural and humanitarian spheres can be one of the promising areas of interaction of Central Asian countries. First, as researchers say today, education, science, culture and art are the leading role in the creation of the humanistic image of the world. They do not have political ambitions and conflicts (Kozhamzharova, 2010: 102).

### ***Kazakh-Central Asian relations at the present***

On the basis of universal principles such as respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, non-interference into the internal affairs of one another, equality and mutual benefit, Kazakhstan's bilateral relations are developing successfully with Central Asian countries (Tokayev, 2002: 95). The spiritual and cultural ties between Kazakhstan and the countries of Central Asia are developing dynamically. Since 1992, the Days of Culture of the region have been held. These cultural events help the region to know each other better and promote positive relations between the region's countries. Old-fashioned cultural relations among the people of Central Asia have an impact on the rapprochement and enhancement of cultural ties, as well as their common mentality. This, in turn, can become the basis for multilateral cooperation in the region. Among them there are representatives of culture, folklore, music, dance groups, artists and others. Cultural figures met each other, and fraternal peoples were closely acquainted with each other's culture and art. From the moment of independence, republican conferences, symposiums and seminars with national exhibitions, concerts of masters of art, representatives of the public and intelligentsia are held frequently. Within the framework of governmental and departmental agreements between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Cultural Cooperation, a large-scale event is being held to develop and strengthen cultural ties between Kazakhstan and Central Asia. In the 1990s, various cultural organizations began to work and work in the region. In November 1995, a congress of science, art and culture was held in the region. It was decided to establish international public associations, associations and partnerships. In particular, the Assembly of Cultural Figures of the Central Asian Nations, the Agreement on the Creation of Joint Film Production, the establishment of cooperation between the Academy of Sciences and others. Cultural exchanges with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan (F-54, I-1, Case-843) were also conducted within the cultural programs of the Council of Ministers of the Turkic-speaking countries. Speaking about the cultural exchanges of Kazakhstan with the countries of Central Asia, our country is currently actively

maintaining relations with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

The region's cultural heritage can not be divided. These cultural values belong to all peoples of our common space. Obviously, this will lead to new ideas about regional integration. Therefore, Central Asian states have a complex of cultural and civilizational integration of integration that can serve as a basis for regional multilateral interaction. These factors are much more important and significant than in Europe (Iskandarova, 2007: 25).

In the 90's, many of the organizations mentioned above, engaged in cultural issues, were activated. The Assembly of Cultural Figures of the Central Asian Nations has responded to the emerging needs of the region and its cultural development needs. Experience of various cultural events in Central Asia was widely used in the conditions of Independence, when every country in the region was able to join the world cultural processes. It was attended by creative collectives from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan. Regional countries are also continuing to hold many cultural and spiritual events within the framework of the TURKSOY international organization. This, in its turn, gave more opportunities for fraternal peoples to live in harmony with different cultures.

Cultural cooperation of Central Asian countries is on a new level. The relevant institutions support the desire to deepen and strengthen bilateral relations in the fields of education, science, culture, art, tourism, sports and other spheres. The relevant ministry has expressed intention to intensify other international events and other activities that promote the mutual understanding of cultures. There is a unique opportunity to stimulate the cultural integration process in Central Asia. It focuses on the use of Central Asian countries' interests in a new direction in the mainstream of cultural communication. A new impetus for the development of cultural interaction is the Central Asian countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

Today, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are the largest states in the Central Asian region that unite the geographic, demographic, political and economic aspects of historical destiny, tradition, culture and language. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have received mutual understanding not only as close neighbors, but also as fraternal countries on all issues of multilateral cooperation. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, a high level of political interaction, trade-economic and cultural-humanitarian cooperation has been achieved. As for the cultural exchange between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the two countries entered into force in January 1994, signed an intergovernmental agreement (F-54, I-1, Case-843). Cultural and humanitarian cooperation is an important component of our good-neighborly relations. Days of Culture of Kazakhstan in May 1994 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in May 1995 in Uzbekistan, Days of Culture of Uzbekistan were held. These cultural events expanded cooperation through festivals, excursions, art exhibitions, which are a solid foundation of cultural ties between the two peoples. Development of cultural ties on a mutually beneficial basis by exchanging information on the cultural life of the two countries (F-27, I-1, Case-28).

In 2012, the events dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan were held at the highest level in order to further strengthen the Kazakh-Uzbek relations in the political, economic, cultural and humanitarian spheres. International scientific-practical conference «20 years of mutually beneficial cooperation between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan: past, present and future» was held with participation of heads and researchers of the Institute of Strategic and Interregional Research under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, scientific centers of science and technology. The solemn concert of masters of art, attended by the representatives of the governments of the two countries, the week of Kazakhstan cinema and individual concerts of art workers. The opening ceremony of ethno-immortality complex «Ayteke bi» was held in Nauai with the participation of scientists from both countries, the intelligentsia and the Kazakh diaspora. The process of close cooperation in the field of culture is continuing. A tour of Zhetysay theater in the South Kazakhstan region was held in the Naua region and ended with a gala concert at the Turkestan Palace in Tashkent. In 2007, in order to expand our cooperation in the field of education and literature, a competition was held among students of Uzbekistan on the theme «Abay's world - my world», dedicated to learning the great Kazakh poet Abay's heritage. Also, the competition for the best essay «The centuries-old friendship of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan: history and modernity» has created a great interest of students in Uzbekistan.

Many measures are being taken to strengthen the common national identity, national holidays and modernization of traditions. The world's largest inter-communal diaspora is a true "golden bridge of friendship" between the Central Asian republics. This, in turn, serves as a basis for the development of humanitarian and cross-border cooperation. National cultural centers are organizing many events aimed at strengthening Kazakh-Uzbek cultural cooperation. Anniversaries of Alisher Navoi and Amir Temir were celebrated in Shymkent, Taraz. The Kazakh National Cultural Center in Uzbekistan publishes the «Nurly Zhol» newspaper and publishes a Kazakh television program «Didar» from the Uzbek national channel. Annual cultural festivals are held between Astana and Tashkent. At the Tashkent Academic Theater. The excursion of the Kazakh State Drama Theater named after Kuanyshebayev took place. The city of Tashkent. In the Academic Theater named after M. Auezov «Alem. The Saniyaz-Kazakhstan International Art Festival was attended by the staff of the Uzbek State Academic Theater(F-27, I-1, Case-18).

The cultural and humanitarian sphere is an important factor in the multifaceted Kazakh-Turkmen dialogue. The two countries are interested in expanding cultural and humanitarian ties, regularly organizing exchange of creative collectives, students, schoolchildren, specialists at frontier regions and velayats, holding joint festivals and competitions. Turkmenistan Days of Culture in Kazakhstan have been successfully held in Almaty and Astana from April 25 to May 2, 2008. Within the framework of cultural events gala concerts, performances, shows of Turkmen cinema, an exhibition of national museum exhibits with the participation of leading masters of arts of Turkmenistan, as well as forum of cultural workers and intellectuals of two countries took place.



Days of Kazakhstan's Turkmenistan were held on June 6-9, 2009. Agreements on Trade-Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation Up to 2020 between Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (F-54; I-1; Case 843). Its program covered the above cultural events. Clearly, these cultural days make a significant contribution to the development and deepening of the Kazakh-Turkmen cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian sphere.

«People are closely connected with the fate of Kyrgyz and Kazakhs. The people of this region have always been in peace and harmony, fighting against the enemy, helping each other in their troubles and becoming a community. According to Nazarbayev, the Kazakh-Kyrgyz people have been able to help and support each other in times of distress. One history and relationship, millions of people's lives, common goals and goals are a solid foundation for our future. This is a valuable historical heritage of the two peoples who need to be preserved and strengthened for our future generations»(Nazarbayev, August 22, 2012). In both countries, international exhibitions, symposiums and workshops are held with national exhibitions, concerts of masters of art, representatives of intelligentsia and associations of the parties. The 100th anniversary of M.Auezov, 175th anniversary of Kurmangazy, 150th anniversary of Abai, 150th anniversary of Zhambyl, 1000th anniversary of Manas, A.Tokombayev and Sh. Aitmatov's anniversary. In September 2012, the month of Kazakhstan's culture was successfully held in Kyrgyzstan. Concerts in Bishkek and other cities, excursions of Kazakhstani theaters and creative organizations, an exhibition of cinemas and artists.

Cultural relations between the peoples of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are regulated by official visits of the Heads of State. Long-term agreements were signed in November 1995 in the field of culture and science between the two countries. As part of this, a special program of co-operation between the Academy of Sciences of the two countries on the certification and advanced training of scientific and pedagogical staff was developed. In June 2000, at the regular session of the Interstate Council of the Central Asian Economic Community, bilateral agreements on cooperation in science, technology and information spheres between Kazakhstan and Tajikistan were signed. One of the active manifestations of cultural and humanitarian cooperation is the initiative of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev. The translation of Nazarbayev's book «In the stream of history» was translated into Tajik. In September 1999, intellectuals from Kazakhstan took part in the 1100th anniversary of the Samanid State. Under the aforementioned agreements, many other cultural and humanitarian contacts between Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are evident(Nuraliev, 2001: 221). In the 2006-2007 academic year, the Kazakh side introduced a state quotation for a hundred quarters of Tajik students.

The Central Asian peoples have undergone significant changes in the short term, especially in the field of education in the field of education, including the organizational and legal requirements and the set goals. Cooperation in the reform of the education system is the priorities and preconditions of equal rights of Central Asian countries in the international community. That is, education is one of the problems in the region's socio-economic sphere. Today, there is a sharp decline in the level of education in the area of education, education, culture

and literacy of the population. Reduction of intellectual potential of the society has led to the weakening of cultural ties between countries. Culture has always been a significant and important factor in relations between nations and states. With the rise of the cultural level of the peoples, their connection, rapprochement, the opportunity to develop each other together will increase. It is known that the exchange of scientists, qualified professors and intellectuals plays an important role in ensuring the necessary level of regional knowledge and scientific cooperation. An important form of cooperation in science is holding international scientific conferences and symposiums. On November 22, 1995, Tashkent signed an agreement on cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan(F-75, I-1, Case-1962). Previously, the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation within the Commonwealth of Independent States on March 13, 1992, has been instrumental in intensifying scientific and technical cooperation between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It has strengthened relations between the countries of the region in the field of science. Under the agreement, he agreed to focus on the joint use of Central Asian countries, including the use of the scientific potential of the region's countries in the joint study of regional issues. Then, with the support of UNESCO, the International Institute for Central Asian Studies in Uzbekistan was established. Developed on the basis of this Institute the projects «History of Culture of the Central Asian Nations», «Place of nomadicism in the history of world civilization», «The Silk Road and the Great Silk Road», «Database on Central Asia»(F-75, I-1 , 1960), taking into account the interests of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and other issues related to common historical problems. The UNESCO scientific center had a great future. We need to promote interethnic enrichment in Central Asian countries' cultures, and create a common information space in education, science and culture. The countries of Central Asia have already laid the groundwork for mobilization and reintegration of resources in the area of development and reconstruction of the region, and the transition to the «second stage of maturity». The Central Asian integration is certainly effective in the geopolitical strategy of strengthening the national interests of the region's countries. The development of multilateral relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan will focus on consolidating the efforts of the countries of the region to promote political, economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation on mutually beneficial and equitable basis(The concept of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2014-2020). It is important to propagate the sources of common, unified national culture that unite universal values of mankind in propagation of cultural achievements of nations. Integration processes promoting the cultural and spiritual heritage of historical background and successful dialogue between Central Asian peoples should contribute to regional integration. In this regard, the idea of a meeting of the President of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirzoyev, in Astana can be regarded as a historic step.

## CONCLUSION

Today, it is necessary to develop systematic approaches to the establishment of cultural cooperation among the countries of the region. Promote common

international youth forums, festivals, competitions, scientific conferences, exhibitions and other events that promote intercultural understanding. We have a great history and a great spiritual and cultural heritage. The historical roots of our peoples are very deep. Tole, Ayteke dances, the presence of Jalal-e-Batyr in the territory of Uzbekistan can be the main proof of this. The Uzbek people view these mazars as a common value. In May 1993, a large gathering was held in Holy Ordab. The head of state began to preside in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in the tragedy of Ordabasy. Almost four centuries ago, the roof of tripartite roofs and the designed ceiling were not a festive attempt by the heads of fraternal countries to invite the leaders of the fraternal countries to the opening ceremony of the national-cultural and natural reserve Ordabasy. The opening ceremony was attended by N.Nazarbayev. Nazarbayev: «More than two and a half years ago, three of our dancing elephants collected three hundred good and fine figures and joined the fight against the Dzungarian encroachment. ... A great event must be remembered forever in the memory of our people». The presidents of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan also signed a unified statement on unity and solidarity. The study of common spiritual and cultural issues will contribute to the progress of the region and the strengthening of the cultural foundations of our independent countries. Therefore, in the new XXI century, it is necessary to consider ways of developing cultural, scientific and other qualitative relations. The meeting of heads of regional states in March 2018 gave a powerful impetus to the strengthening of bilateral relations.

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