

THE FACTOR OF ASEAN: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Annotation: This article provides information about the activities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the achievements and shortcomings of this organization, the main principles and goals, and the use of national spirit and advanced technologies on the basis of the economic achievements of the Southeast Asian countries.

Keywords: ASEAN, mutual cooperation, regional organizations, gross domestic product, democratic ideas, human rights.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a group of ten member states that promote political, economic and social cooperation in the region. In 2006, ASEAN had 560 million people, approximately 1.7 million square kilometers of land, and a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of \$1.1 trillion. Today, this group is considered one of the most successful regional organizations in the world and will have a bright future in the future. Southeast Asian countries - Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, South Korea, total 11 countries. Their main distinguishing feature is that the steering wheel of the market mechanism is in "strong political hands", that is, in the hands of the state.

ASEAN Principles and Objectives.

According to the group's guidance document, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) contains six core principles:

Mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations.

The right of every state to maintain its national identity free from external interference, harassment or coercion.

Do not interfere in each other's internal affairs.

Resolve differences or conflicts peacefully.

Refrain from the threat or use of force.

Mutually effective cooperation.

In 2003, the group agreed to pursue three pillars or "communities":

Security Community: There has been no armed conflict among ASEAN members since its inception fourteen years ago. Each member agreed to resolve all disputes through peaceful diplomacy and non-use of force.

Economic Community: Perhaps the most important part of ASEAN is to create a free, integrated market in the region similar to the European Union. The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) removes almost all tariffs (taxes on imports or exports) in the region to improve competitiveness and efficiency.

The organization looks to China and India to open their markets to create the world's largest free market.

Socio-Cultural Society: To combat capitalism and free trade, ie the loss of wealth and employment, the socio-cultural society focuses on disadvantaged groups such as rural workers, women and children.¹

Achievements and criticisms of ASEAN.

After 40 years, many consider ASEAN to be very successful because of the stability in the region. Instead of worrying about military conflict, its member states have focused on developing their political and economic systems. The group has also taken a strong stand against terrorism with its Australian partners. In the wake of the terrorist attacks in Bali and Jakarta in the past eight years, ASEAN has re-examined its efforts to prevent incidents and apprehend perpetrators. This organization promotes efficiency and clear decisions rather than the large discussion group it is sometimes labeled as. The charter also obliges members to uphold democratic ideals and human rights. ASEAN is generally recognized for allowing democratic principles to govern them on the one hand, and human rights abuses on the other hand in Myanmar and socialism in Vietnam and Laos criticized.

Protesters of the free market, fearing the loss of local jobs and economies, have emerged across the region, most notably at the 12th ASEAN Summit in Cebu, Philippines. Despite all objections, ASEAN is well on its way to full economic integration is achieving results and taking great steps to fully confirm itself in the world market. For this purpose, various programs are designed, including HIV / AIDS, higher education and sustainable development. The ASEAN Scholarship is offered by Singapore to nine other members, and the university network is a group of 21 mutually supportive higher education institutions in the region.

From this point of view, the main reform policy of the state lies at the basis of the rapid economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan under the leadership of our country's president Shavkat Mirziyoyev in recent years. Let's start our analysis from the country of Malaysia. Mahathir Muhammad, who served as the Prime Minister of Malaysia in 1981-2003, was a powerful figure who brought the country with a backward agrarian economy to the level of "Asian Tigers". He became a propagator of "Asian values", contrary to Western values, and the leader of the international non-alignment movement. "People's well-being depends on the initiative of the government. Due to the state's relief for small businesses, local and foreign investors have established their own processing industry in Malaysia," said U. M. Muhammad.²

According to U. M. Muhammad, the head of state plays a leading role in modernization, and his ability to determine the country's development is of decisive importance. A leader should be dedicated to this work, personally lead the implementation of the path of national development, have high skills in management, politics, finance and trade. The former Prime Minister gives a good analysis of China's experience. "Mao was a great military commander. But running a country is different from waging war. The communist ideology he promoted was not development-oriented. As a result, China began to lag behind in development. Mao's successor, Deng Xiaoping, was a completely different man. He strives to develop China, he believed that "as long as a cat hunts mice, it does not matter whether it is black or white" national customs and traditions lead. According to foreign experts, the "Asian concept" in the "state-society-man" construction does not correspond very well to the concept of Western countries. For example, Asians believe that "human rights are collective" and prioritize the protection of community interests. Community allows to achieve rapid economic development, keep crime and unemployment at a low level. The success of the peoples of Southeast Asia is determined by the fact

¹ Mahbubani and Nair, "ASEAN and Geopolitical Rivalries," 198-207. 18

² Bryan Yeong, "Looking at ASEAN's post-pandemic future," Eastspring Investments, August 2021, <https://www.eastspring.com/insights/thought-leadership/looking-at-asean-s-post-pandemic-future>.

that they have fully preserved their historical-cultural, historical-ethnological experience, knowledge, writings and traditions. It is interesting that in the first stages of reforms in Asian countries, authoritarian rule is strong in the implementation of economic and social programs. So, what are the "Asian values"? How does it differ from Western values? According to our long-term analysis, the following factors prevail: society and state rights take priority over human rights, they want the family to be strong, the government allows society to impose moral rules, they do not like the "idea" of celebrating freedom in all spheres, parents are strict with their children, quickly adapt to the demands and conditions of capitalism, do not expect social assistance from the government, and value education highly.³ In Uzbekistan, the interests of the family and society come first. In particular, the entire nation works together around the head of state to jointly overcome the coronavirus disease and eliminate natural disasters. In general, the root of the development, which has made a global economic leap since the 1990s and surprised Western countries, is certainly the state's it can be said that the main reformist idea lies.

Reasons for the effectiveness of the development model of Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore:

first, the state should always lead the economy;

secondly, preferential loans and tax preferences for the use of advanced techniques and technologies will be given to priority industries;

thirdly, it is manifested in the application of protectionism by the governments of the region, with barriers to imports.⁴

Frankly, there is little difference in the development paths of European and Asian countries. In the West, they rely more on the mechanism of macro-level (finance, monetary system, foreign trade), and micro-level (reform of prices and enterprises, use of the non-state sector, development of small business) in the Eastern countries. Uzbekistan's national development or We believe that the rich experience of the above-mentioned countries in developing effective mechanisms of

Conclusion:

The basis of the economic achievements of Southeast Asian countries is the national spirit and the use of advanced technologies. For example, the National Committee under the Malaysian government is tasked with implementing measures to protect young people from the destructive influence of "popular culture". The slogan "Japanese spirit and Western technology" has justified itself in history and has included the Japanese among the leading countries. Awards are distributed to officials who refuse to take bribes in Singapore. Recently published in the press, an excellent article by an Uzbek scientist on the economic modernization of Singapore by Lee Kuan Yew contains remarkable information about this. The mechanism of evaluating the conscientiousness of public sector employees in Japan is also a phenomenon worthy of study. If we say again, "Confucian capitalism", "Sukharto politics, the essence of the ideas of Mahathir (ruhu nigara), the "intellectual brainstorming" typical of Malaysia - the researches that will reveal the inner power of a person are waiting for their turn.

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⁴ When ASEAN failed to reach an agreement in 2012 on how to deal with China's claims on disputed territory in the South China Sea, it was the first time ASEAN ended a meeting without issuing a joint statement in its history.

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