



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O'ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**“GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA
YOSHLAR MA'NAVIYATI”**

**MAVZUSIDAGI
RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY**

KONFERENSIYA

**MATERIALLARI
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Annotatsiya

Mazkur respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to’plami "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi hamda "Yangi O'zbekiston — ma'rifatli jamiyat" konsepsiyasi doirasida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar ijrosiga bag'ishlangan. To'plamda globallashuvning yoshlar dunyoqarashiga ta'siri, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va falsafiy talqinlar, shuningdek, mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti masalalari chuqur tahlil etilgan. Alohida e'tibor yoshlarning axloqiy va valeologik strategiyalarini shakllantirish hamda ularda mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. To'plam tarkibidan soha mutaxassislari bilan bir qatorda, "Kelajak vorislari" sho'basi doirasida iqtidorli magistr va talabalarning ham ilmiy izlanishlari o'rin olgan.

Аннотация

Данный сборник материалов республиканской научно-практической конференции посвящен реализации задач, определенных в рамках стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030» и концепции «Новый Узбекистан — просвещенное общество». В сборнике глубоко анализируются вопросы влияния глобализации на мировоззрение молодежи, социально-политические и философские интерпретации, а также экономическое и культурное развитие Узбекистана в годы независимости. Особое внимание уделено формированию нравственных и валеологических стратегий молодежи, а также укреплению их идеологического иммунитета. Наряду со статьями ведущих специалистов, в сборник вошли научные изыскания одаренных магистров и студентов в рамках секции «Наследники будущего» (Kelajak vorislari).

Annotation

This collection of republican scientific-practical conference materials is dedicated to the implementation of tasks defined within the framework of the "Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and the "New Uzbekistan — Enlightened Society" concept. The collection provides a profound analysis of globalization's impact on the youth's worldview, socio-political and philosophical interpretations, as well as the economic and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Special focus is placed on forming the moral and valeological strategies of young people and strengthening their ideological immunity. Along with the works of established experts, the collection features scientific research by talented graduate and undergraduate students within the "Successors of the Future" (Kelajak vorislari) section.

uning axloqiy va ma'naviy yetuklik darajasini, shuningdek, u yashayotgan jamiyatning ma'naviy muhitini belgilaydi. Shu bois ma'naviy tanlovning ijtimoiy mohiyati qadriyatlar tizimining markazida turib, insonni shunchaki ijtimoiy ob'ekt emas, balki ma'naviy sub'ekt sifatida namoyon etadi. Inson o'z tanlovi orqali ijtimoiy barqarorlikka, axloqiy uyg'unlikka va madaniy taraqqiyotga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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CHINA AND BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Abstract: China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has become one of the most influential geopolitical and economic projects that influenced contemporary Central Asia. While governments in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan consider the BRI as an opportunity for large-scale infrastructure development, investment inflows, and enhanced regional connectivity, public reactions in those countries have been considerably more complex. This article examines the multidimensional impact of the BRI in Central Asia, with a specific focus on rising anti-Chinese sentiment, migration-related anxieties, and socio-political tensions. Drawing on academic literature, expert analyses, and survey evidence, this article aims to demonstrate that Chinese labor

migration, unequal economic benefits, weak corporate social responsibility, environmental concerns, and limited cultural understanding contribute to widespread apprehension in local societies towards China. Despite China's increasing role as the region's dominant investor, the BRI's effectiveness is diminished by public distrust, fears of demographic imbalance, and the perception of economic dependency. The article argues that although the BRI offers significant strategic and developmental potential, its social repercussions—especially the growth of Sinophobia—pose long-term challenges for China–Central Asia relations.

Keywords: *Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) China–Central Asia relations Migration and labor mobility Anti-Chinese sentiment, Public perception, Geopolitics of Central Asia, Foreign investment*

A new discourse framework put out by the Chinese government is called "Community of Common Destiny" (Laruelle, 2018). China is the one who speaks for China to the rest of the world. The ideas of a shared destiny between peoples, between regional communities, and for all of humanity reflect China's desire for peace and progress and provide a worldview that is independent of national boundaries and ideologies. They convey China's vision of working with other nations in a way that benefits both parties. Through the convergence of individual interests and the formation of a community of common purpose for all mankind, economic globalization has enabled the entire world of seven billion people to develop together. The community of common destiny's discursive system has taken into account China's cultural milieu and is the primary factor advancing the country's global discursive system. Now, 64 nations embrace "One Belt, One Road" (Bao, 2016), and its discourse is spreading internationally. As a result, the globe has started to adopt Chinese rhetoric. The Chinese-led international communications infrastructure and China's discourse inside it are rapidly acquiring greater clout as the BRI moves forward. The country conducts its worldwide communication and discourse through "One Belt, One Road," and the success of this approach may have the impact of attaining the Chinese ideal. The BRI is now the most well-known brand in China, and once it is finished, it will serve as a powerful tool for leverage and soft power internationally. The Chinese worldwide diaspora may also actively contribute to the dissemination of Confucian knowledge and ideals based on the principle of "ren-yi," which can be translated as "benevolence," "humanity," and "love," and represents the ideal Chinese way of living (

Kushkumbayev, 2015). Few individuals have investigated how widely the country's populace is aware of the implementation of this program and what the general public's opinion is of this endeavor. Less attention has also been paid to the issue of people developing an anti-Chinese view as a result of the One Road, One Belt initiative's execution. It has not been investigated if the implementation of this project will be less effective, whether this will result in the emergence of social movements, societal transformations, or a rise in anti-Chinese feeling in these nations. constructing commercial and transportation infrastructure to link the second-largest economy in the world, China, with Africa, Central and Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. The two BRI pillars, the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Maritime Silk Road, together represent 68 nations, 60% of global population, and up to 40% of global GDP in a multi-trillion dollar plan (McBride, 2023). The Maritime Silk Road is a construction strategy and port management in key places with the ultimate goal of connecting China with Africa and the Middle East by water. The Silk Road Economic Belt consists of a variety of land infrastructure linkages across Eurasia. Chinese firms will construct industrial parks, economic zones, and other amenities, such power plants, along land and water routes in an effort to boost the local economy and raise the standard of living for locals. These businesses anticipate gaining a lot from the export of goods and equipment as well as the execution of lucrative BRI-related building projects thanks to significant government loans (Bonner, 2022). China expects that taking the lead on this endeavor will improve its standing as a world power both locally and internationally. The BRI is a pricey cross-regional investment and development strategy that is riddled with unknowns. The primary security, geopolitical, and regulatory challenges the project faces have been covered by international media and pundits. For instance, as a result of greater Chinese investment, the number of Chinese migrants in Central Asia surged significantly after the BRI was announced. The frequency of events targeting Chinese migrants is rising, and there is a rise in alarmist sentiments about China in various nations (China's Belt and Road Initiative and Its Impact in Central Asia 2018). Protests have been caused by anti-Chinese sentiment in Kyrgyzstan and to some extent in Tajikistan. The potential of leasing Kazakhstan's

farms to China provoked the largest demonstrations in 20 years in Kazakhstan, a country that has long been seen as a bulwark of regional stability. Authorities in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have severely restricted the number of Chinese employees who may work and strengthened immigration rules. Several nations bordering China are concerned about an influx of Chinese migrants, especially in sparsely inhabited areas like Central Asia and the Russian Far East (Muzaparova, 2022). The media and populist politics are escalating these anxieties in Central Asia, a region of only 68 million people that borders the area that exports the most migrant labor, due to China's demographic clout (Owen, 2017). In China, 16.6 million individuals were born in 2015, which is nearly Kazakhstan's entire population. The Kyrgyz people also believed that "the enormous size differences between the two nations and peoples would entail that the Kirghiz would soon drown in the China Sea," according to a local newspaper. Competition in the local labor market prevents citizens from taking advantage of job possibilities brought forth by Chinese investment. Chinese investment doesn't always lead to local hiring and employment of locals. Chinese immigrants are thus viewed as rivals in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan because they are ambitious, diligent, and ready to live and work in substandard conditions. They "may steal a piece of the already limited labor market and possibly win influence over some areas of the national economy," according to worries. Anti-Chinese sentiment is being fueled by additional causes in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Domestic political dynamics, such as politicians' and elite groups' attempts to cash in on anti-Chinese resentments and ignorance about China, its culture, language, and customs, are a few of them (Malikova, 2022). The latter prevents locals, Chinese migrants, and employers from establishing interpersonal connections and communicating with one another. The incapacity of Chinese businesses to adequately address the issues faced by locals and utilize CSR strategies to handle difficult interactions with local employees is another contributing factor. BRI is more than simply the collection of separate initiatives centered on the concept of establishing new interior and marine infrastructure to link China to the rest of the world (Laruelle, 2018). Instead, it is a commentary on the Silk Road and a fresh example of China's "soft power," "peaceful," and "multilateral" ascent

(Laruelle, 2018). China is and will continue to be the dominant investor in Central Asia, thanks to the BRI. Beyond what the West and Russia can provide, it is the only nation in the area that can mobilize significant investment. But, this initiative's success is not absolute. In reality, some of the funds granted are wasted as a result of fraud and poor administration, and projects are primarily evaluated on their profitability rather than meeting stricter sustainability criteria. Also, it looks that Chinese initiatives are struggling to have greater economic effects, which might result in the creation of additional employment, particularly in Kazakhstan. Compared to other Central Asian nations, Kazakhstan has seen an annual increase in the migration of Chinese workers; this trend has been seen since 2013. There have been significant protests against China and the Chinese in the towns of Almaty and Nur-Sultan as a result of the fast increase in Chinese labor migration to Kazakhstan, which infuriates the local populace (Muzaparova, 2022). The BRI must promote an industry that is more focused on commerce inside China and diversify trade outside of China in order for it to be successful, as advocated by China. The Central Asian governments are already aware of the problems associated with overdependence on China as a market and a source of foreign investment, though some are more cognizant than others. The risk is especially high if China is relied upon excessively as a buyer of products. There is currently pressure on Turkmenistan, with China being the sole country to receive Turkmen gas after Russia banned shipments in 2016. (Novastan, 2023). Another obstacle to Central Asian exporters' competitiveness may be the BRI's success in China. The Central Asian republics could find themselves in rivalry with Xinjiang to market their goods in East China if economic growth in Xinjiang is effective. This threat is particularly serious since Xinjiang wants to grow its textile, energy, food, and mineral industries—all vital ones for the Central Asian nations. Moreover, it is asserted that BRI represents China's aim to guarantee its access to resources and energy. By strengthening China's capacity to exert influence in the local and international arenas, the BRI also seeks to attain military, political, and cultural objectives (Cavanna, 2018). As the many Chinese provinces are expected to contribute to a greater good, they might be seen of as "components of the whole" in this sense of the word. This initiative has a greater

objective; it begins locally, spreads to China's outside regions, and then progressively spreads to other areas of the world. In order to achieve numerous securitizations in the fields of politics, economics, military force, and soft power, the East-West corridors are being revitalized. Throughout Central Asia, Chinese credit is increasing trade and economic activity, and the area runs the risk of becoming reliant on Chinese investment for the upkeep and expansion of BRI-built infrastructure. Another issue is that, when it comes to facilitating trade, Chinese enterprises' comparative advantage might undermine the viability of domestic firms and increase demand for Chinese imports into Central Asia. The economic structure of the Soviet Union, where the southern republics primarily supplied energy and raw resources to the Soviet Union's more industrialized areas, is broadly comparable to the connection between China and Central Asia today. Similar to the Soviet Union, China now predominantly imports raw materials, energy, and minerals from the area and exports its completed goods to Central Asia. As a result, China's lending program satisfies the criteria for "predatory aid". Due to history and common misconceptions, China is socially stigmatized in the majority of Central Asian nations (Burkhanov & Chen, 2016). A stereotyped and alarmist perception of China has developed as a result of the legacy of the Sino-Soviet border clashes of the 1960s and 1970s, the unbalanced demographic situation, and the dearth of intellectual and scientific expertise in contemporary China. Ordinary Central Asians, particularly Kazakhs, are shown by contemporary literature to not always concur with their authorities' judgement that a gradual improvement in relations with China is in the country's national interests. Survey analysis and expert observations show that Kazakhstanis' perceptions of Chinese individuals are influenced by a variety of phobias and beliefs that are founded on prejudice. A portion of this unfavorable reputation stems from actual issues, such as the maltreatment of local employees employed by Chinese businesses doing business in Central Asia, unfavorable working conditions, lower compensation, and a lack of access to healthcare. The entry of Chinese products into Kazakhstan is seen as a danger by local manufacturers since they are unable to compete with Chinese businesses. Public opinion in Kazakhstan has two different perceptions on China's role. Political and economic cooperation between

China and Central Asia is progressing well from the perspective of interstate ties, and the governing classes are actively promoting it. Every increase in China's economic involvement in Kazakhstan, nevertheless, is met with opposition and only serves to further the country's unfavorable reputation. Questions surround, in particular, the role that Xinjiang will play in Kazakh-Chinese ties and the direction that the Kazakh government should take its policy towards Xinjiang: should it assist the region's closely knit Uyghur people or forge positive relations with China? (*Kang, 2022*). China is moving closer to unchecked political and economic power. Several examples of how the Chinese Silk Road program is presented and debated by the state and public are given by Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The state in Tajikistan just enforces and supports the country's growing reliance on Chinese investment. Experts are urging for more concerted action on China's capabilities as informal meetings in Kyrgyzstan result in futile attempts to attract additional investment. Moreover, Kyrgyzstan's dependency on China is less evident and more contentious than that of Tajikistan, which has witnessed a major increase in Chinese investment across all economic sectors, even to the point where Chinese funds are prepared to finance the development of entire towns. Kyrgyzstan's relationship with China and the possibility of Chinese investment have been significantly complicated by the group of parties engaged, the public debate surrounding Chinese investment, and the country's membership into the Eurasian Economic Union (*Melnikovová, 2020*). Since Xi Jinping introduced the Belt and Road Initiative, all disparities in players and discourses, with the exception of Chinese investment practices, have remained the same. As long as there is no alternative suitable source of money, the Chinese may continue to differentiate themselves through direct interstate ties and be confident that their economic growth will go unhindered. According to surveys, a case study was conducted in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan with 300 respondents from the young, educated elite of the two nations. This educated elite generally has relatively liberal views on Chinese foreign investment. 96% of them strongly feel that foreign investment is beneficial for their nation. The majority of respondents—about 80%—tend to think that the flood of Chinese immigration is the greatest risky adverse effect (*Laruelle, 2018*). Pollution and harm to the environment

come next (by 70%), then Chinese management techniques (by 65% in Kazakhstan and 52% in Kyrgyzstan). Comparatively, just 25% of respondents think Chinese investment can sway Russia, and 30% to 40% think it can sway the geopolitical balance of power. Just 6% of respondents from Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan would let Chinese employees to be physically present in their country, and about 59% of Kazakh respondents and 44% of Kyrgyz respondents likely to believe that Chinese investment threatens their nation's independence (*Laruelle, 2018*). It seems like Kyrgyzstan is increasingly willing to collaborate closely with China. A customs union, free flow of products, and free flow of finance with China are supported by 65–75% of the population, compared to 35–50% in Kazakhstan. The free movement of persons is supported by almost 43% of respondents in Kyrgyzstan compared to 23% in Kazakhstan (*Jochev, 1970*). The BRI idea is still in the early stages of development; there are no programs that are similar to it. Also, it may be argued that the Chinese government is attempting to enhance their nation's image by increasing contacts and interactions with Central Asia. The BRI has great potential, but it appears that at the moment, its impact on identity issues in Central Asia has been limited and even resulted in some cultural resistance. The BRI aims to strengthen economic cooperation between China and the Central Asian region, ultimately building trust and improving the perception of China by Kazakhstanis and other Central Asians (*Adnan, 2020*). The BRI project, however, still has a number of issues that have already been mentioned, despite its scope and scale. It is crucial to emphasize that China's participation in Central Asia has not been easy. China's expanding influence in the area has not been well received by everyone. The people of Central Asia are wary of the Chinese because they worry that increasingly powerful Chinese may annex the continent. More so than in Kazakhstan, the area is experiencing a rise in Sinophobia, which has sparked nationwide demonstrations against a rumored draft bill that would let foreigners to purchase land in Kazakhstan. The BRI program is undoubtedly the biggest and most successful endeavor, benefiting both China and the Central Asian nations. The One Belt, One Road plan, however, also fuels anti-Chinese prejudice in the nation. It is important to pay particular attention to the effects that the

BRI initiative's economic growth is having on social perception and societal developments.

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GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA YOSHLAR MA'NAVIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA BADIY ADABIYOTNING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada badiiy adabiyotning yoshlar dunyoqarashini shakllantirishdagi roli o'zbek hikoyachiligi misolida empirik va tahliliy yondashuv asosida o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida o'zbek adabiyotining yetuk namunalari orqali yoshlarning axloqiy, ijtimoiy va estetik qarashlariga ta'sir etuvchi omillar aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, badiiy obrazlar, syujet va g'oyaviy mazmun orqali yosh avlodda qadriyatlar tizimini shakllantirish mexanizmlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *badiiy adabiyot, yoshlar dunyoqarashi, o'zbek hikoyachiligi, ijtimoiy omillar, tahlil.*

Abstract: This study examines the role of fiction in shaping the worldview of young people based on Uzbek short stories using empirical and analytical approaches. The research identifies key

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