

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: «Modern foreign policy of Tajikistan».

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Relevance of the research issue has a complex nature. XX century was a turning point for Tajikistan. People with a millennial history that has made an enormous contribution to the world civilization and culture, was on the verge of poverty and injustice. Only the Soviet era made it possible to Tajikistan for a short historical period in its development, to make the leap to the top of the political, economic and cultural development.

As you know, in the 90s of the last century Tajikistan gained genuine independence. But, unfortunately, this historic opportunity was not fully used for the benefit of the people prospered. The gap of economic, economic ties between the republics of the former single economic complex associated with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The civil war, imposed on people, destructive external and internal forces, in order to change the existing state system, a deep crisis in the socio-political and socio-economic life of Tajikistan rejected decades ago. Therefore, the analysis and synthesis of this problem in terms of the sovereign Tajikistan are of great importance and are today highly relevant.

Among the topical issues in the social and political life of sovereign Tajikistan is one of the first places occupied by the problems of the republic's foreign policy. The relevance of the chosen research topic is determined by the fact that it is necessary to find out and explore not only new ways and directions of Tajikistan's foreign policy, but also to show the features of this process in the relations with the countries of the former Soviet Union and the world's leading powers.

The purpose: Research modern Tajikistan foreign policy.

Research objectives:

- To examine the conceptual basis of the study of foreign policy;
- To consider the basics of the foreign policy of the new states;
- To identify the role of external powers in Tajikistan's foreign policy;
- To analyze modern Tajikistan foreign policy;
- To research participation of Tajikistan in international organizations;
- To identify the problems and prospects of the Russian and Tajikistan relations.

Scientific novelty of the research is the attempt to summarize and define main features and directions of Tajikistan foreign policy.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion, the 109-reference bibliography (40 of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 80 pages.

Summary: Tajikistan had a ministry of foreign affairs for nearly forty years before it became an independent state at the end of 1991. As long as it was part of the Soviet Union, however, the republic had no power to conduct its own diplomacy.

The central objective of newly independent Tajikistan's foreign policy was to maximize its opportunities by developing relations with as many states as possible. Particular diplomatic attention went to two groups of countries: the other former Soviet republics and Tajikistan's near neighbors, Iran and Afghanistan, which are inhabited by culturally related peoples. At the same time, Tajikistan pursued contacts with many other countries, including the United States, Turkey, and Pakistan. In 1995 Tajikistan opened its first embassy outside the former Soviet Union, in Turkey. The potential for political support and economic aid is at least as important in shaping Tajikistan's diplomacy as are ideological and cultural ties.

Following the independence, Tajikistan has entered international relations as a sovereign actor of the international law. It declared that its relations, as a full-Hedged member, will be directed towards maintaining peace, elimination of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction and prevention of use of force in solving disputes between sovereign states. This point is enshrined at the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan that states: "Republic of Tajikistan, as a sovereign subject of international law establishes diplomatic, consular, trade and other relations with foreign countries, makes exchange of authorized representatives with them and concludes international agreements."