

THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE PECULIARITY OF LATIN AMERICA

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Abstract

In this article, the relationship of the United States with the countries of Latin America and the characteristic of Latin America. The role of Latin American countries in the world community is described.

Keywords. USA, Latin America, Foreign, Diplomatic, Parliamentary.

Introduction

It is known from history that no country can develop and achieve progress without socio-economic, political and cultural cooperation with other countries. From this point of view, to study the cooperation of the USA with foreign countries, international and regional organizations, including Latin American countries, in the issues of ensuring stability and sustainable development in the region.

Methods

The war made the United States the most powerful country in the world economically and militarily. This power came to him for the following reasons:

First of all, the war did not enter the US territory, 300,000 people died in the war, and the financial cost was 0.4% of the cost of the war, 1.2 billion dollars.

and social-humanitarian support to its allied countries. For example, he gave 46 billion dollars of aid. After the war, the US owned 65% of its gold reserves. The United States accounts for 54% of the world's industrial output. Thanks to this potential, many economic and political relations have been conducted with countries and regions around the world. He provided a lot of assistance to Latin American countries in diplomatic relations. In particular, he invested 100 billion dollars in this region.

During the period of US President G. Truman (1945-1952), socio-economic reforms called "fair way" are carried out. These reforms are mainly focused on the following social problems:

- Ensuring employment of jobs;
- Introduction of fair labor relations;
- Construction of state housing.



As a result of these measures, the minimum wage was increased, insurance benefits were increased, pensions were granted to 10 million people, and 800,000 houses were built for needy families. The country's internal life and foreign relations have been moderated. Diplomatic relations and relations with neighboring countries, including Latin American countries, have been strengthened.

Latin America — in the southern part of North America, south of the Rio Bravodel - Norte River (Central America and together with the West Indies) and the general name of the countries located on the South American mainland. The total area is 20.5 million sq km. In Latin America, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Belize, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Grenada, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, and the possessions of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and the United States[1].

Its population is very diverse in terms of ethnic composition and includes immigrants from Europe and their descendants, Metis , Mulattos , Indians , Negroes , Chinese , Indians and others. In 18 countries, the state language or official language is Spanish , in Brazil Portuguese in Haiti French , Dutch in Suriname , English in other countries . Most of its inhabitants speak Romance languages This part of the continent is called so because it is based on the Latin language [2].

After the war, the economic development of Latin American countries had great positive events.

- First, the increase in demand for raw materials;
- secondly, the presence and diplomatic relations of the neighboring USA;
- thirdly, the emergence of monopolies in the region.

After the Second World War, the American continent became the center of international relations, which did not leave a positive impact on its development.

in the region and the world has led to the spread of new ideas. The principles and methods of US government depended on his views in parliament. The US government is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. In this imitation, the method and principle of management was also created in Latin America. This undoubtedly happened as a result of diplomatic relations between them. In the USA, the legislative governing body - the parliament - is divided into two. The upper house of the parliament is divided into the senate and the lower house - the house of representatives. The existence of this division ensured the emergence of the ideas of multipartyism and pluralism.

In the middle of the 20th century, democratic ideas and movements flourish in Latin American countries. The basis of these cases is explained by the role and place of two ideologies in the United States.



The ideology of conservatism and liberalism was dominant in the USA. This ideology has also spread in Latin American countries.

, had the ideology of conservatism and liberalism, and at the same time, the ideology of communism, which began to spread in 1917, was also born here and affected unique changes in the world community.

After the Second World War, competition and differences between the existing ideologies started the "Cold War" in international relations. As British Prime Minister Churchill said, the fight against eastern communism became the main goal in international relations. This gave rise to the Cold War.

In such an international situation, the "Third World" theory began to be put into practice in Latin American countries. The world is divided into three poles. One was the conservatism of the USA, the second was the communism of the USSR, and the third was the ideas of liberalism.

In Latin American countries, the "Third World" theory [3] was implementing the following tasks as a matter of urgency:

1. socio-political and economic development;
2. ending the remnants of economic backwardness;
3. solving social problems;
4. implement reforms

issues became of urgent importance. New views and ideas have emerged in the ideology of countries striving for hegemony in the world. These views divide countries into 3 categories:

- the first category, the developed countries of the USA and the USSR;
- the second category, the European countries of Great Britain, France and Germany, which are developed but giving way to the first category;
- the third category consisted of underdeveloped or developing countries of Latin America, Asia, Africa and Australia.

have shown their own development path and historical development methods. Historically, in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal and Spain, which aspired to hegemony in the world, occupied this region and implemented their colonial policy. Therefore, the majority of the population in the region are Spanish and Portuguese. As mentioned above, the main official language of the population was Latin. His religious beliefs are also widespread - Catholics of Christianity and many believe in the Proto-Slavic sect [4]. At the same time, many still suffered from the complications of feudal remnants in their economic development. Production forces were in the form of manufactories, and in some cases there was also shop production. These circumstances changed as a result of the Second World War and the rise of the independence movement and the intellectual movement.

The views of the bourgeois class were the basis of the movements that arose during this period.



In the countries of the region, there was a fierce struggle between the three major political groups regarding the way of social development of the bourgeois class. It was a struggle between supporters of conservatism, national reformism and revolutionary ways of development. The path of conservatism was the path of forces interested in the preservation of the status quo. Conservatism fought vigorously against any change for the preservation of latifundia. Latifundia became the root cause of Latin America's centuries-old backwardness. However, the collapse of latifundia became inevitable after the Second World War. This was caused, firstly, by the fact that the government was forced to carry out agrarian reform under the influence of the peasants' struggle, secondly, by the rapid development of the national industry, and thirdly, by a strong demographic "change". Demographic change forced the rural population to move to the city. As a result, in the years after the Second World War, the number of urban residents exceeded the number of rural residents. At the same time, the center of political life also moved to the city. The countries of Latin America now had two alternative ways of development. Most of the countries of the region chose the path of national reforms. The leading force of national reformism was the national bourgeoisie. They were brought up in the pro-Slavic sect, and individual character and outlook were formed, and these factors created the ideas of independence and freedom in their political consciousness. Therefore, it required the establishment of economic specialization and monopolies. It was supported by the US and attracted a lot of investment.

Results

The Second World War had a great impact on the growth of the economic development of Latin American countries [5]. The reason for this was that due to the war, the demand for raw materials of the countries of this region increased even more. The increase in demand, of course, also increased the purchase price of raw materials. At the same time, the industry of these countries also began to develop rapidly. This, in turn, led to the strengthening of national industrial owners. Second, the war reduced the position of Western European countries in Latin America. This, in turn, led to the strengthening of US influence in the region. The economy of the regional countries fell under the influence of US monopolies. For example, the USA invested 100 billion dollars in the economy of the countries of this region. invested in the amount of dollars . This was 20 times more than the investment made by all other countries. The military and political position of the United States in the region has also strengthened. During the war, the United States managed to establish more than 90 air and naval bases (residences) in this region. In addition, the United States was able to accept various economic, political and military agreements with Latin American countries. Under these processes, democratic views emerged. They urged the nation to unite for economic and social development and strengthening of state sovereignty.



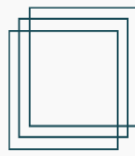
These factors and features created state industry and prestigious business in the region. These circumstances led to the growth of the working class and a new wave of the bourgeoisie. Conflicts in the household lifestyle and socio-economic status of these two classes of strata, which are completely different from each other, ensured the emergence of legal norms and, consequently, the strengthening of legal culture.

There are 3 different classifications of legal families in the world. The first is the Roman legal family - Germany, France and Italy; the second is the American legal family - the USA and American countries; and the third is a stable religious legal family - Japan, China, India. The American legal family - the various relations, differences and differences in the society intensified the conflict situations. These situations would be resolved through a court decision. The problems that arose during the trial later became the main source of the most important initiator of legislation - the legislative body. This process strengthened the priority of the court decision and created a relationship between people to legal culture. Belonging to the legal culture later gave birth to two currents. The first is legal ideology; the other was currents of legal nihilism. Such characteristics have given rise to the need to merge into political parties as the currents merge their ideas over time. At the same time, movements and parties began to plan to change the society and the state through their programs and implement moderate reforms in the state. Later, they created national-reformist movements and parties.

Conclusion

The policies, measures and actions of the USA on the continent had a great impact on the countries of Latin America, its history, political, economic, social and cultural life. The war that started in 1945 was recorded in history as "Cold War", in this process socio-economic life was destroyed in all regions, countries and regions, and this striving for hegemony; the time has come for countries to expand their colonies; a new ideology (communism) began to enter the society. This was done by the Cuban state through its own experience.

In 1959, there was a revolution in Cuba, which was a product of the Comintern movement. This event did not leave the USA indifferent. The United States fought its occupation of Latin American countries armed with legal criteria and standards such as tolerance, peace and security among nations. This revolution was fought to prevent it from acting as a spark for the spread of communist ideas in the Western Hemisphere. Now, this struggle for the US has created a nuclear threat and increased nuclear threats in the world. In this way, layers and ideas and conferences against threats to world security were held, the goal was to reach a solution of peace and international tolerance in the world through diplomatic cooperation. It certainly paid off.



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