

The Role And Importance Of International Cooperation In The Development Of The New Uzbekistan

X.Shodiev¹, R.Yusupova²

¹UzDSMI “Culture and art establishment of institutions and Management ”

Associate Professor

+998909488538

Shodiyev65@gmail.com

²UzDSMI “Culture and art establishment of institutions and management ” department

teacher

+998974030118

Yusupova@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article analyzes the role and importance of international cooperation in the development of the new Uzbekistan, the recommendations for the systematic implementation of investment programs recognized by the world community today. In the article you will also get acquainted with the work being done in our country today in all areas, as well as the author's proposals.*

Keywords— international cooperation, New Uzbekistan, investment, entrepreneurship, activism, tourism, trade, cooperation, method, culture, art, infrastructure, economy, politics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Along with the ancient history of Uzbekistan, he can learn important lessons from its modern history. In recent decades, Uzbekistan has become one of the most closed countries in the world and has failed to create a private sector capable of employing a rapidly growing number of able-bodied people. The reforms of the last two years have caught the attention of the whole world. In this process, the return of Uzbekistan to its place, that is, can turn it into a source of development in Central Asia.

Increasing the volume of quality investments in Uzbekistan to increase its capacity to accelerate development at the regional level and direct them to the most important areas. Prior to the first wave of reforms, the country's resources were invested in state-owned enterprises that could not respond to demographic changes in Uzbekistan. The number of able-bodied people has been growing rapidly over the last thirty years. Today, half of the country's population is under the age of 30, and more than 600,000 people join the labor force each year. People who do not have the necessary education and skills, especially young people, are difficult to find jobs, as the new jobs were not created enough to satisfy all. Sure, it's a problem, but it's also an opportunity. Part of the solution is to reduce the shortage of skills through education and labor market reform. The government is working in this direction, including the establishment of the National Center for Education Quality Assessment in the country. It is planned to improve professional programs and build vocational training centers[1].

What is Critical Thinking?

The government is not content with this. Families are being assisted in child care and pre-school education. In the field of financial technology, there are projects to provide microcredits for women entrepreneurs. As a result of these reforms, it will be possible to train more highly

qualified personnel and increase the overall efficiency of enterprises.

The most important factor in increasing the volume of quality investments is price liberalization. In the second half of 2018, the relevant consequences for low-income families were covered, bread prices were liberalized, subsidies were removed, and energy prices were adjusted to production costs. In the future, these reforms will result in higher growth rates, higher wages and improved living standards.

The Importance of Critical Thinking

High inflation remains a constant threat to Uzbekistan's economic well-being. Prior to the reforms, inflation in the country would have been high, but it would not have been reflected in official reports. Currently, the largest banknote in Uzbekistan is 100,000 soums, a few years ago it was 5,000 soums.

In 2018, there was a sharp increase in loans in the economy, the volume of which increased by 50%. Part of the funds were directed to finance the education and infrastructure sectors that are most in need of them. But the continuation of such growth, which increases inefficient investment, could eventually lead to a credit crunch. The banking system has also expanded the scope of private ownership. At present, the government manages more than 85% of the total assets in the system[2].

The next step will be to develop a new strategy for the reconstruction of the banking system. If produced appropriately, this strategy will ensure a balance between public investment and private investment. This is an important part of the transition from public administration to market economy.

Time.If corruption becomes the norm, the country's ability to attract investors and create jobs will be poisoned. Young people understand this better than anyone. A recent global survey found that young people see corruption as a priority, not job creation or lack of education in their

countries. Only young people understand how urgent the problem is. The Uzbek government is well aware of this. The measures taken in this regard are highly commendable. The Anti-Corruption Law was one of the first in the reform process. Without transparency, none of these reforms would have worked. For the first time in the country's history, the publication of a citizen's budget was an important step[3].

Permission. As President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted in his speech at the UN last year, new digital technologies can and should help restore confidence in the government. It is widely acknowledged that our country can be an example for others and the work done in it will have a positive impact on the region. The development of Central Asia is closely linked with the development of Uzbekistan. This is natural, because Uzbekistan is the most populous country in the region and shares a common border with all Central Asian states. At this point, let's turn to the numbers. If Uzbekistan is more open, trade in the region could increase sharply. During 2017-2018, as a result of the opening of markets, the volume of trade with neighboring countries increased by about 50%. Visitors have also increased. In 2018, the number of foreigners visiting Uzbekistan has doubled. The announcement of the introduction of the Silk Road Visa for Central Asia also means that the opportunities for cooperation will expand in the coming years. Just as it happened on the Great Silk Road hundreds of years ago, if trade is liberalized, so will industry[4].

Variety. Let's take the connections that are currently being established. New roads are being built; Construction of a railway connecting China, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan is nearing completion; energy networks are being built. Indeed, power lines between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were restored last year. Today, energy trade between the two countries is carried out on a daily basis[5]. Improving relations with neighbors will increase prosperity in remote areas of Uzbekistan. Previously underdeveloped regions are now becoming economic centers in the region, boosting cross-border trade.

Activity. At this point, we must once again refer to history. From time immemorial, people have gathered around this city, because it was a fertile land and oasis by the river. As a result of the trade, it was transformed from a small settlement into a large city built of stone. It was named Tashkent because of these large stones. What is the contribution of the story? The process that drives small-scale product exchange can lead to the emergence of a powerful region over time.

Risk. Our new study on the role and importance of international cooperation in the development of new Uzbekistan shows that if we can bring equality between men and women in our country to the level of developing countries in Europe, significant GDP growth can be expected. This, in turn, will be an important incentive to remove the economic and legal barriers facing women in the region.

Appreciation. In conclusion, the role and importance of international cooperation in the development of New Uzbekistan is rising to a very important stage.

If we find a solution to the above problems together, those who visit Uzbekistan will undoubtedly think not only about its history, but also about the vibrant, peaceful and prosperous future of Uzbekistan.

2. REFERENCES

- [1] WEF Global Shapers Annual Survey 2017 <https://www.weforum.org/press/2017/08/millennials-survey-refugees-are-welcome-robots-can-t-be-trusted-climate-change-is-our-biggest-concern/>
- [2] "Listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan." World Bank Group. February 2018.
- [3] Young uchenyy,. The structure of the image of life in the youth of Uzbekistan at the present stage of development NR Ochilova, MM Mamasaliev - Young student, 2016 Pohojie stati/587-588 page.Kazan
- [4] IMF report. Promoting inclusive development in the Caucasus and Central Asia. May 2019.
- [5] Academies STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL STATUS OF YOUTH soobshchestva MB Kurbonova, MM Mamasaliev - INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT: POTENTIA, 2020; 210-213 page. Penza