

Development of International Cooperation in the Training of Qualified Personnel and its Main Features

Tagaev Bekhzod Ergashevich¹

Adilov Botir Baltabaevich²

Muhammadiev Suhrobbek Shukhratoglu³

Abstract

This article discusses international cooperation and its main features. In the field of foreign trade, systematic approaches to membership in the World Trade Organization are analyzed. The pros and cons of Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO were discussed.

Keywords: *International cooperation, qualified personnel, trade, Central Asia, system.*

¹ National University of Uzbekistan named after M. Ulugbek Head of the Department of Regional Economics and Management ,i.f. d .

² National University of Uzbekistan named after M. Ulugbek University , Associate Professor of "Regional Economics and Management" , i.f. n .

³ National University of Uzbekistan named after M. Ulugbek University i, Faculty of Economics 2nd year M agistrant

As a result of the open, close neighborly policy pursued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years, the friendly situation in the region has become clear, the development of qualified personnel has created favorable conditions for overcoming the existing difficulties. The problems that have arisen, including congestion at border checkpoints, traffic, trade, have been resolved with mutual respect and multilateral interests.

As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on the cooperation of our country with neighboring countries and its future activities in this direction: “Over the past four years, the volume of bilateral trade of Uzbekistan with neighboring countries has increased almost fivefold. Our countries have become friends with each other in these difficult days, without leaving each other alone. Today, the Central Asian states face an important strategic task. It is to ensure the deep integration of our region into the global economic, transport and transit corridors.”¹ Because a well-thought-out foreign policy in the region is important in ensuring security and sustainable development in the region, as well as maintaining a strategic geopolitical balance. Such a policy, of course, requires a great deal of responsibility, diplomatic skill and a strong political will. Thanks to the open and prudent policy of Shavkat Mirziyoyev in a historically short period of time in the foreign policy of Uzbekistan, especially in neighboring countries unprecedented, incomparable positive changes in time and volume. Indeed, after the joint session of the Oliy Majlis identified the development of personnel for mutually beneficial relations with Central Asian countries as a priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, for many years there have been serious and confusing problems in cooperation with our close neighbors. Issues such as the use of communications and border delimitation have been resolved. As a result, in 2021, trade with Kyrgyzstan increased by 8 times, with Tajikistan and Turkmenistan by 5 times, and trade with Kazakhstan increased by \$ 1 billion.² Such changes, in turn, have led to the intensification of political dialogue between heads of state and the strengthening of mutual trust. A number of important decisions and agreements have been reached on global issues of mutual interest, including security, borders, economy, culture and ecology.

The friendly situation in the region as a result of its open, close neighborly policy towards the Central Asian states was evident during this pandemic and created favorable conditions for overcoming the existing difficulties. Central Asian countries are working closely together to reduce the demand for human resources. The problems that have arisen, including congestion at border checkpoints, traffic, trade, have been resolved with mutual respect and multilateral interests. As a result, despite the quarantine regime for coronavirus infection, in the first quarter of this year, Uzbekistan's trade with neighboring countries did not decrease compared to last year, reaching \$ 898.7 million with Kazakhstan, \$ 220.6 million with Kyrgyzstan and \$ 153 million with Tajikistan. \$ 9 million, with Turkmenistan \$ 160 million. During the years of independence, great structural changes have taken place in the economy of the republic, and our country has become an economically developed, export-oriented industry and agriculture. From the first day of recognition of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state, great attention has been paid to foreign economic relations. No state can develop perfectly without foreign economic relations. Therefore, the Republic of Uzbekistan has created ample opportunities and conditions for business entities to develop foreign economic relations, establish joint ventures

¹Speech by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly / New Uzbekistan №183, 2021 September 24

²Nematov I. Priorities of foreign policy of Uzbekistan - in practice / New Uzbekistan №183, 2021 September 24

and attract foreign investment in the economy. As part of measures to diversify foreign trade routes and integrate them with international infrastructure, systematic work is being done for Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO. On July 7, the 4th meeting of the working group on the accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the WTO was held. The event was attended by representatives of more than 60 countries. These include the United States, the European Union, China, Russia, Japan, Canada, Brazil, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Mongolia, Honduras, India, and others. expressed their readiness to provide all possible assistance in the activities carried out for the entry.

There are different approaches to Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO. In particular, political scientist Kamoliddin Rabbimov said: “ The country's world farm to the system penetration _ and international economic organizations, including _ Jahon trade to the organization and Eurasian economy to the union member to be process rida security provide for developed in our country released products competitiveness upgrade take measures increase to the goal is compatible. In recent years industry network development nati jalari many functional remove enterprise market conditions compatibility and state with the help of high effective functional set off put shows. The fact that Uzbekistan currently has an alternative to foreign markets is also highlighted in some speeches by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Admittedly, it will still take a long time for our products to meet European market standards. According to Russian analysts, Uzbekistan will be an important country for the Eurasian Economic Union. In addition, it is the largest country in the region with a population of more than 34 million. In our opinion, it is necessary to take into account these factors and create favorable conditions for our citizens who go to work in Russia and Kazakhstan. This means that if the knowledge involved in the production of goods and services is constantly updated, it will increase the value of products and services in production processes. Accordingly, the nature of capital is also changing, that is, it was first physical (material) capital, then it became commodity capital, financial capital, human capital, and now intellectual capital. Human capital is a factor that determines the ethical, creative, intellectual, scientific and entrepreneurial abilities of highly qualified personnel (bachelors, masters) in the labor market, as well as their competitiveness, along with training in universities. In particular, in accordance with our ultimate goal, the bachelor (master) envisions changes, innovations and directions of socio-economic development in society, scientific, political, professional, spiritual-enlightenment and socio-economic knowledge, skills and experience, as well as science, technology, economics, new be able to put into practice the achievements of modern pedagogical and information technologies, conduct research, analyze processes and results, develop, implement and have leadership skills in the methodology of evaluation and processing. Employees with a high level of economic knowledge, training, skills, qualifications do not require proof that they can make a sufficient contribution to the creation of gross domestic product and national income, ensuring economic growth. Ensuring that educated, experienced, talented and competitive highly qualified personnel find their rightful place in society, rise to the highest social strata and categories of the population, increase opportunities for high-paying positions, high prestige and respect, their professionalism, experience and skills and increase the well-being of our people.

Given the urgency of creating, storing and timely transfer of new knowledge in the world, including in our country in the era of globalization, market economy, short-term obsolescence of knowledge and rapid information exchange, the effectiveness of managing the training of highly competitive personnel in higher education. The concept of “lifelong learning”, ie the transition from one higher education to the concept of “lifelong learning” and adherence to its procedures

is an objective necessity and purpose. At the same time, firstly, the principle of "lifelong learning" is the reduction, change, obsolescence of highly qualified personnel in accordance with the requirements of globalization, change, renewal and market economy, and secondly, the principle of "remembering" personnel in only one field of study (specialty). In the system of "lifelong learning" the existing knowledge is rapidly becoming obsolete, as a result of professional development, retraining, secondary education, transfer from one field to another, secular knowledge is acquired, new knowledge is created, scientific and technical progress, modern theoretical and practical knowledge and innovations are studied, experience is exchanged and its application is effectively managed.

In order to effectively manage the training of educated, talented, responsible, patriotic, broad-minded, spiritual and highly qualified competitive personnel in our country, we believe that participants and industry representatives should perform the following tasks: to organize the evaluation, to follow the principles of results-oriented management, not goals, to conduct regular analysis, to gradually retrain non-compliant personnel on the basis of world standards and to recruit them on a competitive basis.

On December 11, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev took part in a video conference of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council. In his speech, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev expressed sincere gratitude for the support of Uzbekistan's application for observer status, noting that the EOII's international prestige is growing and the organization has a wide geography of practical cooperation with foreign countries.

Acquisition of observer status in the EOII at a time of globalization is important for the full use of the huge potential of the Uzbek economy, the joint elimination of barriers and obstacles to trade relations, the formation of new markets through mutual efforts.

The transport communications and infrastructure of Uzbekistan and the EEU member states are deeply integrated and closely interconnected.

In addition, mutually beneficial relations within the wider Eurasian region are characterized by a high level of labor mobility. Close cooperation in the field of labor migration is important and serves to address many pressing issues related to employment and to meet the growing need of qualified specialists in the economies of participating countries.

List of used literature

1. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly / New Uzbekistan 3183, September 24, 2020
2. Nematov I. Priorities of foreign policy of Uzbekistan - in practice / New Uzbekistan №183, September 24, 2020
3. Kamoliddin Rabbimov. Political scientist: 5 negative points of Uzbekistan's accession to the EOII. // <https://kun.uz/news/2019/10/21/political-scientist-of-uzbekistan-5negals-in-joining-yeoiiga>
4. Abulqosimov X.P. Ways to protect national interests and ensure security in international economic organizations / Economics and Finance. Issue 11, 2019, page 2.