



PRINCIPLES OF ENSURING THE IDEOLOGICAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY OF THE PRIORITY OF MATERIAL INTERESTS IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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Annotation

This article presents opinions and analyzed comments on new ideological problems in Uzbekistan and their peculiarities. The article is also enriched with the author's personal point of view and final conclusions.

Keywords: idea, ideological, sustainability, developing, strategy, national strategy.

Introduction

After gaining independence in September 1991, the Republic of Uzbekistan recognized 147 countries after joining the United Nations in March 1992. From that day on, it began to establish multilateral relations with other states on an equal footing. The main principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy in the international arena are set out in Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of states, non-use or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and other universally recognized rules and norms of international law[1].

Literature Review

The Republic may form alliances, join and secede from the Commonwealth and other interstate structures in order to ensure the highest interests, welfare and security of the state and the people." ¹According to this rule, the state of Uzbekistan operates by establishing socio-economic, political, legal, spiritual and cultural ties with many countries around the world. Among them, foreign economic relations are of particular importance.

Uzbekistan's foreign economic relations are primarily aimed at ensuring the priority of the economic interests of the Uzbek people, while other interests revolve around this core of interests. So the question arises as to what is called foreign economic relations? According to us, foreign economic relations are a set of cooperation





between different countries and their subjects, import and export operations carried out by the state, economic, trade and political relations.

Foreign economic relations are multifaceted and include:

- 1) *foreign trade relations* - is the exchange of food and industrial goods, which are material expression, services (travel vouchers, transport, excursion services), intellectual property (sale of the right to translate and publish a literary work, etc.);
- 2) *directions of movement of goods (services)*, whether the interaction is a process of export or import;
- 3) the appearance of financial TIAs in insurance, banking services for foreign tourist groups and similar services;
- 4) production can be represented in joint ventures, lease of any facilities, etc.;
- 5) investments in the form of investments in real estate, entrepreneurship, securities [2].

If we look at this issue philosophically, we will see that economic activity is slowing down. It can be described and defined as an external economic activity.

Foreign economic activity is a set of tasks aimed at implementing the foreign economic strategy of enterprises focused on the world market, taking into account the forms and methods of operation in foreign markets.

Foreign economic activity has the following characteristics: it implies a market sector, based on the criteria of entrepreneurial activity; has a systemic relationship with domestic production, legal and economic autonomy, as well as legal independence from the departmental guardianship of the industry.

The basic principle of foreign economic activity of enterprises is a commercial account based on self-sufficiency, taking into account their economic and financial independence and their monetary and logistical capabilities.

There are the following types of foreign economic activity:

- 1) *foreign trade activity* - entrepreneurship in the field of international exchange of goods, works, services, information and results of intellectual activity;
- 2) *production cooperation* - a form of cooperation between foreign partners in the process of technological division of labor;
- 3) *international investment cooperation* - consolidation of efforts to expand the development base and expand the production of export products;
- 4) *currency and financial-credit operations* - together with any foreign trade operations, provides payment through certain forms of accounting[3].

Foreign trade is entrepreneurship in the field of international exchange of goods, works, services, information and results of intellectual activity.

The foreign economic functions of this business entity include:





- 1) selection of production-economic-export strategy, production of export products, establishment of relations with domestic partners;
- 2) organizational and economic - the process of entering foreign markets, planning foreign trade operations, the organization of advertising, the choice of forms and methods of work in foreign markets;
- 3) operational-commercial - preparation and execution of a foreign trade agreement and all related areas, ie transport, insurance, etc.

The issue of youth has always been in the public interest. Abu Rayhan Beruni, an outstanding scientist and encyclopedist of the Uzbek people, was right a thousand times when he said: "If you show me youth, I will tell you what tomorrow's country will look like." The world famous writer Chingiz Aitmatov said: "If they asked me about the most delicious things in our lives, I would say that I was young and the human spirit is young." [7]

Research Methodology

Production cooperation as part of the foreign economic activity of enterprises and firms is also one of the forms of cooperation between foreign partners in various but constructively interconnected processes of technological division of labor. The technological process of labor distribution means that its participants are distributed in the product creation and sales chain according to the main stages from the study of the needs of the domestic and foreign markets to its delivery to the final consumer. Production cooperation is specific to the same production and turnover sectors, and to the scientific, technical, investment, and service sectors, such as the manufacturing industry [4].

Coordination of the actions of partners in the framework of industrial cooperation is achieved by:

- Mutual planning of export and import substitution products;
- Forecasting and joint development of scientific developments, providing them with the necessary equipment, tools and materials, test stands and scientific and technical information;
- Organization of the learning process.

At the same time, the property of cooperatives is provided not on a separate basis, but on a reciprocal basis, and is built on the principle of direct relations between producers of the same product.

It is known that one of the main tasks of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to create an atmosphere of peace, stability and security around its territory. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has identified the development and strengthening of





friendly, good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations with our neighbors - the Central Asian states - as a key foreign policy priority.

In particular, 23 high-level and 12 high-level visits by government agencies on foreign policy and economic activities in 2020 to bring the relations with the countries of the Central Asian region to a qualitatively new level in the spirit of mutual friendship, good neighborliness and strategic partnership in all areas. and various activities were carried out. In this process, "people's diplomacy" was very active in practice. In particular, more than 90 different meetings, conferences, video conferences and other similar events were held with the participation of people's representatives - scientists and artists, cultural and religious figures, businessmen and youth, tourism and sports organizations, public associations and non-governmental organizations.

As a result of the establishment of such good neighborly relations, in 2017-2019, trade turnover with Central Asian countries will grow by an average of more than 50% annually, reaching 5.2 billion. dollars. According to the results of 2020, despite the global pandemic, the total trade turnover of Uzbekistan with Central Asia will reach 5 billion soums. dollars.

In particular, this year's State Program includes an action plan for the consistent continuation of relations with Central Asian countries:

- Development of a comprehensive program of measures to bring Uzbekistan's bilateral and regional relations with Central Asian countries to a qualitatively new level;
- Organization of high-level and high-level reciprocal visits;
- Effective use of "People's Diplomacy" mechanisms;
- Joint solution of existing barriers to strengthening good neighborly relations;
- Creation of favorable conditions for the development of trade and economic relations and the growth of trade turnover and strengthening cooperation;
- Effective use of transit and logistics potential of the region and development of transport infrastructure;
- It is planned to intensify cooperation between the regions of Central Asia (including border areas).

Analysis and Results

In addition, this year Uzbekistan will strengthen its relations with Central Asian countries through multilateral cooperation mechanisms, including the United Nations (UN), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States





(CCTS), and the European Security Council. and development within the framework of the Cooperation Organization (OSCE) and other structures, including the strengthening of not only political and diplomatic relations, but also economic diplomacy, inter-parliamentary diplomacy and people's diplomacy.

In addition, this year, taking into account the chairmanship of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the SCO in 2021-2022, the development of priorities and key measures in this direction is planned in the State Program. Along with Russia, China, Pakistan and India, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are members of the SCO, and it is important to accelerate cooperation within thi[international organization[5].

The importance of the Address of the President of Uzbekistan to the Parliament and this year's State Program emphasizing the importance of neighboring Central Asian states is that this direction is the main priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. This is reflected in the fact that Uzbekistan is the only state in the region bordering all Central Asian states, the direct impact of any political, economic and cultural changes in the country on the region, and the sustainable development of Central Asia serves the interests of all countries. Uzbekistan's current foreign policy, in particular, good neighborliness and pragmatic regional policy, not only enhances the country's international prestige, but also serves to make Central Asia a place of stable and great cooperation.

Conclusion / Recommendations

In conclusion, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "As you know, from the first days of our country's modernization, we have been pursuing an open, pragmatic and practical foreign policy. In the past short period, the political role and prestige of our country in the region and the world has increased dramatically. The spirit of trust in Uzbekistan and the principles of striving for cooperation are growing in the world. First of all, friendly and good-neighborly relations have been established with the countries of our region. Borders were opened, people re-established ties with their tribes and relatives, and began to move freely from one country to another.

The phrase "Central Asian spirit" has appeared in world political science. In the international arena, new initiatives have been launched on behalf of the region. At the same time, strengthening our friendship and cooperation with all developed countries, both near and far, will be our priority." [6]. And"one of the main objectives of ideological education aimed at strengthening the ideological immunity is to



formulate ideas related to civic responsibility and human responsibility with common principles for different segments of the population.[8]

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