

THE AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF
INTERDISCIPLINARY
INNOVATIONS
AND RESEARCH

2021
Impact Factor
5.676

Volume 03

Crossref doi-10.37547/tajir

www.usajournalshub.com

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
INTERDISCIPLINARY
INNOVATIONS AND
RESEARCH

(TAJIIR)
SJIF-5.676
DOI-10.37547/tajiir

Volume 3 Issue 03, 2021

ISSN 2642-7478

The USA Journals, USA
www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajiir

Articles in this issue

1. Askar Nigmatov, Odiljon Tobirov, (2021). Scientific And Theoretical Foundations Of The Concepts Of Tourism, Geography And Geographical Tourism. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 1-10.
2. Nuriddin Turonovich Khasanov, (2021). Factors For The Development Of The Culture Of Living In The Mahalla (Neighborhoods). *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 11-15.
3. Olim Narzullaev, (2021). Socio-Economic Importance Of Biological Resources And Its Role In The Field Of Law. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 16-24.
4. Dildora Komiljanovna Nishanova, (2021). The Development Of Method Al-Fiqh In Uzbekistan. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 25-29.
5. Fayzullaev Normurot Ibodullaevich, Mamadoliev Ikromjon Ilkhomidinovich, Pardaeva Sokhiba Bo'riyevna, Barakayeva Mexribonu Nasim Qizi, (2021). Synthesis Of High Silicon Zeolites From Kaolin And Bentonite. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 30-36.
6. Ergashev Jamoliddin Samatovich, Nazarova Matluba Abdurashid Qizi, Abdurafova Saodatjon Kodirjon Kizi, (2021). Research Of Physical And Mechanical Indicators Of Jensei And Knitted Fabrics Recommended For Children's Combined Outerwear. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 37-44.
7. Bakhtiyor Mirkomilov, Sardor Raimov, (2021). The Role Of Forish In Tourism In Uzbekistan. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 45-49.
8. Riskulov Kh.A., Adilov T.T., Uzokova Z.R., (2021). Negative Effect Of Harmful Chemical Waste On Plant Development. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 50-54.
9. Tilakov Ismoiljon Usmonovich, (2021). Issues Of Employee Motivation In The System Of Market Relations. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 55-58.
10. Atakhanov Bakhtiyor Turabaevich, (2021). Participation And Cooperation Of Uzbekistan And Belarus In The United Nations. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 59-63.
11. Mahmudov Yusup G'anievich, (2021). History Of Great Discoveries In Physics. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 3(03), 64-69.



Participation And Cooperation Of Uzbekistan And Belarus In The United Nations

Atakhanov Bakhtiyor Turabaevich
Teacher, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

Journal Website:
<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajir>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

This article covers the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Belarus being one of the influential international organizations, joining the United Nations organization, its participation, support and participation in international projects under the auspices of the organization. The article also covers the relations between the countries of Uzbekistan and Belarus within the framework of the UN.

KEYWORDS

International Organization, declaration, global challenges, environmental crisis, international participation.

INTRODUCTION

Disputes and disagreements between the states began to turn into wars that lasted for several thousands of years. If the civilization of mankind was equal to the 56 century, then only three centuries (294 year) passed peacefully. In

history, it was noted that 8000 peace agreements were concluded, many of which were concluded on "eternal terms." But their average validity period was not more than ten years. [1]

The idea that the ultimate goal of foreign policy was to achieve peace was also not an obstacle for it to occur tirelessly. The essence of foreign policy in these periods lay not on the concepts of peace, justice, negotiation, equality of peoples, prosperity, but on the contrary, the purpose of manifestation of power, expansion of territories, chauvinistic worldview. A strong state tried to forcibly integrate its religion, culture, tradition and language, and to turn the peoples of the invading weak states into its dependence, raw material base.

The holding of the conferences Yalta and Potsdam in order to end the Second World War marked a new world order that would have arisen after the war. At these conferences, the legal basis of international relations in the future, the issue of establishing a solid organization that bases and protects printouts such as equality of states, non-use of force, non-interference in internal affairs, has been resolved.

On October 24, 1945, in San Francisco, the United States, an international United Nations organization was established in order to preserve the whole of mankind from the New World War, to ensure international peace and security, to promote sustainable development and development, to protect human rights, to create a basis for international law. This organization is firmly determined by the rule of maintaining international peace and security, the determination of peoples' self-determination in an equal manner. He also adopted international documents on the development of friendly relations between nations of the world, the resolution of international economic, social and cultural problems. Literally, it has become a structure that unites the actions of all mankind in achieving common goals.

Since the 50 years of the last century, many international norms have been adopted that guarantee the independence of states, strengthen their cooperation, establish peace

in the World, protect human rights. Countries have chosen a way to organize many international and regional organizations for the purpose of peaceful coexistence.

Since the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has also started to enter into international and regional organizations with the aim of foreign policy, equal participation in the international arena, international legal norms to be implicated in our national legislation, obscuring peace and stability in the region and avoiding international procedures.

Today, Uzbekistan:

- Formation of favorable conditions in foreign policy for the acceleration and effective implementation of democratic reforms carried out in our country, modernization of social and economic spheres;
- Protection national interests of Uzbekistan in the international arena;
- Strengthening peace and stability in the Central Asian region and turning the region into a safe and sustainable development region;
- Formation of the diversity of cooperation with the world's leading countries and international organizations;
- Development and promotion of international initiatives of Uzbekistan on important areas of regional and world politics and topical problems;
- Expansion of the geography and participants of the country's cooperation in the field of export-import, transport, logistics and tourism;
- In order to protect the interests of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad and in the international arena, it has become a member of various international organizations and is actively involved in the activities of organizations.

Today, there are 47 diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign

countries and international organizations. Uzbekistan is a member of more than 110 international organizations, and our country develops partnership relations with various multilateral cooperation structures.[2]

In addition, the beneficial and effective aspect of Uzbekistan's activities in international organizations is that it provides the basis for further strengthening of relations with the member states of the organization, as well as joint efforts to eliminate problems and achieve stability. Serves to strengthen economic ties. Accelerates the process of integration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Uzbekistan effectively establishes bilateral and organizational cooperation with the member countries of the International and regional organizations that have entered into membership. Including with the Republic of Belarus. The periodicity of participation of the two countries in international and regional organizations is similar to each other. Belarus entered into modern international relations earlier than Uzbekistan.

When the Republic of Belarus also became independent, it entered the international arena as a sovereign democratic state. Important stages in the history of Belarusian diplomacy coincide with the period of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic, which took part in the organization of the United Nations. Because, from the Soviet Union, which is based on the UN, Russia participated in the SFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Belarusian SSR. Therefore, Belarus is a full-fledged member of the United Nations from the moment of its foundation to this day.

The adoption by the Supreme Council of the Belarusian SSR of the Declaration on state sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus on July 27, 1990 and granting it the status of constitutional law in 1995, initiated a qualitatively new stage in the development of the country. Taking into account its natural

right to determine its own destiny, the Belarusian SSR from 19 September 1991 received the official name of the Republic of Belarus. Since that day, independent foreign policy has started to be pursued.[3]

Despite the difficult and difficult situation, Belarus was able to establish and develop relations with the outside world based on its national interests.

To date, Belarus has been participating as a sovereign state that carries out independent peacemaking, foreign policy, actively developing cooperation with strategic allies and foreign partners in various regions of the world. He is an initiative in international organizations and regional integration structures, as well as in the development of security and stability issues, in ensuring international peace and strengthening relations.

Belarus has established diplomatic relations with 174 countries, thereby establishing diplomatic relations with 107 countries. In total, Belarus has 68 diplomatic missions abroad: 57 embassies, 2 permanent representative offices, 8 consulates and 1 consular office. In turn, Belarus operates embassies, consular offices and representative offices of foreign countries and international organizations.[4]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The globality of the world economy is manifested by the fact that it has its own unique achievements and threats. It is necessary for every state to take measures to regulate the ongoing socio-political processes, to combat global threats. For countries, this opportunity is provided by international cooperation and multilateral relations. In this context, both Uzbekistan and Belarus are actively involved in a number of international and regional organizations today.

Participation of states in international organizations serves to jointly overcome

international problems, jointly develop international standards and international norms and establish close relations with each other.

At present, the multilateral diplomacy opportunities within the framework of the United Nations, the largest international organization, remain one of the doors of the main opportunities for clarifying the directions, objectives and tasks of the internal and foreign policy of Belarus and Uzbekistan. Participation within the organization will help the leadership of the two countries to strengthen and strengthen relations between official representatives of the member states of the organization.

Today, the republics of Uzbekistan and Belarus are effectively involved in the activities of the UN. This can be explained by the following aspects:

Two .the state also actively participated in a number of major international conferences under the auspices of the UN in the early years of independence. In particular, the conference on environmental development, which was held in 1992, the International Conference on Population Development, which was held in Copenhagen and Cairo in 1995, the World summit (Istanbul), which was dedicated to population issues in 1996.

Uzbekistan and Belarus will participate in the development of the final programming documents of the UN forums on ICT. It also takes measures to implement the documents adopted. Both countries have been participating in UN conferences organized since 1992, ratifying the UN documents "on climate change and non-use of ozone layer depleting substances"(1995), "on the fight against desertification"(1996), "on the conservation of biodiversity"(1998).[5]

Today, the UN remains one of the important channels for clarifying the goals and objectives of internal and foreign policy, as well as the

tasks of sovereign and sustainable development of both Uzbekistan and Belarus. Uzbekistan's participation in the activities of the organization will contribute to the relations between official representatives of the UN member states, including the Republic of Belarus.

The two countries are actively working as part of a working group on reforming the budget-financial system of the UN General Assembly, expanding the Security Council, strengthening the UN system and enhancing the role of the organization.

International security and disarmament for Uzbekistan and Belarus, creation of favorable international conditions to support sustainable development, provision of a sustainable ecological system, protection of human rights, strengthening the regulatory and legal framework of the organization are the priorities of cooperation with the UN.

The two countries are also in favor of strengthening the international security system within the framework of the UN, in cooperation with the organization in their region, ensuring peace and security, eliminating conflicts and pressing environmental problems.

Weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons, non-use and withdrawal of nuclear weapons is a priority for both countries in achieving a sustainable security system, and to achieve this goal, the countries are working closely with the UN. Uzbekistan is also the initiator of the idea of "creating a non-nuclear zone" in the Central Asian region, the Eastern and Central European region of Belarus, and the two countries signed an agreement "on the creation of a non-nuclear zone" with the countries of their region under the auspices of the UN.[6]

Both countries support the UN's "Millennium development programme" and ensure its implementation. In particular, the two

countries are carrying out effective reforms in the end of poverty and hunger on their territory, in the end of illiteracy, in the provision of women's rights and opportunities, in the reduction of child mortality, in the improvement of maternal health, in the fight against AIV, AIDS and other diseases, in ensuring environmental stability and in the formation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the participation of Uzbekistan and Belarus in the UN allows the two countries to work together to maintain international and regional security, prevent and eliminate global threats. It opens the way for the establishment of relations based on the international law printouts, using peaceful means. The international legal norms of the organization serve as the basis for building relations between states on the basis of friendship, solidarity and problems, relying on negotiations, relying on international printouts of equality. UN measures and effective co-operation against terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking and global environmental crises are considered important for the two states.

REFERENCES

1. Reinfried H., Schulte L. Das Ende aller Sicherheit? Die nukleare Herausforderung an Politik und Strategie. –Regensburg, 1985. –S.5.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ташқи ишлар вазирлигининг расмий сайти. <https://mfa.uz/uz/cooperation>. 16.04.2020 йил.
3. Беларусь Республикаси Ташқи ишлар вазирлигининг расмий сайти. http://www.mfa.gov.by/foreign_policy . 16.04.2020 йил.
4. Центральная Азия на пути к устойчивому развитию. Региональный экологический центр Центральной Азии. Алматы: Казахстан, 2002. – с.19
5. Зябкин А. И. Организация Объединенных Наций – универсальная международная организация общей компетенции . – Минск: Знание, 2008. – 249 с.
6. Эгамбердиева Т., Салмонов А., Сиддиқов И. БМТ ва Мустақил Ўзбекистон: ҳамкорлик асослари, йўналишлари ва истиқболлари . – Фарғона: 2015.