



UZBEKISTAN AND THE WORLD COMMUNITY

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A B S T R A C T

The independence of the state of Uzbekistan, its historical significance, the Declaration of Independence, the foreign policy of Uzbekistan, being a full member of the international community, the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international relations as an independent state, a subject of international law, the strengthening of globalization processes in the whole world, maintaining peace and stability on Earth, issues such as the well-being of the population, its decent standard of living, the role of international organizations in ensuring socio-economic development are covered.

KEY WORDS

Uzbekistan, state, independent, Independence, Statement, foreign policy, International community, world, globalization, peace, prosperity, socio-economic, development.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that on August 31, 1991, the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan declared the independence of Uzbekistan. In the "Declaration on Independence" adopted at this very session, the foreign policy of Uzbekistan states that "the Republic of Uzbekistan, a full member of the international community, participates in international relations as an independent state, a subject of international law, its goals are sustainable peace, disarmament, the liberation of its territory from weapons, nuclear "It is to eliminate weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, to use force and not allow pressure to resolve disputes and conflicts between sovereign states," it was noted. In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this way was emphasized once again, and the main rules of the foreign policy of our country were strengthened by law, in particular: "The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is based on the sovereign equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and other generally recognized rules and norms of international law.

In order to ensure the highest interests, well-being and security of the state and the people, the republic may form alliances, join commonwealths and other interstate structures and leave them," Article 17 states.

Due to Uzbekistan's full adherence to democratic principles in foreign policy, 111 countries recognized Uzbekistan in 1991-1992, and today their number has reached 143. Uzbekistan has established diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries of the world. Embassies of more than 40 countries were opened in Tashkent, representative offices of 88 foreign countries were accredited. There are embassies and consular offices of Uzbekistan in more than 30 countries of the world.

On March 2, 1992, for the first time in its history, the Republic of Uzbekistan was accepted as a member of the United Nations as an equal subject of the international community. Uzbekistan calls for a permanent seminar in Tashkent on issues of security, stability and cooperation in Central Asia, the establishment of a special group for the analysis of emerging international conflicts under the Security Council and setting the perspective, strengthening the fight against drug trafficking, solving the Aral problem, Afghanistan conflicts and put forward a number of proposals on its abolition, development of the International Convention on Youth Rights and other issues. The reasonable comments of Uzbekistan were taken into account by the , and on August 24, 1993, the representative office started working in Tashkent. The representative office of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United Nations in Tashkent managed to unite specialized institutions in our country, such as the United Nations Development Program, the Industrial Development Program, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization, the Population Settlement Fund, the Narcotics Control Program, the Children's Fund.

After Uzbekistan became an equal member of the , specialized institutions within this organization - the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the UN Children's Fund, the International Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Olympic Committee , has established mutual relations with the International Union of Motorists and other organizations, their representative offices have been opened and are operating in the republic. In particular, cooperation relations between the United Nations organization UNESCO, which specializes in issues of education, science and culture, and our republic are gaining importance in introducing the country to the world. Uzbekistan became a member of this organization on October 29, 1993. In 1994, the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on UNESCO affairs was established, and in 1996, a representative office of this organization was opened in Tashkent. According to the decision of UNESCO, in 1995, the International Institute for Central Asian History Research was established in Samarkand. Under the auspices of UNESCO, 1993 was the 600th anniversary of Mirza Ulugbek's birth, 1996 was the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth, 1997 was the 2500th anniversary of the cities of Bukhara and Khiva, which are considered to be masterpieces of world culture, and in 2001 were the jubilees of Burkhaniddin Marginani and Abu Mansur Moturidi, great scholars of jurisprudence and famous scholars of the Islamic world. 2002 2700th anniversary of the city of Shahrisabz, 2500th anniversary of the city of Termiz, 900th anniversary of the great mystic Abduholiq G'ijduvani in 2003, celebration of the 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent in 2009, "Sharq Taronalari" international music festival, international conference held in Samarkand on May 15-16, 2014 , joint projects in the field of education, ensuring the wide use of scientific and technical achievements, and the consistent implementation of such tasks

as further development of cultural values are proof of Uzbekistan's strong position in the world and its widespread recognition even today.

Currently, with the strengthening of the processes of globalization in the whole world, universal tasks such as maintaining peace and stability on Earth, the well-being of the population, its decent standard of living, ensuring socio-economic development, education, medicine and environmental protection have become increasingly important, and their implementation the role of international organizations is increasing. Currently, there are more than 2,500 international organizations in the world with different contents and goals. From the first days of independence, Uzbekistan began to cooperate with almost all organizations in the world, looking after the interests of its people. In July 1994, Uzbekistan joined NATO's "Cooperation for Peace" program. According to this program, the military units of Uzbekistan took part in the military exercises held at Camp Lejuup marine training ground in North Carolina (USA), and in the "Ultrabalance-96" military exercises of paratroopers held with the Americans on the territory of Uzbekistan. Also, the students of the Republican Military Academy took part in the "Cooperative Bankers-97" exercise held in Norway in 1997. Such cooperation is a special training school for Uzbek soldiers, which helped them to improve their fighting skills. The policy pursued by the Non-Aligned Movement, formed in 1985, is fully consistent with the main principles of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, peaceful resolution of international disputes, non-participation in the activities of various military-political blocs, and pacifism. Uzbekistan became the 105th member of this organization. Uzbekistan became a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1996, and the effectiveness of relations between the two countries increased in the following years. The capital of the country, Tashkent, was declared the capital of Islamic culture in 2007 by the educational, scientific and cultural institution of this organization, which was established in 1969 and has 57 countries in Asia and Africa as its members.

Uzbekistan became a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on February 26, 1992. On September 28-30, 1994, an international conference of the OSCE was held in Tashkent. It discussed issues related to all aspects of the organization's activities. OSCE held workshops on environmental restoration in Tashkent and Urganch. This international organization is helping to solve the problem of the island. In July 1995, the regional office of the OSCE was opened in Tashkent and is operating. At the Lisbon summit of the OSCE in December 1996, the proposals of Uzbekistan to stop the supply of weapons to the conflict areas and to strengthen the activities of the OSCE in Central Asia were approved and included in the Lisbon Declaration. On the initiative of Uzbekistan, on September 11-13, 1996, in Tashkent, the OSCE Democratic Institutions and People.

In its foreign policy, Uzbekistan has attached special importance to the structure of interstate organizations and active participation in these organizations, which will ensure the stability of the country, its entry into world economic relations. In 1996 in Shanghai and in 1997 in Moscow, the summit of the heads of state of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan established the "Shanghai Forum" organization. At the Shanghai summit held on June 14-15, 2001, Uzbekistan became a full member of the "Shanghai Forum". Over the past period, the name of the "Shanghai Forum" was changed to the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" at the summits, the "Shanghai Convention on the fight against terrorism and extremism", the convention on the powers of the , on cooperation in the fight against the illegal circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the member states agreements on the regional counter-terrorist structure, documents on the activities of the organization and its bodies, the founding document of the organization, the purpose

of the organization, the Declaration of cooperation between the member states in the political, trade-economic, scientific-technical, cultural, educational, energy, transport, and ecological spheres was developed, the permanent offices - the secretariat in Beijing, Tashkent, and the executive committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure were launched. The accession of the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the organization, the granting of the status of dialogue partners to Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia and Nepal and the signed memorandums in this regard served to further increase the role of the organization.

Cooperation with the European Union also contributes to Uzbekistan's internal development and finding its rightful place in the world. The agreement between Uzbekistan and the EU was signed on June 21-22, 1996 at the meeting of the leaders of the EU countries in Florence, Italy. It can be said that it was a historically important event in the political life of the republic. This agreement, signed with the participation of the heads of state and government of the EU member countries, is not only an important legal basis for the development of relations between Western European countries and our republic, but also the recognition of fundamental economic, political and social changes taking place in Uzbekistan and the support of the independence of a young independent state by the international community. . Another aspect of the matter is that it shows that an important foundation is being created for integration into world politics and economy, which are the priority areas of our foreign policy.

Establishing and deepening mutually beneficial relations with the United States of America has a special place in the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Interstate relations between Uzbekistan and the United States of America were established in the early years of independence. On February 15-16, 1992, US Secretary of State James Baker paid an official visit to Uzbekistan, and diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. On March 16, 1992, the US embassy was opened in Tashkent, and on June 25, 1996, the Uzbek embassy in the US was opened. Uzbekistan is interested in further expanding cooperation with the United States in the political, trade-economic, investment-technological and cultural-humanitarian spheres in order to support the modernization process and reforms aimed at strengthening the foundations of civil society and improving the living standards of the people. The important areas of bilateral cooperation are to strengthen peace and stability in Afghanistan, to help fight against transnational threats and dangers. In 2017-2018, the visit of mutual delegations and the official visit of the head of our state to the USA raised bilateral multilateral relations to a higher level and started a new era of strategic partnership.

During the first decade of independence, about 30 councils of CIS heads of state were held and important documents were signed. Among them, security issues, maintaining peace, creating an interstate economic committee to establish economic cooperation, full implementation of economic integration, tracking customs and union dues issues took an important place. Within the framework of the CIS, Uzbekistan has signed contracts and agreements in the political, economic, and cultural spheres with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova and other countries, creating a solid foundation for mutually beneficial commonwealth relations. In 2001, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the CIS, a summit was held in Moscow with the participation of the leaders of the CIS countries, in which the work done during the past period was summarized and the establishment of information and marketing centers for the elimination of restrictions on mutual trade, increasing the flow of goods and services, education, culture, tax, issues of expanding the cooperation of institutions operating in the customs sphere, commercial courts were discussed. The participants of

the summit signed the "Statement" on the tenth anniversary of the creation of the CIS and on the situation in Afghanistan.

Today, the activities and mutual cooperation of the CIS countries are becoming more active. Currently, the share of the CIS member states in the volume of foreign trade of our country is more than 37 percent. From the beginning of 2017 to November, the volume of trade between Uzbekistan and the CIS countries increased by more than 20 percent.

In the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishment and development of bilateral cooperation with the countries of the commonwealth has a special place. In this regard, it is important that the Republic of Uzbekistan attaches special importance to the establishment and development of equal interstate relations with the Russian Federation. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, embassies were opened. a declaration on the development and deepening of comprehensive cooperation and an agreement on deepening economic cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation were signed. It should be noted that 150 documents aimed at various goals were signed between the two countries.

At the same time, the strengthening of fraternal friendship with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan has become an important direction of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Religion, faith, common language, age-old fraternal relations are undoubtedly of great importance in the economic development of these countries. At the moment, establishing strong relations with countries close to it in spirit, customs and traditions is one of the important foreign policy directions of sovereign Uzbekistan. The first meeting of the heads of state of Central Asia was held in Almaty in June 1990, where it was concluded that it is necessary to combine resources for the five countries to get out of the economic crisis, they signed an appeal to the people of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and the statement of the leaders of the republics.

The problem of the Aral Sea plays an important role in the joint action of the Central Asian countries. On this issue, the leaders of the Central Asian countries met in Kyzyl Orda (1993), Nukus (1994), Tashkhovuz (1995), and at these meetings it was decided to take measures mainly dedicated to this important problem. Established cooperation with several organizations in Asia. For example, in 2001, the President of the Asian Development Bank, Tadao Chino, visited Uzbekistan, supported the efforts of the Uzbek government aimed at ending this problem, and emphasized that it would accelerate the allocation of grants from Japan's special fund.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in a short period of time, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in international cooperation and relations, integration into the world community, and has accumulated a lot of experience in this regard. The republic's membership in various international economic and social commissions opened the country's development horizons. Cooperation relations of the republic with countries such as the USA, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, South Korea, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan have expanded its integration into the world community.

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