



THE UNITED NATIONS AS A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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Annotation

This essay emphasizes the UN's role, importance, and role in guaranteeing peace and stability in accordance with the country's interests, as well as the fact that our current stage of national development is taking place in a cooperative partnership with international organizations.

Keywords: Central Asian region, globalisation process, international organizations, regulations, legal signs, universal interests.

Introduction

It is well known that the Republic of Uzbekistan's independence, which conforms to the country's interests, has served to boost the country's reputation in the international community. Ensure regional security, peace, and stability by combating all forms of international terrorism, separatism, and extremism, as well as the proliferation of narcotics and weapons of mass destruction. It has also formulated priority foreign policy orientations targeted at eradicating them and is putting them into action without fail..

With the growing importance of global processes, universal tasks such as maintaining peace and stability on Earth, the well-being of the population, ensuring a decent standard of living, ensuring socio-economic development, education, medicine, and environmental protection are becoming more important, and the role of international organizations in their implementation is growing.

International organizations are defined as groups that bring together governments and national societies on socioeconomic, political, cultural, scientific, and technological grounds in order to achieve common goals for all humanity. The fact that international organizations' actions will be focused at solving the state's tasks and difficulties, obviously diverging from the limits of one national state, is a typical feature of international organizations. Such structures are still one of the most important and effective types of inter-state cooperation today.

Despite the fact that efforts to construct international organizations date back to ancient times, the contemporary international organizations as we know them now





date primarily from the second half of the nineteenth century. The need for such groups' operations grew in importance, especially after WWII, and they began to spread widely.

International organizations are the generalization of states established according to international law, concluded on the basis of an international treaty, having the rights and obligations of members of states for the realization of these specific goals.

There are about 2.5 thousand international organizations in the globe today, all with different content and aims. In the world, there are over 350 government bodies. They are classified as territorial (universal, regional), by the number of participants (bilateral, multilateral), by the scope of competence (e.g., World Health Organization, World Tourism Organization), by the sphere of activity (e.g., political, economic, cultural), and by the nature of membership (e.g., World Health Organization, World Tourism Organization) (open and closed organizations). The government, like organizations and officials working in this field, as well as diplomats, enjoys unique privileges and immunities under international law. The role of government agencies in international law is unique in that they act as a mechanism of peaceful conflict resolution in diverse parts of the world.

State organizations are referred to as "international governmental organizations" in words employed by the United Nations. International governmental organizations differ from state-owned organizations in that they have a permanent address, an international civil service, a budget, and its member states are international law subjects. These groups can also form international agreements and take on various responsibilities within their jurisdiction.

The following five characters, which make up the concept of an international organization, are portrayed in this:

- Contract-based;
- Availability of specific objectives;
- Organizational system;
- Independent rights and obligations;

The Charter of an international organization is a typical multilateral constituent act of an international treaty. However, it has been formed in some situations not only on the basis of an international treaty, but also on the basis of a decision of an international organization's body. This is related to the organization of UN trade and development conferences (Yonktad), and UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (YuNIDO). These organizations were created in accordance with Article 22 of the UN Charter, which gives the General Assembly the authority to create auxiliary bodies. Nonetheless, incorporating Yungtad and Yunido into a simple auxiliary body



is impossible. Resolution 2152 of the General Assembly (November 18, 1966) the organization for direct development was established as the body of the UN General Assembly and is working within the framework of the UN as an autonomous organization.

It is a crucial symbol in defining the concept of a global organization. The organization's aims are crucial in determining the full-fledged character of the International Organization, its organizational system, and the rights bestowed upon it. The organization's rights and obligations are distinct from the rights and obligations of its members. International organizations' constituent papers are determined in their laws; some components belong directly to member governments, while others belong to the international organization itself.

For example, Article 19 of the UN Charter states that: A member of an organization that does not have a debt for payment of monetary contributions to the organization will be deprived of the right to vote in the General Assembly, if the total debt is equal to or exceeds the amount of contributions that must be paid for the past two years. And Article 21 of the UN Charter, on the contrary, directly belongs to the organization itself: the General Assembly determines its internal rules and the order of work itself. For each session, he will choose the chairman himself. If organizations are directly related to the subjects of international law, the possibility of an international organization having independent rights and obligations that differ from the rights and obligations of its member states is formed, first, as a legal entity with its own rights, and second, as a subject of international law. The right to conclude agreements, the right to privileges and immunities, and the right to competence, according to them, embodies the full-fledged nature of the International Organization under international law. It emphasizes the need of adhering to generally accepted international law principles and norms, particularly the principle enshrined in the organization's Charter and activities.

The goals and themes of activities of international public organizations will be beneficial to all countries. Indeed, the purpose and direction of the UN should be of particular interest to all countries around the world, and therefore this organization should be open to all states that recognize its charter. At present, the concept of international organizations of the United Nations is widely spread, among them are the UN, 16 specialized organizations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the subsidiary organizations of the United Nations system of international organizations, the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP), the United Nations conference on Environmental Protection (UNDP). International organizations are part of the international system. And, of course, the laws of Social Development,





which have a decisive impact on the development of the international system, in general, also determine the development of international organizations, their social and legal nature.

Organizations involving governments from several social systems operate under the impact of general laws governing society's evolution, as well as conflicting laws governing the development of particular social systems. Organizations involving states in a single social system, on the other hand, act based on the impact of laws on the evolution of that social system.

The essential legal definition of modern international organizations, that is, the growth of international law, is dictated by the laws of that society's development, which have a decisive impact. The globalization of its scientific and technological advancement, economic life, and other aspects, as well as the presence of sovereign states, caused the formation of many new states in the international arena as a result of the dissolution of the colonial system. As a result of the foregoing, modern international organizations can be differentiated as state-owned associations by the following fundamental legal indicators.:

1. They are organized, as a rule, by states through the conclusion of an international treaty, and act on the basis of such treaties;
2. Member states retain the right to leave their organization;
3. The notion of sovereign equality of member nations is one of the most important principles of international organizations. This principle is determined by international organizations' legal framework, their charter, which is a free agreement concluded by sovereign states; each state that is a member of the organization has an equal right to participate in the discussion, to submit proposals for discussion, and to be represented in the organization's bodies on the basis of equal rights;
4. In international organizations established with the participation of states of different social orders, the principle of peaceful coexistence of states of different social orders plays a crucial role. This principle indicates that during the adoption of these organizations as new members, general international organizations ban discrimination based on regime variety to a great extent.
5. The decisions of international organizations are in the nature of recommendation. Only the decisions taken on the internal issues of the activities of these organizations have the character of obligation in accordance with their charter;
6. International organizations will have a certain volume of international legal subjectivity on the basis of their charter.



The supreme body, tenant body, administrative body, and committees and commissions on special problems are common in international organizations. The structure of legal entities is also anticipated in a number of organizations. The UN system is organized into main and auxiliary bodies, each with its unique set of features.

International organizations have a legal framework that is embodied in the law of their bodies. Within the scope of law, it is necessary to distinguish between the International Organization and its bodies in two ways: the scope of the law on the subject, which determines the scope of issues under the organization's jurisdiction, and the scope of the law, which determines the organization's documents on matters falling within the scope of the law on..

Based on this, it should be noted that currently the largest of international organizations in the world, and more importantly, the unverial organization according to its social, political, legal, economic and cultural scale, is the United Nations.

The UN general purpose is to ensure global security and is the Center for coordination of the UN's actions in this direction according to the Charter of the organization. As a result, the UN is the most powerful international organization in the world, acting on the basis of universal interests.

Finally, we'd like to point out that the United Nations' position and reputation have been steadily improving over time. Each sovereign state views its membership and admission as a historically significant and noble subject. Because such an event signifies that this state has been admitted into the World Democratic States community and has earned a place among their ranks.

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