

The Place and Role of the United Nations in International Relations

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Abstract: This article discusses the changes taking place in the world and the UN's position on these changes. It provides opinions and comments on several UN resolutions aimed at preventing international conflicts and their effectiveness. It discusses not only political, but also economic and social cooperation between states.

Keywords: International relations, the formation of the UN, the activities of the UN, UN bodies, Uzbekistan's cooperation and activities with the UN.



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INTRODUCTION

International relations are a specific type of interaction between sovereign states, which implements, develops and regulates relations not only between states, but also between organizations.

The UN is an organization aimed at ensuring peace and sustainable security. This organization was established on October 24, 1945. The decision to establish the UN was made at the Moscow Council of Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, China and the Soviet Union in 1945, and its Charter was adopted at the San Francisco Conference. Initially, 51 states signed the UN Charter, but in 2000, their number increased to 189. Currently, it has reached 193.

The UN is located in Manhattan, New York, USA, and its Secretary-General is Antonio Guterres.

As you know, since its founding, the UN has conducted preparatory studies and data collection in the fields of demography, health, education, and the environment.

METHODOLOGY

At the end of the 20th century, the world is witnessing tremendous economic and political progress. However, prosperity and well-being are so uneven that even in almost all regions of the world, the failures in economic development are exacerbating important social problems and political instability. The UN bodies play a special role in solving such complex issues.

The UN Charter lists 6 main bodies, which are as follows:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
4. Trusteeship Council
5. Secretariat
6. International Court of Justice.

The General Assembly - adopts resolutions and declarations of a recommendatory nature on issues aimed at maintaining international security and peace.

The Security Council - consists of 15 members and is responsible for preventing war and creating conditions for cooperation between states.

ECOSOC- international economic and social cooperation.

The Trusteeship Council is a UN body that has the right to rule over the territories under its jurisdiction and monitors the implementation of obligations.

The Secretariat ensures the implementation of the decisions of the UN bodies.

The International Court of Justice is a main court consisting of 15 judges, which considers disputes between member states and helps to find and resolve them.

One of the fundamental principles of the UN is the belief that achieving political, economic and social security is the most important factor in achieving economic progress for the peoples of the world.

Speaking of UN bodies, it is also necessary to mention the UN development programs. The UN Development Program is the main driving force behind the implementation of policies and programs aimed at helping the people of 174 countries and territories to end poverty, restore the environment, create jobs and improve the situation of women.

The UN Development Program allocates 90% of its resources to the 66 lowest-income countries, where 90% of the world's poorest people live.

RESULTS

Creating opportunities for the poor to fight poverty is the core activity of the UN Development Program, which is spent on 40% of its core resources. Over the past 13 years, the World Food Program has provided more than \$ 14 billion in assistance to more than 90 countries to invest in development.

In places where people are chronically malnourished, the World Food Program provides assistance based on the principle of exchanging work for food so that they can achieve self-sufficiency.

Under this project, the World Food Programme is paying for roads and ports in Ghana, hill-to-hill paving in China and new forest plantations in Ethiopia with food. The Food for Development project has enabled children to attend school in countries such as Haiti, Angola and Mozambique. For example, in Pakistan, the World Food Programme is encouraging girls to study by distributing a single serving of vegetable oil to parents who send their daughters to school.

Below we can find answers to questions such as when did the UN recognize Uzbekistan in the international arena, and how are the relations between the UN and Uzbekistan going today.

Uzbekistan became a member of the UN on March 2, 1992. From the very beginning of Uzbekistan's membership in the UN, our government began to actively participate in its work. Because the tensions in Afghanistan and Tajikistan required immediate measures to ensure regional security and strengthen cooperation. In July 1993, the UN Permanent Mission was opened in Uzbekistan, and in September, the voice of Uzbekistan was heard for the first time on the UN rostrum.

The Uzbek press published articles about Uzbekistan's becoming a full member of the world community, and various events were organized in Tashkent on this occasion.

DISCUSSION

In his first speech at the UN in 1993, the First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, warned the world about the emerging international terrorism and religious extremism in Afghanistan. Those years were the years when Uzbekistan had just gained its independence after a century. The security of a young and independent state on its path to development was facing serious threats. Islam Karimov clearly saw that the political instability raging in neighboring Afghanistan and Tajikistan was one of the most dangerous threats to our country. This, in turn, meant that this threat could easily spread to the territory of young Uzbekistan, the most populous republic in Central Asia. At that time, Islam Karimov, speaking from the high rostrum of the UN, had warned the entire world community that a negligent approach to the Afghan problem could confront humanity with unprecedented consequences in the future. "Given the specific nature of our region, its geopolitical location, it is fair to say that a negative turn of events could lead to the region becoming a "major factor of instability" in the world," Karimov had said at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly.

Today, the UN and its partners in Uzbekistan are working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals: they consist of 17 interrelated and ambitious goals aimed at solving the main problems facing Uzbekistan and the people of the world. Uzbekistan has confirmed its commitment to a comprehensive approach to multi-stakeholder partnerships to implement the tasks set out in the global agenda for the period up to 2030 and to achieve 16 national targets in the field of the Sustainable Development Goals. The current medium-term plan, the national action strategy for 2017-2021, serves as a programmatic framework for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. To ensure that the Sustainable Development Goals are a priority for all ministries, in October 2018 the government adopted a resolution on the 2030 Agenda, which reaffirmed its commitment to aligning the Sustainable Development Goals with national strategies and programs. The government approved 16 national Sustainable Development Goals, 125 targets and 206 indicators to facilitate their implementation.

The UN provides its assistance and support not only to Uzbekistan, but also to the world community. In particular, humanitarian assistance is provided to countries affected by natural disasters and other natural processes.

When we talk about the UN's assistance and position in the international arena, the situation in Turkey is clearly visible.

On February 6, 2023, 2 earthquakes with a magnitude of 7.8 occurred in Gaziantep, and 9 hours later, a 7.5 magnitude earthquake occurred in Kahramanmaraş on the same day.

The UN issued an appeal to raise \$ 1 billion within three months to eliminate the consequences of the devastating earthquake in Turkey and provide assistance to more than 5 million people. The appeal was published on the organization's website. It said the money raised had allowed aid agencies to quickly scale up their operations to support government responses to housing, food security and education. "The people of Turkey have experienced an unspeakable heartbreak. I have heard from families who have spoken of their shock and devastation. We must stand by them

and provide them with the support they need at this difficult time,” said Martin Griffiths, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator[6].

CONCLUSION

Although the UN is unable to resolve current conflicts between countries, it calls for peaceful and friendly resolution of conflicts. In particular, the Israeli-Palestinian problem, the Kashmir problem between India and Pakistan, and the armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine have also called for the UN to adopt an international peace stance.

The UN is not a military organization, therefore, it is not possible to resolve international issues by military means. In countries that have set development and progress as their goals, there is a sense of "fear" in a sense. The feeling of anxiety and fear from economic and political sanctions is very strong, and in this regard, countries should take steps towards sustainable development and progress in difficult political situations, without losing their position in the international arena, while ensuring the interests of the state and the people, peace and security of the population.

In short, international organizations and states should contribute to ensuring world peace.

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