



IN REFORMING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY THE ROLE OF LAW

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Article history:

Received: August 26th 2021
Accepted: September 24th 2021
Published: November 16th 2021

Abstract:

There is an opinion that the basic principles of international security are equal security and the principle of non-harm to the security of states.

Keywords: International Security, Equality, Friendly Relations, UN Charter.

"Towards ensuring international security from regional security". These principles are reflected in the PLO Charter, in the resolution 2734 (XXV) of the PLO General Assembly, in the Declaration on the effectiveness of the principle of denial of threat or use of force in international relations, in the declaration on the effectiveness of international security, on December 16, 1970 (November 18, 1987). In connection with the 50/6 resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Organization on 24 October 1995, the declaration on the principles of international law on friendly relations and cooperation between states. Thus, under the Charter of the United Nations, all members of the United Nations peacefully resolve international disputes in order not to risk peace and security and justice, not to use international relations against the threat of force or against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. In any way contrary to the goals of the United Nations. "The principles of international security are also reflected in the Declaration on the effectiveness of the principle of denial of threat or use of force in international relations" (November 18, 1987). According to the declaration, each state has in its international relations a threat or force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state it is mandatory to refrain from use, as well as from other actions that contradict the purposes of the United Nations. Such threat is a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations by force or its use and entails international responsibility. The principle of abandoning power or the threat of its use in international relations is fundamental and is binding regardless of the political, economic, social or cultural system of each state or allied relations. No consideration will be used as a

threat to the use of force or as an excuse for violation of the Charter. States shall undertake not to impose, encourage or assist any threat of force or use of force against other states in violation of the Charter. According to the principle of equality reflected in the charter and self-determination, all peoples have the right to freely determine their political status and realize their economic, social and cultural development without foreign political interference, and each state must respect this right in accordance with its charter. States are required to fulfill their obligations under international law, to organize, adopt, assist or participate in disarmament, terrorist or subversive acts, including those committed in other states, and not to carry out organized activities aimed at such acts, to prevent its territory, armed intervention from states and any other interference or threat directed against the legal character of the state or its political, economic and No other state should be subjected to or supported by another state in the exercise of its sovereignty and take economic, political and other measures to obtain any benefit from it. In accordance with the goals and principles of the UN, states must refrain from promoting aggressive wars. The seizure of territory as a result of the threat of the use or use of force, as well as the invasion of the territory as a result of the use or use of force in violation of international law, is not considered legal seizure or seizure. International security is a system of international relations; principles and norms of international law, which is observed by all states; is based on the exclusion of scandalous issues and disputes between states from the threat of the use of force and violence. The principles of international security mean: ensuring security for all states; ensuring practical guarantees in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres; unconditional



respect for the sovereign rights of each nation; fair elimination of international tensions and regional conflicts by political means; strengthening trust between states; development of effective methods of preventing international terrorism; elimination of genocide, apartheid, non-promotion of fascism, elimination of any forms of discrimination from international practice; rejection of blockade and sanctions (without recommendations of the world community). An integral part of international security is the existing collective security treaty, which is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. International security will depend on various factors at each stage: the direction and nature of the development of international relations, the level of civilization, spirituality and forms. The activities of individual, class, public organizations and international organizations have a serious impact on international security. The Republic of Uzbekistan is making a great contribution to security in the world, especially in Central Asia. In Particular, The First President I.A. The concept of "towards ensuring international security from regional security", developed by Karimov, and many of the ideas and ideas expressed by the current president of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the UN Summits, are recognized globally as the new rule of ensuring international security.

The issue of Afghanistan should be at the center of global issues. The efforts of the international community should be aimed, first of all, at solving acute socio-economic problems in Afghanistan.

On this occasion, President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about terrorism and extremism and said other ways of fighting against them, and said that the youth are the main victims of terrorism and extremism, and that the spiritual consciousness of ULR should be radically undermined by their views on religion.

The fact that the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev defined the establishment of the "peace, sustainable development and good neighborly zone" in Central Asia, in particular, Afghanistan, as a priority direction of the country's foreign policy played an important role in creating this environment.

As a result of the consistent foreign policy and resolute decisions of the head of Uzbekistan, mutual distrust in the region has disappeared, tensions between the countries of the army have begun to be eliminated, a new political environment based on cooperation and solidarity has emerged.

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