

**International cooperation in the implementation of human rights and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the implementation of cooperation of human rights and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws adopted on it, as well as articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

**Keywords:** *politics, foreign policy, human rights, external function, constitutional law, internal function.*

Every state has an internal and external function, which is widely studied in the theory of state and law. The external function of the state, in turn, creates the need for foreign policy. Especially in the current era of "globalization", the right foreign policy remains a very important task of the state. The foreign policy of any state is aimed at ensuring the security of the country, achieving the well-being of the people, finding its rightful place in the world community.

Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "the Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations", as well as the second part of this article states that the Republic may form alliances, join and secede from the Commonwealth and other interstate structures. This has created a legal basis for Uzbekistan to become a full member of the world's most influential international organizations and for its full recognition by the international community and the rapid penetration of international political, economic, and cultural ties.

Uzbekistan gained its status as a full member of international relations only by declaring its independence on August 31, 1991. The Constitutional Law of Uzbekistan "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on November 18, 1991, legally established the basic basis of our independence.

The foreign policy and international activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are based on the norms and principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legislation governing foreign policy, military legislation, the principles and objectives of the UN and the OSCE, as well as Uzbekistan's obligations under international treaties.

Politics (Arabic: *تسياس* (politics) - horse breeding) is the art of governing the state. Politics is the process of governing a group, a society. Representatives of the relevant groups will also be involved in this process. The term is often used to refer to government activities. Politics is concerned

with the relationship between different socio-political institutions, social strata, classes, and groups. Its essence is the forms of state power, its implementation, and management. Politics in the broadest sense refers to the political system of society, political life, state power, its internal and external activities, the attitude of political organizations and movements to power, the priorities of political interests in its management. Accordingly, just and unjust, impartial and unfair, humane or anti-human policies, democratic and authoritarian policies can be observed in governance.

Foreign policy is the general course of each state in international relations. Foreign policy is closely linked to domestic policy, and any state determines its foreign policy based on its interests. For example, one country develops economic relations with the outside world, another with political and economic relations, a third with material and artistic relations, and a fourth with sports. The foreign policy defines the goals and objectives of this chosen course, as well as the means, forms, and methods of their implementation.

Part 2 of Article 17 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan states that "the Republic may form alliances, join and secede from the Commonwealth and other interstate structures to ensure the highest interests, welfare and security of the state and the people."

Also, Article 2 of the Law "On Basic Principles of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that It can join and secede from states and other interstate structures.

Adoption of the Law "On approval of the Concept of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on September 10, 2012, has a great impact on the international community

Foreign policy and international activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are governed by the norms and principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On International Agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Defense", It is based on the Military Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other laws, principles, and objectives of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as obligations arising from international treaties and agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified by the Oliy Majlis. However, this law expired on September 14, 2012.

Uzbekistan, first of all, pursues its long-term national interests, which are the main values and principles in the foreign policy of our country: to stay away from various military-political blocs and alliances; that it has a firm position to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to prevent the deployment of foreign military bases on its territory; clearly states its principles of open, consistent and active foreign policy.

Uzbekistan does not allow its involvement in various conflicts due to ideological principles, as well as the participation of our country in armed conflicts and tensions on the borders with neighboring countries and regions. is a staunch supporter of a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

On January 20, 1992, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 737 without a vote. The Security Council considered the appeal of the Republic of Uzbekistan and recommended to the General Assembly to admit Uzbekistan as a member. On March 2, 1992, Uzbekistan became a member of the United Nations. Since then, our country's relations with this international organization have expanded. In 1993, a UN office was opened in Tashkent. In addition, specialized agencies such as the United Nations Development Program, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Industrial Development Program, the Drug Control Program, the World Health Organization, and the Population Fund He started his activity in Uzbekistan. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan praised the organization, saying that "the United Nations is a unique organization created to discuss and address the most important issues of all countries, regions and the world community."

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov addressed the 55th session of the UN General Assembly and introduced the following initiatives:

- The gradual reform of the UN Security Council, with the first step being to include Germany and Japan, which play an important role in world politics, as permanent members of the Security Council;
- Expanding the powers of the Secretary-General to respond more quickly to global and regional threats;
- The role and responsibilities of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflict, the effective use of tools and mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of conflicts, including the so-called "peacekeeping" mechanism in the resolution of protracted conflicts strengthen

Based on the use of international experience and UN support, the following human rights institutions have been established and operate in Uzbekistan: Representative of the Oliy Majlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman) (1995); Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation (1996); National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1996); Center for Public Opinion Research (1997). The Republic of Uzbekistan has acceded to several international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations, including the International Human Rights Bill. On September 30, 1991, Uzbekistan ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which follows the UN Charter. Ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on 31 August 1995. Ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on the Abolition of the Death Penalty on 10 December 2008.

From the above, you can conclude that the implementation of human rights and international protection, and the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to date have been ratified by our country by international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international covenants, optional protocols,

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