



The Role of International Organizations in Resolving International Conflict

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Abstract: This article provides information on the resolution of international conflicts with the help of international law when they arise, as well as on the role of international organizations in emerging conflicts.

Keywords: International law, international conflicts, the UN Security Council, regional organizations.

International law allows international organizations to play an important role in the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Dispute resolution in international organizations is carried out with the participation of their officials and bodies. Each international organization, in accordance with its constituent treaties, has its own dispute resolution procedures. Regional organizations have been established at the regional level. Their charters provide for various dispute resolution procedures.

As an example, the procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes in the UN can be cited. Article 3 (2) of the UN Charter requires Member States to resolve international disputes peacefully without endangering international peace, security and justice. Chapter VI of the UN Charter also provides that the parties involved in the dispute should try to resolve their dispute by diplomatic and judicial methods. 10 granted the General Assembly the right to consider any issue or case within the framework of the Charter. It follows from the text of this article that the General Assembly has the right to discuss any international disputes when they threaten international peace and security. The General Assembly is taking all necessary measures to end this dispute.

Article 11 of the Charter states that the General Assembly discusses any issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security provided by any Member of the UN, the Security Council or a non-member State. make appropriate recommendations regarding these disputes. In accordance with article 14 of the statute, the General Assembly may recommend measures to address any situations that may disrupt friendly relations between countries, regardless of their origin, including situations involving violations of the provisions of the statute.

The 1982 UN Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes called on States to fulfill all their statutory obligations and follow the recommendations of the General Assembly. If the UN Security Council cannot resolve a dispute, the General Assembly has the right to consider this dispute even after it has been considered by the Security Council. In this regard, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on November 3, 1950. No. 377 "Unity for Peace", which gave the General Assembly the right to consider any issue that the Security Council could not resolve because one of its members resorted to the right of veto. In accordance with paragraph 1 of the resolution, "if the Security Council cannot fulfill its main task of maintaining international peace and security as a result of disagreements among the permanent members, in all cases where there are grounds for recognizing actions as a threat to peace, breach of peace or aggression, the General Assembly will immediately consider this issue. in order to provide the members of the organization with the necessary

recommendations on collective measures, including — in the event of a breach of peace or aggression - the use of armed forces as necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

It is applied in many cases from the moment of the decision. For example: the trilateral aggression against Egypt in 1956, the conflict between India and Pakistan in both cases in 1971, the General Assembly replaced the UN Security Council on the grounds that it could not hold a meeting or take an appropriate decision.

The General Assembly can also decide to investigate any situation in the world. The UN Security Council is one of the organs of the United Nations and, according to the Charter, has important powers to achieve the main purpose for which the UN was created, namely, to ensure international peace and security. Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations contains provisions concerning the powers of the Council for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

If the Council considers a dispute to be a threat to international peace and security, it demands that the parties settle the dispute peacefully. The Charter grants the Council two types of powers: 1) indirect preventive intervention to prevent conflict and prevent escalation; 2) repressive measures after the exhaustion of peaceful means. Chapter VII of the UN Charter contains many measures that can be taken by the UN Security Council if there is a threat to international peace and security. Before taking any action, the Council must decide whether the problem is safe or threatens peace.

In the event of any threat to peace, the Council shall make recommendations or decide what actions should be taken in accordance with articles 41 and 42 to maintain or restore international peace and security. In accordance with Article 41 of the UN Charter, the Security Council may take such measures as the complete or partial severance of economic relations, railway, sea, air, postal, telegraph, radio or other means of communication, as well as the severance of diplomatic relations. If he considers that these measures are insufficient, he will take the actions necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security by air, sea or ground forces. Such actions may include demonstrations, blockades and other operations by air, sea or land forces of UN members.

Summing up, we can say that the concept of conflict has been preserved due to internal conflicts characteristic of the whole world. It is the presence of conflicts that leads to their division into several complex societies.

As a result of the conducted research, we will make the following conclusions and suggestions:

* Political crises and conflicts disorganize, destabilize the situation, but at the same time, in the case of positive resolutions, it is also the beginning of a new ethanet. Each type and types of conflict, having certain characteristics, is able to play a certain constructive or destructive role in the unfolding of political processes. Therefore, in a political situation, it is usually important to know these characteristics in order to have a very changeable, dynamic and well-thought-out political position.

* In a conflict, the most preferred method is to reach a compromise between the warring parties. Then the path of mutual concessions will open up to achieve a common goal. But at the same time, conflicts completely disappear and cannot always change their intensity, they are only transformed into an institutional framework of development, which increases the possibility of their control by management rules.

* At the conflict stage, it is necessary to identify the true causes of disagreements, the main factor is to assess the nature of the conflict, the achievements of the group, the definition of rules and norms of interaction between the parties. Also, the second stage includes factors acting in the situation, factors of observation as conflicts unfold.

* Thus, the negotiation process includes compliance with certain rules that allow each part to carry out its actions through decision-making, ensuring their implementation and strengthening post-conflict relations. Negotiations are a ritual reflecting the balance of power. The most effective way to implement them is a compromise. This is especially important in situations where the breakdown of negotiations can negatively affect the opposing sides.

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