

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATION

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Annotation

In this article, the international and national legislation on human rights is analyzed from a legal point of view, it describes the essence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the national regulatory legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights. In addition, the analysis of the reforms implemented in the field of human rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan today, as well as the importance of these reforms and their place and role in society, is analyzed. In addition, in this article, the normative legal documents adopted in the field of human rights in our country in recent years have been extensively analyzed from a legal point of view.

Keywords:

Human rights, individual, society, state, reforms, social rights, natural rights.

INTRODUCTION

In the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the people of Uzbekistan solemnly declared their loyalty to human rights and the ideas of state sovereignty, realizing their high responsibility to the present and future generations, relying on the historical experience of the development of the Uzbek statehood, democracy and social. It was mentioned that the task of establishing a humane democratic legal state in order to ensure citizens' peace and national harmony, while recognizing the supremacy of the universally recognized rules of international law, striving to ensure a decent life for the citizens of the republic, showing loyalty to justice. It is a well-known fact that human rights occupy a leading place in the modern world. The role of the issue of human rights in building any civilized, just civil society cannot be underestimated. The main condition for building a democratic, legal state is the promotion and protection of basic rights and freedoms, as well as the creation of a real system of guaranteeing

the rights of every person in society. Human rights determine the fullness of life on earth and serve as an integral part of the cultures of nations, the highest manifestation of the spiritual and legal ideals of humanity. That is why universally recognized human rights occupy one of the most important places among the spiritual values of the modern world. Human rights enshrined in the UN Charter and international conventions, as well as in the constitutions of various countries of the world, are being absorbed into our minds as fundamental and inalienable rights. In recent years, systematic work has been carried out to strengthen the legislative and organizational legal framework for the protection of human rights, to implement international human rights standards into national legislation and to fulfill international obligations, as well as to activate cooperation with international organizations in the field of human rights protection. Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan has joined more than 80 international documents on human rights, including 6 main treaties and 4 optional protocols of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the UN), and in connection with their implementation, the UN He regularly presents national reports to the Human Rights Council and treaty committees. [national strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on human rights]

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The concept of "human" has recently been included in legal sciences, and it is precisely related to the recognition of human rights at both the national and international levels. "In our opinion," says Professor A.Kh. Saidov, - the term "universally recognized human rights" reflects the importance of international documents no less than the term "international standards", because they are developed at the interstate level, are intended to regulate interstate cooperation, and within their jurisdiction, a person It is directed towards the state that is unable to ensure respect for the rights of its own people and the international community for the observance of human rights" [3, 80b] S.O. According to Toshboyev, different people have different ideas about convenient ways to achieve their goals, and this is natural. No two people, no two groups, or no two cultures have the same needs, and no educational method will satisfy all people, all groups, and all societies equally. [4, 11b]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In carrying out the research, the organization of work in the field of human rights in developed countries, the analysis of financing models, using statistical, comparative, and empirical methods, the directions of using experiences in the field of human rights in foreign countries in Uzbekistan were studied.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The list and content of the basic human rights and freedoms are confirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and this document is usually called the conscience of the world, the standard of human spirituality. Like the UN Charter, this historical document affirms the truth: all people are born free and equal in human dignity and basic, natural rights. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone, regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, property, class or other status, has the right to live without want and without prejudice to his personal integrity, so The right to freedom of religion, justice and peace in the world has been strengthened. At this point, we consider it appropriate to briefly touch upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and published on December 10, 1948 by Resolution 217 A (III) of the United Nations General Assembly. In its preamble, we can see that this declaration was adopted taking into account several values and rights related to human rights. In addition, while announcing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a task that all nations and all states must strive to fulfill, it is stipulated that every person and every organization of society should always provide enlightenment and education with this Declaration in mind. to support the respect of these rights and freedoms, to ensure their implementation through national and international progressive activities, among the peoples of the member states of the Organization and among the peoples living in the territories under the jurisdiction of these states and need to seek effective recognition. [1, 3b] The Assembly declared that the Declaration was "a duty to ensure the aspiration of all peoples and all States". He called on member states around the world to respect and ensure the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Declaration. Every year, December 10 is celebrated as Human Rights Day around the world as the day of adoption of the Declaration. The historical significance of the declaration is that it is the first international document that contains a list of rights and freedoms recognized and common throughout the world. The Declaration provides the following comprehensive list of universally recognized human rights: Personal rights and freedoms: the right to life, liberty and security of person (Article 3); prohibition of slavery (Article 4); prohibition of torture, degrading or inhuman treatment and punishments (Article 5); recognition that every person can be a legal subject (Article 6); the right to judicial protection against actions that cause violations of fundamental rights (Article 7); the right to effective restoration of rights by the court (Article 8); the guarantee of protection against arbitrary arrest, detention or deportation (Article 9); the right to an independent and impartial

court (Article 10); presumption of innocence, non-retroactivity of the law (Article 11). The rights of a person within the framework of his relations with the surrounding group and the outside world: the right to privacy (Article 12); the right to free movement and free choice of residence (Article 13); the right to asylum (Article 14); the right to citizenship (Article 15); equal rights of men and women in marriage; The right to protection of the family by society and the state (Article 16); the right to individual and mutual ownership of property (Article 17). Religious freedoms, civil and political rights: freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 18); freedom of belief and its free expression. Free access to information (Article 19); freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Article 20); the right to participate in the governance of one's country; the right to participate in elections held in certain periods (Article 21). Rights in the economic, social and cultural spheres: the right to social security and a decent standard of living (Article 22); the right to work; freedom of choice of work; equal pay for equal work; freedom of association (Article 23); the right to rest and leisure (Article 24); the right to welfare and health care (food, clothing, housing, medical treatment, social services); the right to social protection of motherhood and childhood (Article 25); right to education (Article 26); participation in cultural and scientific life, as well as the right to protect moral and material interests of authors (Article 27). It is worth noting that three articles of the Declaration are devoted to the principles of the UN and the obligations of the individual towards society: the right of every individual to social and international order. In this case, the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Declaration can be fully implemented (Article 28); obligations to society; recognizing the rights and freedoms of others. Implementation of these rights and interests in accordance with the goals of the UN (Article 29); In addition, a number of fundamental international agreements and international legal documents have been adopted within the framework of the United Nations in the field of human rights, which include the following: - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted in 1976 . - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the first Optional Protocol adopted in 1976; Second Optional Protocol adopted in 1989; - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted in 1948; - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted in 1965; - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women adopted in 1979; - Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in 1989; - the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2006. In addition, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights operates under the UN, and this

organization conducts international efforts on human rights and the whole world exposes cases of violations of human rights. It serves as a forum to exchange ideas, analyze and respond to contemporary human rights issues. The organization coordinates research in the field of human rights, as well as education, awareness and information activities on this system within the UN system. Since the main responsibilities for the provision and protection of human rights are assigned to the governments of the countries, the High Commissioner advises them in such areas as the administration of justice, law reform and the organization of electoral processes in order to apply international norms and standards in the field of human rights. providing technical assistance in the classroom. Also, the High Commissioner assists other bodies and organizations engaged in the protection of human rights in the performance of their duties and powers and assists individuals in exercising their rights. [5] After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the first international legal document added was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This indicates the real goals of Uzbekistan for the development, protection and guarantee of human rights. Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan has ratified more than 70 international legal documents on human rights and freedoms. [2, 9b] With the addition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the main documents on human rights and freedoms, the main generally recognized principles of international law are gradually being implemented into the national legal system. In this field of human rights, the following rights are being ensured in Uzbekistan.

Also, in 2020, in order to encourage citizens who made a great contribution to the protection of human rights and freedoms, were active in education and training in the field of human rights, and in the determination of human rights in society, the badge "For the Protection of Human Rights" was established. 12 representatives of civil society institutions, educational institutions, state bodies were awarded. Also, it is no exaggeration to say that the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 22, 2020 "On approval of the national strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on human rights" is one of the last important reforms in the field of human rights. Today, practical measures are being taken to harmonize national legislation with international legal standards in the field of human rights. At the same time, the adoption of a long-term strategy in the field of human rights will lead to the effective implementation of state policy in this field, the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms, the strengthening of the country's reputation in the international arena, including the economic and

political-legal rating of the Republic of Uzbekistan and serves to improve its position in the indexes.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Further improvement of the mechanism for the protection of human rights and freedoms, ensuring the implementation of the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, as well as the tasks defined in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of January 24, 2020 for the purpose of effective and timely implementation, the following are defined as the main directions of the activities of the state bodies and organizations responsible for the implementation of the norms of the international treaties on human rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan: implementation of the recommendations of international organizations on the protection of human rights ensuring the unconditional implementation of national action plans ("road maps") aimed at increasing; by developing and implementing measures aimed at improving the practice of legislation and law enforcement, identifying, analyzing and eliminating the reasons and conditions that prevent the implementation of the recommendations of the statutory bodies and treaty committees of the UN on human rights; Implementation of effective cooperation with the Public Chamber under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and civil society institutions in the field of fulfilling the international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan on human rights. At a time when Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of national development, serious work has been carried out on the fundamental reform of the national legal system, the formation of legal culture in society, and the training of qualified legal personnel. Close cooperation with international organizations in the field of human rights is expanding, and practical dialogue with non-governmental organizations on the protection of rights has been established. In general, the initiative of the head of our state to hold a global forum is a logical continuation of the large-scale reforms in the field of human rights in our country, and serves to enrich the content of education and training in this regard and bring it to a high level of quality. does.

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