

**THE NEW UZBEKISTAN WHERE HUMAN RIGHTS ARE APPRECIATED**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** human rights, New Uzbekistan, humanity, system of laws

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**Abstract:** In this article, the author presented his research results on the state of human rights in New Uzbekistan. It is known that one of the democratic and humane features of any country is determined by the attitude towards people, how human rights and freedoms are protected. That is why many countries, in the course of historical development, have created their own system of human rights laws.

**ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИНСОН ҲУҚУҚЛАРИ**

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**МАҚОЛА ҲАҚИДА**

**Калит сўзлар:** инсон ҳуқуқлари, Янги Ўзбекистон, инсонпарварлик, қонунлар тизими

**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада муаллиф Янги Ўзбекистонда инсон ҳуқуқларининг аҳволи бўйича ўзининг тадқиқот натижаларини тақдим этган. Маълумки, ҳар қандай давлатнинг демократик ва инсонпарварлик хусусиятларидан бири инсонга бўлган муносабат, инсон ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлари қандай ҳимояланганлиги билан белгиланади. Шунинг учун ҳам кўпгина давлатлар тарихий ривожланиш жараёнида ўзларининг инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича қонунлар тизимини яратдилар.

**НОВЫЙ УЗБЕКИСТАН, ГДЕ ЦЕНЯТ ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА**

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**О СТАТЬЕ**

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**Ключевые слова:** права человека, Новый Узбекистан, гуманность, система законов

**Аннотация:** В данной статье автор изложил свои итоги исследования по вопросу состояния обеспечения прав человека в Новом Узбекистане. Известно, что одна из демократических и гуманных особенностей любой страны определяется отношением к людям, тем, как защищаются права и свободы человека. Именно поэтому многие страны в ходе исторического развития создали собственную систему законов о правах человека.

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**INTRODUCTION**

It is known that one of the democratic and humane features of any country is determined by the attitude towards people, how human rights and freedoms are protected. That is why many countries have created their own system of human rights laws in the course of historical development.

Any right, including human rights, does not arise from the biological essence of a person, but from his social essence, from the fact that he is a member of a certain society. The "Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen" given to the world by the French bourgeois revolution (1789) assessed human rights based on the ideas of the natural law school. In accordance with the principles of the Declaration, a person is interpreted in two ways: on the one hand, a person taken separately, in the manner of a person; on the other hand, a citizen is defined as a member of any society, political-social group. Accordingly, the Declaration clearly defined "human rights" and "citizen's rights". Human rights include the set of rights that a person has at birth, before joining the human society. Civil rights mean the set of rights that a person has after joining the political society.

**THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

Therefore, human rights are understood as a set of socio-economic, political, cultural and all legal guarantees and freedoms that represent the legal status of a person in the state. In 1988, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this concept was further clarified in the booklet "Human Rights: Questions and Answers" published by the United Nations Publishing House: "Human rights - without which it is impossible to live, all our human, innate and consists of our natural rights. Human rights and fundamental freedoms allow us to use our talents, intelligence and conscience in a perfect way to satisfy all our spiritual and physical needs.

Human rights are explained in a clear and concrete way in religious teachings, especially in Islam. From the point of view of Sharia, man is the greatest and highest-ranking species in the universe. In the Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqara (verse 30), Allah addresses the angels and says, "I want to make (man) a caliph on earth." Later in Sura 17 (verse 70) it is emphasized that "We have made the children of men dear and inevitable" by raising the status of man. The Qur'an declares that

all people are equal regardless of their social status, religion, nationality, language and race, and indeed, We have created you from one male and female, and we have made you into different tribes and peoples in order to get to know each other and live in friendship and brotherhood. We made it" (Sura 49, verse 13).

It is not without reason that one of the main goals of the creation of the United Nations in 1945 was to promote and promote the equal respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, regardless of race, sex, language, or creed (Article 1 of the UN Charter). On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations announced an important document of literally historical significance - the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on September 30, 1991, the first international legal document was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This indicates the real goals of Uzbekistan for the development, protection and guarantee of human rights.

About 70 international conventions, declarations and pacts related to human rights have been adopted by the UN, more than 160 by the General Assembly of the Council of Europe, more than 70 by UNESCO, and more than 30 by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. According to the data, there are currently about 400 international documents on Human Rights.

Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a direct participant in more than 80 international documents on human rights, including 6 main treaties and 4 optional protocols of the United Nations. A model of systematic and step-by-step implementation of international standards into the practice of national legislation and law enforcement, a national system of monitoring the observance of constitutional rights and freedoms of a person was formed. In the new version of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the National Strategy on Human Rights, the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and other legal documents, a lot of attention was paid to the issue of glorifying, protecting and all-round development of a person.

It is worth noting that in the newly revised Constitution of Uzbekistan, the fact that "man" is the greatest among all worldly blessings is clearly embodied. The entire essence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was reflected in the new Constitution of Uzbekistan.

In the new Constitution, Uzbekistan was recognized as a social, legal state. The concept of "social state" is closely related to the concept of "human dignity", and at the root of this idea, first of all, the noble goal of glorifying human dignity and serving the population is embodied. The social state creates decent living conditions for every person based on the principles of social equality and justice. It is a model of the state that conducts an effective policy to reduce social differences and help the needy. These norms are fully consistent with the essence of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" adopted by the UN on December 10, 1948. For example, in Article 1, "All men are born free, equal in dignity and rights"; in Article 3, "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of

person"; Article 4 "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, all forms of slavery and slave trade shall be prohibited" etc.

Employment of every able-bodied person is ensured in the welfare state. In order for him to live a decent life, a sufficient amount of wages will be determined, safe working conditions will be created for the worker, the rights to unemployment protection, quality education, qualified medical services will be realized. Children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants and their family members are fully supported. Of course, the primary legal basis for these issues is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It is known that the right to education is very important in the human rights system. Modernization of society, taking a worthy place in the world community, building a great future state depends, first of all, on the issue of attitude to the right to education.

The reforms implemented in the education system, the international legal documents being implemented, the foreign experience used, the opportunities created for the education of young people, and the improvement of the national legal system are also important because they are focused on these goals. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "1. Everyone has the right to education. Education, at least primary and general education, should be free. Primary education should be compulsory. Technical and vocational education should be accessible to everyone, and higher education should be within the scope of adequate opportunities for everyone, based on everyone's ability. 2. Education should be focused on the full development of the human personality and strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education should promote mutual understanding, goodwill and friendship among all peoples, racial and religious groups and contribute to the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations. 3. Parents have a preferential right to choose the type of education for young children.

This declaration defines the following priority goals of education: full development of human personality and its value; respect for human rights and freedoms; the need for education; create opportunities to be useful participants in a free society; promote mutual understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nationalities, ethnicities and religious groups. These norms are also reflected in the national legislation of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan has created a stable system of continuous education in accordance with the obligations it has taken, and has strengthened the mechanism of exercising the right of an individual to receive education.

### **CONCLUSION**

It should be noted that in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, the implementation of international human rights standards, especially the protection of the rights of women, children, youth and persons with disabilities, and the principles of social justice were given a constitutional status. Also, the large-scale work carried out on the further improvement of the system of reliable protection

of the rights, freedoms and interests of women and children, the formation of the legal basis of the national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture, and the abolition of forced labor and child labor are in line with the essence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. fits perfectly. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.05.2023 "On the wide celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" No. PF-70 to support the initiative of the UN Secretary General "Call to Action for Human Rights", consistent with the international obligations undertaken by the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights and continuing strict implementation, increasing citizens' knowledge of the principles and norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and further improving the system of organizational-legal and legislative measures aimed at reliable protection of human rights and freedoms were defined.

Large-scale reforms implemented in our country are changing people's lives, outlook and lifestyle. In society, the ambitious goal of "We will build a new Uzbekistan together" was formed, and the new idea of "Society is the initiator of reforms" is actively entering into our daily activities. The protection of human rights is of particular importance in achieving these great goals.

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