

Classification and Content of Personal Rights and Freedoms in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: the guarantee of rights and freedoms in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the content of international documents for the protection of human rights, to which the Republic of Uzbekistan is attached, legal documents for rights and freedoms in our international and national laws refer to constitutional rights and freedom of opinion.

KEYWORD: Constitution, OON, Declaration, Covenant, Lichnye prava i svobody, Convention, Codex, Generalnaya Assembly, Resolution, Act, Svoboda sovesti, Grajdanskie i politicheskie prava, Prava cheloveka.

The objective of constructing a compassionate, democratic, and lawful state based on the fundamental principles of international law lies at the heart of the Constitution of independent Uzbekistan. Respecting and ensuring the legal protection of human rights is one of the most fundamental requirements for the development of a democratic-legal state. "The only way to truth, goodness, and justice is one that is based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. The human standards for legal statehood are human rights. The actuality of human rights protection must be seen as a representation of the efforts of the legislative and executive branches, demonstrating the moral fiber of society and the legitimacy of the state.¹ It is illogical to put into practice the fundamental tenets of the legal state, such as the rule of law, the limiting of authority by law, and restraint, without dependable assurance of human safety. The execution of the protection of human rights must take into account not only our domestic laws but also international human rights treaties. Approximately 70 international human rights treaties have been ratified by our nation to date. Y These international agreements serve as the primary benchmarks for the establishment of legislation and statutory provisions intended to safeguard human rights and liberties in our nation. It is also possible to categorize individually international texts pertaining to the defense of human rights to which the Republic of Uzbekistan has subscribed. Four groups of international accords that our nation has ratified can be identified.

The first - group includes universal and regional international agreements on human rights that are valid under normal conditions of peace and tranquility. These documents include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted in 1966, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Additional Protocol I, as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989. we can list the documents. The

¹ Saidov A.Kh. Republic of Uzbekistan and international agreements on human rights. - T.: Adolat, 2002. - B. 6.

second group consists of international legal documents of the International Labor Organization. Most of the international documents adopted by the ILO are aimed at protecting economic and social rights related to labor relations. These documents include: Convention 47 of 1935 on the Reduction of Working Hours to 40 Hours a Week, Convention 52 of 1936 on Annual Leave with Pay, etc.

The third group consists of a series of documents that are more comprehensive in terms of content and size, and include international documents on the observance of human rights during armed conflicts. The regulation passed on August 12, 1949, titled "On the Amelioration of the Fate of the Wounded and Ill in the Armed Forces in Action," is relevant here in particular. On the care of military prisoners of war and civilians during the conflict, on the amelioration of the fate of the injured, ill, and shipwrecked members of the armed forces at sea, The two Additional Protocols, Protocol I for the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts and Protocol II for the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, both signed in 1977, as well as the Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Civilians.

The agreements made under the auspices of the CIS, or Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, make up the fourth group. Additionally, Uzbekistan's bilateral accords, particularly those pertaining to legal help, visa-free travel, etc., reflect the subject of human rights. The Republic of Uzbekistan likewise ratified the aforementioned Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, accepts a number of their duties, and upholds their provisions through national legal frameworks.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international accords, and other international norms and standards are regarded as the foundation of Uzbekistan's laws in the area of human rights. More than a hundred laws on human rights have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Currently, our country has joined more than 80 international treaties and conventions on human rights. They form the legal basis for the protection of human rights and regulate the activities of national human rights institutions, their legal status, powers and obligations, as well as a number of other aspects. The second part of the Constitution is dedicated to the basic rights, freedoms and duties of people and citizens. Human rights are recognized as the highest value in the Constitution.

The current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of a large number of normative legal documents (Constitution, constitutional laws, codes, laws, legal documents). In the Constitution adopted in 1992, there is a separate chapter on human rights, in which all types and categories of human rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are fully reflected. Complex legislation that confirm and clarify a person's personal, political, economic, social, and cultural rights have been adopted in accordance with the Constitution. More than 600 statutes, including 15 codes, as well as the Civil, Criminal, Criminal-Procedural, Economic, Criminal-Executive, Labor, Family, Land, Housing, Tax, and Administrative Responsibility Codes, are included. The fundamental rights of a person as established by the Constitution cannot be limited by a provision of a separate law; if such a limitation occurs, the Constitutional Court may be asked to rule on the validity of the limitation. Limitation of human rights can be carried out in accordance with international norms, for the purpose of ensuring national and state security, protecting the moral and mental health of the nation, and it should be clearly defined in the legislation. More than a hundred laws on human rights have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which reflect the norms of about 70 international treaties and conventions on human rights to which Uzbekistan has joined.

²Everyone is aware that systematic and ongoing work is being done in Uzbekistan to protect human rights and freedoms, taking into account both the national interests, mindset, and traditions of our people as well as

² Sh. Mirziyoev. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. - Tashkent: NMIU "Uzbekistan", 2017. - 592 p.

the principles and norms of international law acknowledged by the free-developing, sovereign, democratic countries of the world. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, said, our General Assembly guaranteed the personal rights and freedoms, political, economic and social rights of people and citizens in full accordance with the requirements of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other main international documents.³ He established the prerequisites for a person's spiritual development and harmonious growth in all spheres. Based on the values and guidelines enshrined in our Constitution, a national judicial system was developed in our nation throughout the recent time. It served as the cornerstone for the development of our nation's socioeconomic, political, and military capacity as well as for successful changes in every aspect of our lives.

Professor A.Kh. Saidov divides Uzbekistan's legal system in the field of human rights into five components. First, laws on personal rights of citizens, freedom of conscience and religious organizations, appeals of citizens, appeals to courts against actions and decisions that violate the rights and freedoms of citizens, general military obligation and military service, alternative service, and other laws. Second, laws on political rights of citizens - public associations, political parties, elections, self-government of citizens, trade unions, guarantees of their rights and activities, mass media, freedom of information and guarantees, referendum, etc.

The third category is laws that safeguard citizens' financial interests, including those related to ownership, business, land, rent, expropriation, privatization, employment, mortgages, insurance, farming, bankruptcy, fostering small-scale and private enterprise, safeguarding consumer rights, and shareholding. legislation protecting corporate and shareholder rights, as well as civil, labor, tax, and customs codes.⁴ The fourth is laws on cultural and spiritual rights of a person - laws on science, education, culture, museums, protection of cultural heritage, state language and other laws. Fifth, international human rights documents (multilateral and bilateral) - as a component of the national system.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has strengthened the following important international legal provisions on human rights in its Constitution. Recognition and protection of human rights and freedoms is a state obligation, compliance of the system of human rights and freedoms with international legal standards and the primacy of international law in this area, human rights and freedoms apply from the moment of its origin, that is, the recognition of the idea and theory of naturalness, to everyone and everyone the equal and equal relevance of human rights and freedoms, the fact that human rights and freedoms constitute the content of the activities of state agencies, the provision of guaranteed judicial protection of citizens, the necessity of not violating the rights of other persons in the implementation of human rights and freedoms.

Developing constitutional justice (judiciary), establishing international and national human rights institutions, enhancing their operations, and creating new democratic institutions, such as the ombudsman institution, are some of the unique features of the Republic of Uzbekistan's human rights legislation. In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1992, it was reflected that all advanced values of our people, nation, statehood and human legal culture are closely related. It is the duty of all state agencies, public associations, officials and citizens to fulfill all standards for the protection of human rights and freedoms. Унда жамият кенг қатламларининг инсон ҳуқуқлари ва эркинликлари ҳақидаги билимларга эга бўлиши муҳим аҳамият касб этади. It is important to study and spread knowledge about human rights and freedoms.

³ The speech of the elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the country.

⁴ Nursing B.C. Philosophy of law / Editor-in-chief A. Saidov. - T.: Justice, 2003. - B. 184. 2 Ibid. - B. 186.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms, and the rights and duties of the citizen and the state are interrelated. The rights and freedoms of citizens, which are enshrined in the Constitution and laws, are inviolable. Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқаролиги шахс билан давлатнинг доимий сиёсий-ҳуқуқий алоқасини белгилайди, бу алоқалар уларнинг ўзаро ҳуқуқлари ва бурчларини ифодалайди. Ўзбекистон Республикасида ҳар бир киши фуқаролик ҳуқуқига эга. Arbitrarily depriving a person of citizenship or the right to change citizenship, discrimination is prohibited by law. Every person, regardless of whether he is a citizen, a foreign citizen or a stateless person, has a legal relationship with the state in which he resides. All citizens must fully comply with the laws, social and legal order of the country in which they live. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law on Citizenship clearly state the origin of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the political and legal relations between the state and citizens, and these relations express their mutual rights, freedoms and duties. "Citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan is equal for everyone, regardless of the grounds on which it was acquired. Every person is able to engage as completely as possible in the republic's political, legal, and cultural life by virtue of being a citizen. For instance, a person who accepts citizenship in the Republic of Uzbekistan will be entitled to the freedoms and privileges outlined in our Constitution and laws. Сс. He is also obliged to perform certain duties. Naturally, the state of Uzbekistan also undertakes the obligation to protect the interests and freedoms of citizens. The state of Uzbekistan is responsible to citizens through its bodies and officials, and citizens are responsible to the state. The state protects the rights, freedoms and legal interests of its citizens within and outside the territory of our country. Citizenship means the legal or political-legal protection of a person and the application of his legal interests inside and outside the state. The Republic of Uzbekistan's Constitution's Article 23 states: "On the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign nationals and stateless people are entitled to protections of their rights and freedoms in conformity with international standards. They carry out the responsibilities outlined by the Republic of Uzbekistan's Constitution, legislation, and international agreements "It is stated that foreign nationals and stateless people have legal status, and this is officially stated. The Republic of Uzbekistan's legislation outlines the democratic rights, liberties, and responsibilities of foreign nationals who choose to live permanently or temporarily on its soil. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantee them democratic rights, freedoms, and obligations, and they are accorded to them on an equal basis with other nationals. Foreign citizens and stateless persons have the right to their personal, property, family, socio-economic, socio-cultural, work, recreation, strengthening their health, receiving qualified medical care, social security, housing, education, historical, they also widely enjoy rights and freedoms such as the use of cultural monuments.

Foreign citizens and stateless persons have the right to their personal, property, family, socio-economic, socio-cultural, work, recreation, strengthening their health, receiving qualified medical care, social security, housing, education, historical, they also widely enjoy rights and freedoms such as the use of cultural monuments. They were given the rights of property, science, literature, art, invention, and rationalization. They can also enjoy freedom of conscience, commercial organizations, and the right to join public associations. They have the right to request protection from administrative and judicial authorities if their rights and liberties are violated. Foreign nationals and stateless people are granted considerable democratic liberties under Uzbek law, but they are also bound to abide by the nation's established social norms. There should be no misconception that foreign nationals and stateless people currently enjoy the same democratic rights and freedoms as citizens of our nation in all spheres of life. There are several liberties and privileges that, by definition, are exclusive to Uzbek nationals. Every person and every citizen is entitled to the fundamental liberties and rights that are entrenched in the Uzbek Republic's Constitution. In the Preamble of the Constitution, loyalty to human rights was solemnly announced, it reflected the general directions characteristic of the constitutions of the present time, individual rights and freedoms of a person were put in the first place, political, economic and social rights, their guarantee and the duties of citizens were strengthened in it. Regarding the rights and freedoms of citizens, our Constitution incorporates all the main

ideas and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁵ "State bodies and officials, - it is stated in Article 2 of our Basic Law, - are responsible to society and citizens." This indicates that citizen rights and interests are paramount and protected by the constitution. A person's life, freedom, honor, and dignity, along with all of his other rights and liberties, are precious and are safeguarded by the government. The Republic of Uzbekistan's citizens' constitutional rights, freedoms, and obligations are reflected in the harmony between the interests of the state and the individual, as well as in the relationship between society and the state. As a result, citizens make extensive use of their freedoms and work diligently to carry out the obligations placed upon them.

In the democratic, humane civil society established in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens are divided into three groups: the first group of freedoms and duties of citizens of Uzbekistan includes their rights such as housing, confidentiality of personal letters, freedom of conscience, property, inheritance. These rights and freedoms are the main factor of personal development in the Uzbek society and state. The Republic of Uzbekistan's inhabitants have the right to join public associations and political parties, to vote and be elected, to free speech and the freedom of the press, as well as the ability to attend meetings and demonstrations. They are socio-economic rights, which include entitlements to labor, leisure, and financial support. A truly democratic, compassionate, and just state structure would have laws protecting the dignity, worth, and reputation of every citizen, and these laws have been introduced in our nation in full compliance with international standards.

⁵ Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2017.