



BASIC RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DUTIES OF HUMANS AND CITIZENS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article focuses on the basic rights, freedoms and duties of man and citizen in Uzbekistan. The article describes the main priorities of human rights protection and their types. There are also a number of factors that affect the legal status of an individual, and their reflection in their direct relationship with society and the state.

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After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan embarked on the path of democratization of all spheres of socio-political life. World experience shows that democratization of society is impossible without the strict protection and implementation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The rich spiritual potential of our people, the vast natural resources and technical capabilities at its disposal, the strengthening of international relations allow us to gradually create the necessary conditions for democratic development and respect for human rights. [1]

The Constitution of Uzbekistan unites the provisions of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 on human rights and freedoms.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, creed, personal and social status. [2]

Privileges are established only by law and must comply with the principle of social justice.

Human rights have a leading status in the world. The role of human rights in building any developed democratic civil society cannot be underestimated. More importantly, the promotion and protection of fundamental rights and freedoms is a prerequisite for the establishment of an effective system of guarantees of human rights in society. [3]

In its domestic and foreign policy, the Republic of Uzbekistan adheres to the requirements of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms, approved by the Second UN World Conference in 1993, based on the fact that their protection is a matter of legitimate concern for all countries. Today, more than 300 documents in the world form a system of international legal documents in the field of human and civil rights. Most of them are UN international legal instruments.

In addition to universal documents, regional human rights protection and protection systems are being actively formed.

Today, the European, American, and African systems are the most advanced human rights systems in the region.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is now a party to more than 60 international legal instruments in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms.

Human rights are an integral part of a person's personality and life. In general, three levels of human rights are distinguished: civil and political rights; the right to life, the right to torture, the right to a fair trial, the right to privacy, the right to freedom of thought and expression, the right to associate, etc .; economic and social rights; the so-called right to education, the right to work, the right to social security, the right to qualified medical care and the right to a third generation (the right to peace, the right to development, etc.).

This rule is enshrined in the entire system of legislation of Uzbekistan. According to him, only certain segments of citizens - pensioners, the disabled, students, children, war and labor veterans - can be granted any benefits under the law. The established privileges should be based on the principles of social justice and equality before the law. The role of the individual in society, the fundamental rights and freedoms and duties of citizens are reflected in the norms of constitutional law. In finding solutions to a number of problems in the relationship between man and society, the individual and the state, first of all, the extent to which the legal status is approached is of great importance. The foundations of the legal status of the individual, its components are enshrined in the constitutions, constitutional laws and laws of each developed country. [4]

As an individual, as a member of a society, he or she assumes certain responsibilities to that society and its members. Because he has a certain status only as a member of this society, he should become an active member of this society. Society, under its control, also establishes certain relations with the state, the highest form of which is the protection of the rights and freedoms of each of its members by the state, the solution of the problem of protection.

If the state skillfully uses the use of legal force to regulate all socio-economic and political relations in society, then society will be more free.

The legal status of a person is basically based on two criteria. in the individual's relationship as a member of society, based on the individual's relationship with a particular state. [5]

The regulation of the legal status of the individual, that is, the regulation of the individual, is influenced by the social norms in force in society. There is a special place for customs, moral norms, traditions that exist and are formed in society. However, social norms do not significantly affect a person's legal status.

It is governed by the relationship between the individual and the state.

Although it regulates the social relations of all branches of state law, the legal status of the individual can be assessed on the basis of the most basic area of control and constitutional law.

There are a number of factors that affect an individual's legal status that are directly reflected in an individual's relationship with society and the state.

First of all, the fact that a person has an integral legal relationship with a particular state, that is, the acquisition of citizenship of that state, determines the special legal status.

Stateless persons, that is, those who have not acquired the citizenship of any state, are subject to a certain state of legal status.

The legal status of persons with dual citizenship or plurality also has a special status in certain relationships. This means that citizenship, non-citizenship, and many citizenship issues are a factor influencing personal legal status.

Second, another factor influencing an individual's legal status is that the individual may be of a certain age and, as a result, have legal capacity. [6]

It is also important to have legal capacity, that is, to be able to take a conscious approach to one's actions.

Responsibility for the specific requirements of the laws of Uzbekistan for the restriction of human rights and freedoms under state control:

1. based solely on the law;
2. Respect for other rights and freedoms, the implementation of moral requirements, the requirements of public order and social welfare in a democratic society. [7]

At the same time, the restriction of rights and freedoms is allowed only in emergencies.

In short, human rights are the embodiment of universal and national state and legal rights. Regularly working to ensure the rich and multi-thousand-year-old spiritual and legal heritage of Uzbekistan, the common foundations of man and the requirements of recognized international law.

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