



# Ensuring Human Rights at a New Stage of Uzbekistan's Development

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**Abstract:** The article examines the issue of human rights in Uzbekistan, its indicators, religious and political views. Issues such as the formalization and implementation of individual remedy guarantees, international human rights treaties, and the protection and promotion of human rights were analyzed through relevant legislation and an independent judiciary.

**Keywords:** Human rights, conscience, personality, property, freedom of speech, pluralism

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## INTRODUCTION

We all know that over the past four years, a number of changes have taken place in our country, including in the field of human rights. Positive changes in conscience, identity, property and freedom of speech, pluralism, diversity of political views, and other issues began to emerge. In this regard, Uzbekistan's performance in a number of international rankings has changed significantly. Thousands of our compatriots, who were imprisoned for a long time for their religious and political views, have returned to their families. Passports of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been issued to tens of thousands of stateless persons living in this country for many years. Relations with neighboring and fraternal countries, near and far abroad, have improved. Uzbekistan has once again attracted the attention of the world in all respects.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Uzbekistan is a party to more than 80 international human rights instruments, including six major UN treaties and four optional protocols. In order to further develop the human rights sector in the country, the Presidential Decree [1] on June 22, 2020 approved the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights and the Roadmap for its implementation. In accordance with the decision of the United Nations General Assembly on October 13, 2020, Uzbekistan was elected to the UN Human Rights Council by a majority vote for the first time in history for a three-year term. For three years now, Uzbekistan has been one of the 47 member states of the UN Human Rights Council. Turning to our recent history, it is known that after gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to consider the interests of man, his rights and fundamental freedoms as the highest value. The accession of Uzbekistan to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on September 30, 1991 is a clear example of this. Since the first days of independence, this young state

has set itself the goal of building a democratic state based on the rule of law, based on a free market economy, and in this way the priority of universal values recognized by the world community was recognized. The International Bill of Human Rights is the most basic set of documents adopted on the protection of human rights, which serves as the basis for all subsequent documents in this area. The International Bill of Human Rights incorporates key documents in the field of human rights. These international documents include: Protecting human rights at the national level. In the second half of the twentieth century, many countries became parties to major international human rights treaties. As these documents impose legal obligations on the implementation of human rights norms, the norms in this area have risen to the level of international obligations. International human rights treaties cover the relationship between individuals and the relationship between individuals and the state. Therefore, the protection and promotion of human rights is first and foremost an internal duty of the state, and the responsibility for its implementation rests with each state. The protection of human rights at the national level is ensured through the relevant legislation, through an independent judiciary, through the legislative formalization and implementation of individual guarantees of remedies, as well as through the establishment of democratic institutions. There are also national and local campaigns that take into account local conditions and traditions and are recognized as effective educational and informational activities. The problem of effective implementation of national human rights protection is of great interest in the world, especially at the beginning of the XXI century. The emergence and restoration of a democratic form of government in many countries underscores the important role that democratic institutions play in ensuring the legal and political framework that underpins human rights. Thus, it is becoming clear that the effective implementation of human rights requires, first of all, the creation of national infrastructure to promote and protect these rights. In recent years, in many countries around the world, institutions have been established with specific tasks related to the protection of human rights. Although the tasks of such institutions are specific and differ from country to country, they all aim to achieve a common goal. That is why they are called national institutions that promote and protect human rights. Representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on human rights. The Institute of the Human Rights Ombudsman was established at the first session of the Oliy Majlis at the initiative of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Commission was established. [2]

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

In order to further increase the effectiveness of reforms in our country, to create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, to modernize the country and implement priorities for liberalization of all spheres of life, a comprehensive study of current issues, current legislation, law The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, developed as a result of the analysis of applied practices and best international practices, as well as a broad public discussion, on February 7, 2017 Approved by Decree No. PF-4947 [3]. So, we can say that along with the construction of a democratic society based on the rule of law, it shows that the legal awareness and culture of citizens is growing. There are also several agencies in the country that deal with the observance and protection of human rights. Two of them are legislative, one is executive and one is non-governmental. For example, in the first year of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a representative body of the OliyMajlis for human rights was established in 1995 and a Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms was established under its auspices. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican National Center for Human Rights was established. The National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an interagency analysis, interpretation and coordination body that coordinates the activities of public authorities in the field of human rights, develops a national human rights work plan, prepares national reports on human rights in Uzbekistan, and for civil servants. creates an information base in the field of human rights

protection, trains them, provides advice, conducts advocacy work. The main goal of the Center is to develop and implement the National Human Rights Action Plan through a comprehensive solution of priorities - a multifaceted system of protection of rights and freedoms, including: Improving human rights legislation; • Legal assistance and judicial protection of human rights;

- Establishment of a system of out-of-court protection of human rights;
- Develop a strategy to protect the rights of different categories of people;
- Ensuring freedom of information as a guarantee of human rights;

Establish a multi-purpose system of human rights education - from specialized courses to mass media - familiarization programs

- Coordinating the activities of ministries, committees, agencies and institutions in the field of human rights within the executive branch:
- Formation of access to the international community based on the development of the system of human rights and freedoms in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The ideological basis of the Center's program is the universal principles of developing a legal culture set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Scientific planning for the development of the rule of law ideology involves the creation of a National Concept for the Protection of Human Rights. This convention should reflect the experience of centuries-old legal culture of the East, the lifestyle traditions of our great ancestors. The Center's work on creating a national concept for the protection of human rights is an important theoretical part of the national program of action in the field of human rights, the beginning of a phase of radical change in the socio-political life of the country. The National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an interagency analysis, interpretation and coordination body that coordinates the activities of public authorities in the field of human rights, develops a national human rights work plan, prepares national reports on human rights in Uzbekistan, and for civil servants. creates an information base in the field of human rights protection, trains them, provides advice, conducts advocacy work [4,5]. Exchange of information through the means of international relations; joint publications - monographs, textbooks, collections of articles; conducting seminars, conferences, symposiums; production of TV programs, educational and popular science films; rapid expeditions, conducting field trips to different parts of the country. In carrying out its activities, the Center cooperates with a number of international organizations; It cooperates with the embassies of the UN, OSCE, TACIS, UNESCO, USA, France, England, Italy, a number of international non-governmental organizations and other international organizations. In addition, the National Center conducts textbooks, lectures and seminars on human rights in higher education institutions [6].

**Conclusion:** Along with building a democratic society based on the rule of law in Uzbekistan, it shows that the legal awareness and culture of citizens is growing. Importantly, the population has the opportunity to directly communicate the situation through the President and the People's Reception. Also, systematic work is underway to strengthen the legal and organizational framework for the protection of human rights, the implementation of international human rights standards in national legislation and the implementation of international obligations, as well as intensify cooperation with international organizations on human rights.

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