

Evolution of Ideas About the Legal State, Human Rights and Freedoms in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The article discusses the improvement of the legal impact on the dignity of the individual in Uzbekistan during the pandemic: legal aspects. The main studies are the protection of honor and dignity, guarantees of the constitutional human right to honor and dignity, as well as judicial protection of honor and dignity in Uzbekistan at the present stage. The modern doctrine of the rule of law, human rights and freedoms is studied. theoretical model of the rule of law and features of its implementation.*

Keywords: *Dignity, Human, Justice, Guarantee, Protection, Law*

I. INTRODUCTION

It is obvious that the formation of personal dignity should be promoted by the activities of all state authorities: legislative, executive, judicial, as well as local self-government bodies. the state is obliged to protect the dignity of a person from birth to death, regardless of his self-esteem and social status, whether or not he has citizenship. However, it seems that a person cannot be "imposed" with dignity or "made" a worthy member of society without his knowledge. For example, there are people who go to an unloved and low-paid job from year to year, but have not taken any measures to change this situation: they have not tried to change their place of work, get a different specialty or additional education, or join the labor exchange. Many justify themselves by the lack of an objective opportunity to change something in their lives, however, often this is how a person's disrespect for himself, attitude to the dignity of his own personality is manifested. Honor and dignity belong to the category of intangible goods. Their protection is carried out in various forms: constitutional-legal, civil-legal, criminal-legal, administrative-legal, disciplinary-legal. It should be noted that the right to protect the honor and dignity of the individual in one way or another is reflected in almost all provisions in the construction of the rule of law in the Constitution of Uzbekistan. The relevance of the research topic is due to the special nature of human rights at the present stage. a comparative analysis of international documents, foreign and national legislation of recent years shows that the idea of human dignity is given a significant place [1].

The subject of the study is the inherent quality of responsibility of the authorities, legality, justice and legal policy of the state. The methodology is such scientific principles of cognition as historicism, objectivity, consistency, and complexity

II. DISCUSSION

The adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in December 1992 resulted in a qualitative change in the system of legislation. It manifested itself in the renewal of value orientations of social and state-legal development, regulatory prescriptions. The changes in legislation that are taking place at the present stage have actualized the issue of forming an internally coordinated national system of law, which is based on constitutional legislation.

It is known that among the legal acts of any state, the Constitution occupies a special place and acts as a generally recognized platform for the existence of society and is an official expression of its interests. At the same time, as the Basic Law of the State, the Constitution is a product and instrument of State power. In this aspect, the Constitution has always aroused a lively interest.

With the independence of our country in 1991, the issue of developing and adopting a full-fledged Constitution in accordance with the goals and objectives of forming a new state and democratic reconstruction of society became acute. The need for the adoption of the Basic Law was realized by the overwhelming majority of the population of Uzbekistan. The concept and content of the constitutional reform were constantly discussed in the media, at parliamentary meetings and during scientific discussions with the participation of citizens' self-government bodies, labor collectives and specialists represented by lawyers, economists, and political scientists. The Constitution of our independent state organically incorporated the basic principles and norms of international law derived from the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 [2], and the International Covenants on Human Rights. The democratic nature of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is quite clearly seen in its content. And the structure of the fundamental document-the sequence of sections and their content-testifies to the constitutional priorities of state and public construction. Although the Preamble does not contain legal norms, it is essential for understanding the meaning of both the Constitution as a whole and its individual articles, since it sets out the fundamental ideas that determine the essence and purpose of the Basic Law, from which its content follows [4].

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Undoubtedly, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in 1992 made it possible to solve the priority tasks facing society during the critical transition period. First, to start and implement the modernization of the entire legal system: a qualitative change in legislation based on the use of world experience while preserving traditions and continuity in its own development. Secondly, the ideas laid down in the Constitution had a profound impact on the formation of a new legal thinking and culture, the recognition of democratic legal values and attitudes in the public consciousness. Third, in the political and legal context, this document has come to be seen as a legal, legalized balance of interests of all social strata of society, which determine the will of the people underlying the Constitution. So, the first legal step on the way to constitutional independence was the assignment of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language. On October 21, 1989, the Law "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. The important legal provisions enshrined in it were later defined in article 4 of the Constitution as follows: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language. The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of the nations and nationalities living on its territory, and the creation of conditions for their development." The second legal step is related to the establishment of the institution of the Presidency. This very important historical event in the life of our country took place on March 24, 1990 [5] [6].

The next step is to create the national flag, coat of arms and anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The adoption of the Constitution, the establishment of a post of the President, the announcement of the name of the state, the adoption of official state symbols, its own currency, capital, language, territory, citizenship, national holidays, witnessed the appearance on the world map a new state - the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, the foundations of constitutional justice have been strengthened.

According to domestic and foreign experts, constitutional justice is an important qualitative sign of democratic statehood. It is the highest form of constitutional control, a special requirement, a necessary institution of a modern democratic state, which manifests itself as a reliable guarantee of ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and creating an environment of legality in the country, guaranteeing human rights and freedoms. In turn, the constitutional courts are called upon to reliably protect human rights and freedoms, to ensure the effective functioning of the system of checks and balances between the branches of State power, the rule of law and the protection of the Constitution. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the body of judicial power to consider cases on the constitutionality of acts of legislative and executive power. Thus, the Law "On Amendments to certain articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Articles 80, 93, 108 and 109) "and the Constitutional Law" On the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan " are aimed at improving constitutional justice in accordance with modern requirements.

In accordance with the Strategy of Action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [3], large-scale reforms are being implemented in the judicial and legal sphere, which also requires improving the activities of the Constitutional Court.

The Constitutional Law "On the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is aimed at increasing the effectiveness and authority, strengthening the independence of the Constitutional Court by expanding its powers and further democratizing the procedure for its formation. The document reflects such new principles as the supremacy of the Constitution, competitiveness and equality of the parties. The essence and content of each principle are disclosed in separate articles.

Thus, the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution states that the Constitutional Court is called upon to ensure the supremacy of the Constitution of our republic, the implementation of the constitutional principle of the priority of human rights and freedoms and other norms in the acts of the legislative and executive authorities.

World practice shows that based on the important role of these courts in the life of the state and society, ensuring checks and balances in the system of state power, the political and legal significance of the powers they exercise, their judges are subject to higher requirements in terms of age and qualifications than judges of other courts. Thus, the new law raised the age limit of a candidate for a judge from 30 to 35 years and fixed the maximum age of holding the position of a judge-70 years. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan not younger than 35 years of age from among specialists in the field of politics and law, who has high moral qualities and the necessary qualifications, may be elected as a judge of the Constitutional Court. The same person may not be elected as a judge of the Constitutional Court more than twice. Amendments have also been made to the procedure for electing judges of the Constitutional Court. If you previously, judges were elected by the Senate upon recommendation of the President composed of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and members of the constitutional court, according to the new order judge of the constitutional court is elected by the President of the Senate, from among persons recommended by the Higher Council of the judiciary. In addition, the grounds for early termination of the powers of a judge of the Constitutional Court are unified with the grounds for early termination of the powers of judges of courts of general jurisdiction, enshrined in the Law "On Courts". The document establishes the legal status of the apparatus of the Constitutional Court, the scientific Advisory Council under this court. It is determined that decisions, conclusions and other decisions of the Constitutional Court are published in the media and on the official website, and official sources of publication of decisions of the Constitutional Court are listed. It is also determined that judges of the constitutional court sit in special uniforms, the description and model of which are approved by the senate.

in general, the new law contributes to improving the efficiency and authority of the constitutional court, creates conditions for bringing to a qualitatively new level of work to ensure the supremacy of the constitution of the republic. In addition, at the present stage, Uzbekistan is committed to continuing large-scale reforms under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and contributing to the promotion of human rights around the world, as well as improving human rights legislation not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world community. Thus, in June 2020, the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights was approved. In this regard, the President, speaking at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, put forward a number of important initiatives, including the development of an International Code on Voluntary Obligations of States during the Pandemic, which should spell out the obligations of countries to their citizens and international partners, and the adoption of a Special Resolution of the UN General Assembly on increasing the role of parliaments in achieving the SDGs and ensuring human rights.

III. CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the delegates of the UN General Assembly on October 13 this year elected 15 new members of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) for a three-year term starting from January 1, 2021. For the first time, Uzbekistan became a member of the HRC. as a member of the un human rights council, uzbekistan has once again committed itself to bringing human rights issues to the highest level of attention, thereby strengthening the work of this most important un mechanism. we have also made commitments to strengthen regional, international and international cooperation in this area. provide assistance to other states that need it. this once again shows that both the laws and the constitution of the country are being improved in the new uzbekistan. The Constitution is a reliable foundation for the formation of the legal basis of our sovereign state, the cornerstone of national independence. Today, life itself and the country's achievements confirm how correct the provisions and principles enshrined in the Basic Law are, which meet the dreams and aspirations of our people, the interests of today's and future generations.

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