

**Ensuring human rights in the Constitution, laws, and other normative acts.**

*Abdusalomov Mirabbos*  
Andijan State University,  
Faculty of Social Economics, teacher

*Muzaffarov Ikromjon Nodirbek ogli*  
Andijan State University,  
Faculty of Socio-Economics  
2<sup>nd</sup>-year student, group 204  
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**Abstract:** *In this article, by reflecting human rights and freedoms in our Constitution, we will be able to see information about the rights and freedoms of citizens in the performance of these rights and timely fulfillment of their obligations, to go to court against government agencies and officials.*

**Keywords:** *human rights, civil rights, and freedoms, political rights, suffrage, judicial protection.*

The greatest goal of Uzbekistan, which is confidently moving towards an independent democratic path, is to implement reforms that are in the interests of our people and it is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Chapter X is devoted to the guarantee of human rights and freedoms, and Article 43 states: "The state shall ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens enshrined in the Constitution and laws."

It is known that the implementation of the rights of citizens is enshrined in our Constitution, and we can consider issues such as the exercise of their rights and freedoms, ensuring the rights of citizens enshrined in the constitution and laws, and the exercise of their rights and obligations.

The new principles of democratic rights and freedoms of the citizens of our country are guaranteed to be implemented along with their place in the Constitution. Among them, "The right to life is an inalienable right of every person" is enshrined in Article 24 of the Constitution, and everyone is using it wisely. If the right to life is granted to everyone from birth to death, its use is an inalienable right of citizens. We can see that Article 25 of our Constitution states that torture, violence, and persecution are not allowed.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the privacy of citizens is protected by law. The right to life is an inalienable right of every human being, every citizen has the right to liberty and security of person, and assassination is the gravest crime. An Uzbek citizen may not be detained or detained without law. These are enshrined in the laws of the republic. In particular, Article 234 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entitled "Unlawful Detention or Arrest", which states: short-term restriction of a person's liberty is punishable by a fine of up to fifty times the minimum monthly wage or imprisonment for up to six months.

Deliberate arrest or detention is punishable by a fine of 50 to 100 times the minimum wage or up to three years in prison. "

The Constitution and current laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflect several constitutional principles that guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens of Uzbekistan: for example, Article 45 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

"The rights of minors, the disabled, and the lonely elderly are protected by the state." This is enshrined in other laws passed by the Oliy Majlis.

In general, the protection and means of human rights and freedoms are set out in Articles 35-44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which provide for the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms through the courts and out of court.

The most important political right of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the electoral system, which ensures their active participation in the formation of state representative bodies and other bodies of government. Therefore, Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and be elected to representative bodies. Each voter has one vote. "Equality and freedom of expression are guaranteed by law."

On May 5, 1994, the Law "On guarantees of citizens' suffrage" was adopted in Uzbekistan. It consists of 21 articles, according to which citizens can appeal to the election commission, relevant state body, public association, officials, and courts against organizations and officials who violate and ignore their suffrage. Violators of this right are punished by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantee the framework of the principles of equality of citizens of Uzbekistan. The equality of women and men, citizens of different races and nationalities, citizens of the republic, regardless of their ancestry, social and property status, race and nationality, sex, education, language, place of residence, and other circumstances are guaranteed. Equality of citizens in all spheres of the economic, political, social, and cultural life of Uzbekistan is fully guaranteed. Citizens' rights and freedoms not only serve their interests, but also the interests of society, the state, and society.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has made it its main goal to expand real democracy in all spheres of social and state-building and to join the ranks of developed, enlightened states, human freedom, democratic rights, and freedoms of citizens are not only expressed in constitutional laws but also its development and improvement are carried out and guaranteed by the multifaceted activities of state bodies, public associations and voluntary initiative organizations established and being created for this purpose.

During the years of independence, the country has developed a system of state organizations for the protection of human rights. In addition to the traditional judiciary and law enforcement agencies, the system also includes non-governmental human rights bodies, which include national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations. Judicial bodies for the protection of human rights include, first of all, the courts that are part of the judiciary, i.e. the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, general courts, and economic courts. In addition to the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, such as the prosecutor's office, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Justice, are also involved in the protection of human rights and justice in the country are important links in ensuring justice. Today, these law enforcement agencies have separate human rights structures.

Judicial protection of human rights is an integral and decisive part of the mechanism for the protection of human rights and freedoms. Because the judiciary is the most important tool in the system of restoring violated human rights and freedoms.

Everyone is guaranteed the right to judicial protection of their rights and freedoms, the right to appeal to the courts against the illegal actions of state bodies, officials, and public associations. As

stated in Article 44 of the Constitution, everyone is guaranteed the right to protection of their rights and freedoms through the courts and the right to appeal to government bodies and officials.

The Law on Courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on June 15, 2021, and approved by the Senate on June 26, 2021, according to this law, the judiciary in the Republic of Uzbekistan operates independently of the legislative and executive branches, political parties, and other public associations. Judicial power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is exercised only by courts. No other body or person has the right to usurp the powers of the judiciary. The court intends to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the rights and legally protected interests of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, proclaimed in the Constitution and other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the acts of international human rights. The work of the court is aimed at ensuring the rule of law, social justice, peace, and harmony of citizens.

While the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan deals with cases on the constitutionality of legislative and executive acts, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan deals with civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings, and the economic court is the highest body of judicial power in the field of economic court proceedings. Judges are persons authorized by law to administer justice. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all judges have the same status.

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