

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF PROVIDING THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Hakimov son of Ismailjon Yoldoshmirzo,
Son of Tokhtamurodov Muhridin Bahridin,
Bakhtiyorov son of Fakhriyor Akromjon
4th Level Cadets of the State University

ANNOTATION

This article describes the international and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, the historical basis of their establishment, legal status, and practical significance.

Keywords: Legal system, national system, form of law, source of international law, implementation, international organizations.

INTRODUCTION

In the path of legal statehood, the Republic of Uzbekistan has defined the provision of human rights and freedoms as a priority in its national legislation. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the strengthening of the sovereignty of state power and the confirmation of the supremacy of law represent the close interrelationship of legal statehood. The national and international legal mechanism of guarantees of human rights consists of a system of interrelated conditions for the realization of human rights. The national human rights protection mechanism consists of the following types:

- economic guarantees;
- social guarantees;
- ideological guarantees;
- political guarantees;
- legal guarantees;

Legal guarantees are legal measures for the implementation of rights and freedoms granted to citizens. This concept can be defined as follows; guarantees are legal measures to implement the rights and freedoms granted to citizens.

The order of personal rights and freedoms begins with the right to live in the Constitution. This is a basic, natural human right, a guarantee of his security. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows the obligation of the state to create a positive environment for human life and to protect the dignity of the individual. The inclusion of such educational and moral factors in the Constitution has a practical meaning, that is, it recognizes the idea of the individual as the highest value of society. Abolition of the death penalty is a clear confirmation that the international standards of human rights are applied in the legislation and practice of the Republic.

"For us, civil society is a social space. The law prevails in this space, and it does not hinder a person's self-improvement, on the contrary, it helps. The interests of the individual will contribute to the full realization of his rights and freedoms" [1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

National human rights organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan include:

- 1) Representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights (Ombudsman);
- 2) National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights;
- 3) Institute of monitoring of current legislation under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- 4) Business Ombudsman under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on the Vienna Declaration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Program of Action, the following national human rights institutions were established: Human Rights Representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Ombudsman), National Human Rights Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Institute of monitoring of current legislation under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In October 31, 1996, the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main goal of the center is to solve first-level issues in a comprehensive manner of the multidisciplinary system of protection of rights and freedoms - to develop and implement a National program in the field of human rights. The Institute of Monitoring of Current Legislation under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a scientific and research system that monitors legislation, examines laws are

adopted, and supports the implementation of the head of state's right to initiate legislation. The main directions of activity of the Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

- a systematic analysis of the process of democratic reforms in the field of state and community building, the consistent application of the constitutional principle of separation of powers to life, strengthening the independence and freedom of the legislative, executive and judiciary branches, their coordinated operation and cooperation between them development of proposals on ensuring balance, forming an effective system of mutual restraint and balance of interests in the system of state power and administration;

- a comprehensive study of issues of reforming and democratization of the executive branch of power, gradual transfer of certain powers and functions from the central state power bodies, from the government to local state power bodies to self-government bodies of citizens development of proposals. "Another important and urgent task before us is to implement the slogan "Transition from a strong state to a strong society" in practice. In order to achieve this goal, first of all, it is necessary to gradually transfer the powers of the central and higher management bodies of our state to the lower system, including self-management structures"[3]

in-depth study of the issues of increasing the effectiveness of law-making, control and analysis activities of parliamentary factions, local deputy groups;

- Development of proposals to strengthen the role of political parties in the implementation of effective parliamentary and deputy control over the implementation of legislation by the executive authorities in the formation of state power and management bodies; - Independence of the judiciary as the most important factor in ensuring democracy and justice in society and a comprehensive analysis of the processes of strengthening freedom, developing proposals for turning the court into a literally independent institution of the state that serves to protect and protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen;

- Systematic study of the experience of developed democratic countries in implementing the principle of separation of powers, ensuring their effective coordinated operation and cooperation, taking into account the modern trends of deepening the democratic processes taking place in the world in the context of

globalization from this experience. development of proposals for use in the state construction system.

RESULTS

The Department of Human Rights Protection of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan acts as a specialized body for the protection of human rights and freedoms. Among the main tasks of the department is the analysis of the legislation in the field of human rights and its implementation; improvement of existing legislation based on human rights; including ensuring the observance of human rights laws established by the constitution and laws. More than 140 national cultural centers are operating in Uzbekistan, which is considered a multinational country. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 10 of January 13, 1992, the International Cultural Center of the Republic was established. The center provides practical and stylistic support to all cultural centers in meeting the needs of representatives of different nationalities and peoples living in the country. International mechanisms for guarantees of human rights. In their official declarations, a number of countries have rejected the jurisdiction of the state to ensure the observance of certain human rights without racial, sexual, linguistic and religious discrimination based on the UN Charter. Other countries of the group have declared that they consider the field of human rights to be the internal competence of the state, recognizing the legal obligation of the UN Charter and making the concept of state sovereignty absolute [4].

CONCLUSION

The international mechanism for the protection of human rights includes:

- Bodies specified in the UN Charter;
- Conventional bodies of the UN;
- Special procedures;
- UN specialized organizations;
- To the bodies provided for in the UN Charter:

UN General Assembly;

Security Council;

The International Committee on Human Rights was established in 1977. The first meeting of the Committee on the Rights of the Child was held in 1991. The

committee consists of 10 representatives. It is entrusted with the task of organizing permanent dialogue among the participating countries to promote the rights of the child. The Committee oversees the implementation of obligations by countries that have ratified or acceded to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. Member States regularly submit reports to the Committee on the measures taken to implement the Convention and protect the rights of the child. These reports are made public and widely distributed at the national level. Regional international organizations for the protection of human rights are also of primary generalizing importance in this regard.

References

1. I. Karimov. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development. Tashkent. Publishing House of Uzbekistan - 1997. Page 80.
2. Presidential Decree "On Additional Measures to Improve the Child Rights Protection System". <https://lex.uz/docs/-4831107>
3. I. Karimov. We must fight for security and peace. Tashkent. Publishing House of Uzbekistan 2002. Page 167
4. For example, the former USSR took an unacceptable position on this issue, which was one of the main reasons why the United Nations abstained from adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the UAE in 1948.
5. Jayawic Kagata. N. Hong Kong and the international practice of human rights//Human Rights in Hong Kong, 1992.P.160.
8. Ibrohimov F. A. The need for modernization in the educational system. Continuing Education in Achieving Sustainable Development: Challenges and Solutions 2019. Volume 1/Pages 244.
9. Fayziev, I. Sh. (2020). Electronic government in Uzbekistan: available opportunities and prospects. Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 1(2), 232-240
10. Fayziev, I. Sh. (2020). Formation of civil society through participation education. Science and Education, 1(7).