



Prospects for the development of the legal culture of the society regarding human rights

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Abstract: In this article, the contents of the reforms carried out with the aim of ensuring the rights and freedoms of every member of the society are citizens and individuals. How important the role of legal culture is in this area is reflected. Attention is focused on the issues of the need to ensure human rights in a legally literate and cultured society.

Key words: human rights, civil society, National Center, legal culture (literacy), Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

INTRODUCTION. Ensuring and protecting human rights is an important sign of democracy. As we build a civil society and a legal state in our country, we should consider the issue of ensuring human rights as our main goal. Many countries in the world have separate chapters and sections dedicated to human and citizen rights in their local legal systems and constitutions. Also, there is a separate section dedicated to this issue in our Constitution, which is considered our main encyclopedia. This shows that the rights of every person are respected in our country. As noted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: “The greatest goal of Uzbekistan, which is boldly walking on the independent democratic path, is noteworthy for the fact that, first of all, it is focused on the implementation of reforms aimed at the interests of our people. Ensuring the observance of human rights and freedoms, respecting the value of each individual is an integral feature of the open, free and fair society we are building.” We mentioned above that the issue of human rights is covered in our basic law. Chapter VII of our general dictionary is called “Personal rights and freedoms” and a number of articles specified in it are devoted to the absolute natural rights of people. Among these, we can mention the rights to life, privacy, fair trial and defense in court, the right to keep personal and family secrets, not to be subjected to torture, violence and other treatment that destroys human dignity. Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which a person, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inalienable rights are the highest value”.

The concept of human rights and the first ideas and values about it began to emerge from the time of the ancient world. This is the first period in the history of human rights. Academician V. Nersesius develops this topic and writes about it as follows: “For each stage of the historical development of law and the state, the concept of a person, a subject of law, and ideas about his rights and obligations, his freedom and freedom are characteristic” [1-40]. Whether it is the development of law or the state, all of these are related to people. If the freedom and rights of every person are ensured in the society, the state will successfully go through the stages of development. According to the words of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, «If the people are rich, the state will be rich and powerful.» The power of the country is formed only in the wealth of that nation and the provision of people in every way. The scientist also mentions that the concept characteristic of each stage of development



is related to human rights and emphasizes the importance of the human concept. The Eastern thinker about human rights, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, in his work «Ishrat wa Tanbihat» stated the opinions about the rights of a person, such as the right to work, privacy, and religious beliefs, among the personal requirements of a person [2-42]. Ibn Sina considers such human rights as personal requirements. So, these concepts were also supported in the Middle Ages.

Discussion and results. Many provisions about the basic rights and freedoms of people and their content and essence have been confirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948 by Resolution 217a(III). President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signs a new decree to organize a program of events dedicated to the 75th anniversary of this declaration and to celebrate it widely in our country. This decree entered into force on May 13 of this year. The program of this event shows the works to be carried out this year and the deadline for their completion. Here are a few mechanisms that should be implemented during this program. In order to convey the content and essence of this concept to every person, to our citizens who are representatives of our society, tasks are given to hold events dedicated to this topic on a large scale and to constantly cover them in the mass media.

The mass media help in conveying the true content of this concept to people. Comments on this topic are being prepared, opinions are starting to be entered. Clause 4 of the decree stipulates that the 10th day of «Human Rights» should be held on December 1-10 [3]. During this ten-day period organized by the National Center, event programs and nationwide classes will be held at all levels of the education system in connection with the 75th anniversary of the adoption of this declaration. If these lessons are carried out in the primary education system through various scenes, children will have at least some information about what rights they have. Through this, we start raising children to be legally literate from a young age. In the secondary education system, it is appropriate to hold various types of competitions. Examples include essay contests, picture contests, and various forms of quizzes.

In order to protect and ensure human and civil rights, a National Center has been created in our country. Established in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 31, 1996, November 13 of this year, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 399. This was implemented by the decision “On issues of organizing the activities of the National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights” [4].

First, the regulation on the National Center was formed, and then the structure of the National Center was formed. Chapter III of the aforementioned law is called «Rights of the Center» and it defines what rights the organization has when performing its duties. Through this, we can say that from the first years of independence, the provision of human rights was considered as a matter of special attention.

In every independent country, people should be able to live freely, realize their dreams, lead a comfortable lifestyle and have legal guarantees. Guarantees of this, first of all, create conditions for the unity of the people, the development of the Motherland and the development of the state. Its main guarantee is our General Catalogue. Constitutional rights and freedoms apply to every person and citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Fundamental rights, freedoms and responsibilities are unique in that they are equal and the same for every person and citizen without exception [5-72]. The peculiarity of these rights is that they are equal for everyone and everyone strictly observes them. Ensuring human rights is carried out by the state, and, on the one hand, their observance



depends on the individuals themselves. If freedoms and individual rights are enshrined in laws and no one respects them, who benefits from these guarantees? The most important thing here is legal literacy. Only a person with legal knowledge and culture can understand how important these guarantees are. To be legally civilized one must acquire legal knowledge.

In order to inculcate the concept of legal culture in the minds of every member of our society, many reforms are being made and are being demonstrated in practice. One of them is the development of the “Street law” project, and many contests have been created on this topic. For example, pictures, essay contests or “Law Scholars”, “Do you know the law?” among them, such as auditions. All this was aimed at making all layers of the population legally literate and ensuring the implementation of the adopted laws without difficulty. Legal culture is knowing well the laws of the country where you live, of which you are a citizen, respecting them and living in obedience to them[6-276].

If people follow the law, there will be fewer crimes and there will be a chance to prevent them. Because the perpetrators of the crime know how it ends and refrain from committing this crime.

Respect for human rights and freedoms is an important condition for building a democratic rule of law state and civil society. In his speech at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev quoted the following:

It is carried out on the basis of the principle of “leaving no one behind”, which is aimed at ensuring the interests of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 [7].

During his speeches, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev revealed the true meaning of this principle. Among them, gender equality, the rights of youth, children and the rights of persons with special rights (disabled people) were especially mentioned.

Young people are the creators of our future. Our duty is to train them comprehensively. In the words of our first president Islam Karimov: “Our children should be stronger, more educated, wiser and, of course, happier than us.” In our country, the problem of youth has also risen to the level of state policy. Thanks to this, we see that their rights are ensured and respected. Article 78 of our Constitution states that the duty of the state is to create all conditions for children to grow up in all respects. A number of new laws were passed to ensure the rights of children and women. All these are vivid examples of the fact that great attention is paid to the issue of ensuring human rights in our country. If we pay attention to the information provided by the press service of the National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 13, 2023, we will see the reforms being implemented on this issue and their results. One example is the translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into Uzbek (based on Cyrillic and Latin) and Karakalpak in cooperation with the Adolat Information Center and making it available to the public in the form of a separate booklet. To date, this declaration has been translated into more than 530 languages.

Summary. In all democratic countries of the world, a person, his life, value, and honor are the highest value and are guaranteed by their laws. Ensuring the rights of every individual and citizen is a requirement of the times. The role of legal literacy in spreading this concept in society is extremely important. The development of legal democratic countries with a dominant legal culture is also related to human rights on the one hand.



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