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New Uzbekistan and Human Rights

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Abstract: This article scientifically analyzes the principle of "Respect for human rights in the New Uzbekistan" based on the reforms adopted at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. The practical significance of the concept of human rights in the process of formation of democratic values, civil society and free market relations in our country is revealed.

Key words: Human rights, democracy, reform, "New Uzbekistan", development strategy.

As in any field, it is important to adopt a clear policy document to ensure human rights and freedoms. In particular, fundamental in this respect is the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 22, 2020 "On the approval of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights"[1].

In addition, many urgent tasks are reflected in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 and, as its logical continuation, in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan. In the Message of our President to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, the importance of the effective and timely implementation of these tasks is especially emphasized.

The national strategy notes "taking into account the recommendations of international organizations, including the statutory bodies and treaty committees of the UN, as well as a comprehensive study of topical issues of ensuring and protecting human rights, analysis of current legislation, legal law enforcement practice and best foreign experience, as well as a wide public discussion, developed as a result of international and national consultations".

Today, systematic work is being carried out in our society to strengthen the regulatory and organizational and legal framework for the protection of human rights, the implementation of international standards in the field of human rights and the fulfillment of international obligations, as well as the intensification of cooperation with international organizations to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens. As a result, it is recognized that Uzbekistan, as a subject of international law, has entered a new stage of development in terms of international cooperation in the field of human rights. This is confirmed by the fact that the country, as a leading participant in the creation of international norms, boldly enters the world stage as the initiator of new international agreements.

The adoption by the UN General Assembly of the resolution "Enlightenment and religious tolerance" is a clear practical example of the implementation of the initiative put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the 73rd session of this international organization. This



important achievement gave a great impetus to the rise of Uzbekistan's prestige in the world community.

Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan has acceded to more than 80 international human rights instruments, including 6 major treaties and 4 optional UN protocols. In connection with the implementation of these international documents, national reports are regularly submitted to the UN Human Rights Council and treaty committees.

A number of positive works have been carried out in the country in terms of the implementation of the norms of human rights and freedoms established in these international documents into national legislation, the development of national human rights institutions. Serious attention is also paid to enhancing the role of civil society institutions in the protection of human rights. It should be noted that the National Human Rights Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on the eve of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations. Several aspects of this should be emphasized:

Firstly, the signing of the UN Charter on June 26, 1945 was of great historical significance for the world community, therefore the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights has such significant historical value for our people and society.

Secondly, international principles and norms, reflected in the UN Charter, are based on the importance of global cooperation to improve the lives of people on earth. The United Nations, in accordance with its Charter mandate and its unique international character, is responsible for peace and security, human will and dignity, climate change, sustainable development, civil rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and emergencies, gender equality, governance, nutrition can make decisions on issues facing humanity in the 21st century.

Thirdly, the UN Charter is the first internationally supported document in the field of human rights protection. The fact that the term "human rights" is mentioned seven times in the text of the UN Charter indicates that one of the priorities and basic principles of the UN is the protection and promotion of human rights. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights introduced the concept of human rights into the realm of international law. Since then, the UN has been protecting human rights through appropriate legal instruments and a number of specific measures within the framework of its Charter[2].

There is no doubt that the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights will become an effective tool for a unified and coordinating policy in the field of protecting human rights and freedoms, as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international treaties ratified by Uzbekistan. The purpose of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights is to determine the main tasks and directions for the implementation of state policy, consistently pursued to ensure human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan.

Speaking about the main objectives of the national strategy, the following should be taken into account:

- Improving legislation, taking into account the priorities of the country's socio-economic development, generally recognized international standards and obligations of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights, as well as the recommendations of the statutory bodies and treaty committees of the UN.



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- Increasing the role of the parliament and civil society institutions in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of Uzbekistan until 2030, strengthening the rule of law, bringing national legislation and law enforcement in line with international human rights obligations.
- To increase the international ratings and indexes of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights and freedoms. In areas such as the rule of law, the quality of rulemaking, government effectiveness, freedom of speech and information, the fight against crime and corruption, the conditions for doing business, global competitiveness, innovative development and other indicators that ensure entry into the top 50 countries of the world.
- Ensuring economic human rights, developing private property relations and public-private partnerships.;
- To improve the quality and coverage of education at all levels, develop the system of continuous education, ensure the inclusiveness of the education system and its accessibility.;
- To improve the quality and targeting of educational activities in the field of human rights and freedoms.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the legal documents created on its basis, as well as the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of Uzbekistan adopted in 2017 and the strategy for the development of New Uzbekistan adopted in 2022, as its logical continuation, are aimed at the integration, democratization and liberalization of our society, cardinal structural changes and modernization of our country became the basis of the third stage of the Renaissance in Uzbekistan.

In recent years, the principles and main directions of the state policy of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights support have been further improved, in particular:

First, commitment to the universal ideas and values of democracy and human rights, as well as international human rights obligations[3];

Secondly, to take national interests aimed at the formation of a strong rule of law and a just civil society.;

Thirdly, the harmony of the interests of the individual with the interests of society and the state, which is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the effectiveness of reforms on the "man-society-state" platform.

Fourthly, the development of a unique way of reforming and modernizing the state and society based on the principle of gradualism and the creation of a unified national system of normative and institutional foundations of human rights.

Fifthly, the principle of openness and transparency, that is, the discussion and solution of all the problems of this section are carried out in dialogue with all institutions of civil society, as well as international partners.

It should be noted that on the basis of these principles, Uzbekistan is working to ensure human rights, build a strong civil society and, above all, introduce a human-centred public administration system. The effectiveness of such reforms is closely linked to active participation in international organizations and adherence to major international human rights instruments. The ultimate goal of each reform is the creation of a just civil society and a law-based state based on human rights and freedoms.



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