

Human Rights are the Highest Values

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Abstract: The article discusses human rights, their place in the world, in particular, attention to human rights in Uzbekistan and efforts to protect them, as well as the reflection of human rights in our legislation and the recent years in this field in our country. reforms and measures are outlined.

Key words: Human, reform, law, convention, UN, constitution, law, norm, value, freedom, duty, personal rights, immunity, Miranda rule.

Introduction. Human rights are the universal and inalienable rights of all people and are the same for everyone, regardless of country, nation, people, or religion. These rights are based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human rights are practiced on an international scale and significantly influence world politics through international laws, secular and religious institutions, government policies, and non-governmental organizations. Human rights are privileges granted to people and are recognized in most developed countries through laws, constitutional norms, or international conventions. Our Constitution also gives significant importance to human rights. The interests of human rights are prioritized above everything else. For example, it is established by law that if a person's confession of guilt is not corroborated by other evidence, there is no reason to prosecute them [1]. This provision also helps prevent many future legal violations.

Literature review. Human rights describe the legal status of individuals in relation to the state and their entitlements in economic, social, political, and cultural spheres. The free and effective implementation of human rights is a key characteristic of a civil society and a lawful state. Human rights are inalienable and belong to every person, regardless of nationality, place of residence, gender, ethnic origin, skin color, religion, language, or other characteristics. Everyone has the right to enjoy human rights equally and without any discrimination [2]. These rights are interrelated, inalienable, and cannot be taken away; however, they can be oppressed or violated by individuals, nations, or governments. Consequently, numerous national and international laws have been enacted, and agreements and conventions have been signed to protect human rights. Despite the existence of such normative documents, it is everyone's duty to promote and protect these rights. In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly established the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which enumerates the rights common to all humans. UN members pledged to protect and promote these rights.

Research methodology.

The rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which consists of a preamble and 30 articles. Many of these rights fall under the category of 'civil rights,[3]' which pertain to an individual's physical integrity and legal protection. Examples include:

1. Equality and the right to life, liberty, and personal security;
2. Freedom from discrimination, slavery, torture, and degrading treatment;
3. The right to be recognized before the law as a person and to equality under the law;
4. The right to access a competent court and to receive a fair trial;

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5. Freedom from arbitrary arrest, exile, and from interference with one's private life, family, home, and correspondence;
6. The presumption of innocence until proven guilty;
7. The right to free movement within one's own country and to seek asylum from persecution in other countries;
8. Civil rights and the freedom to change them;
9. The right to marry, start a family, and own property;
10. Freedom of belief and religion.[4]

Analysis and Results: Human rights are enshrined in our Constitution, Civil Code, and other legal documents. If an individual's rights are violated, they can certainly seek recourse through the courts. For example, if someone is insulted, they can be held administratively or criminally liable depending on the frequency of the offense: once for administrative liability and twice for criminal liability.

Significant reforms have been implemented to ensure the transparency of the judicial system, with the ultimate goal of prioritizing human rights. Our new Constitution, inspired by international examples, has adopted the 'Miranda rule' from the United States [4]. This rule, originating from a 1966 U.S. Supreme Court decision, mandates that individuals suspected of a crime must be informed of their rights before questioning, specifically the right against self-incrimination.

Additionally, the constitution now explicitly protects the right to freedom of religion, ensuring that no one can be compelled to adopt a particular faith. Reflecting our Eastern traditions, our Constitution includes a chapter on 'Family, Children, and Youth' (Articles 76-80), which underscores the respect for family values. It stipulates that everyone has the right to marry freely and without coercion. Courts contribute to this protection by providing a reconciliation period of up to six months for couples.

The Constitution also emphasizes human dignity, a principle frequently highlighted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Chapter V details 'The basic rights, freedoms, and duties of a person and a citizen,' with Article 20 ensuring that any legislative conflicts or ambiguities involving individuals and state bodies are resolved in favor of the individual [6].

In summary, the protection of human rights is a primary goal of the state. Numerous programs and projects are being developed to safeguard these rights, reinforcing the principle that human value is paramount. The courts are aligned with this objective, ensuring that ambiguities in legal conflicts are resolved in favor of individuals, further elevating the status of human dignity in our society.

Conclusions and Recommendations. The protection of human rights and freedoms should be a primary objective for every state. It is evident that countries where human rights are suppressed fail to develop, whereas those that prioritize human rights protection experience growth and prosperity. Therefore, ensuring the transparency of the judiciary in safeguarding human interests is crucial for our country. In summary, all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan possess equal rights and freedoms, irrespective of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personality, or social status, and are equally protected under the law. Human rights and safeguards are not only reinforced through Chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan but are also fundamental principles in all normative legal documents enacted to date.

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