

THE LEGAL BASIS OF THE GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHT TO SHARE
HUMAN BEING

Abdusattarova Farangiz

2nd Year Student of the Private Law Faculty of Tashkent State Law University

Najmutdinova Mehrangiz

3rd Level Cadet of Public Security University of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article describes the role and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as the legal basis of guarantees of the right to citizenship. It was also emphasized that human rights are an important constitutional institution and their provision and guarantees in a democratic-legal state.	Man, human rights, Constitution, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, rights and freedoms, guarantee, citizen, citizen of Uzbekistan, legal state, citizenship.

Introduction

As we all know, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which strengthened the basic democratic principles and requirements in the field of ensuring human rights and freedoms and served as a political and legal basis for the formation of the entire system of international law in this field.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights went down in history as the first international document that Uzbekistan joined after gaining independence, and thanks to it, Uzbekistan consistently and strictly fulfills its international obligations in the field of human rights by regularly submitting its periodic national reports to the relevant UN convention bodies.

The problem of human rights is one of the most urgent problems of our time. Human rights are the highest value of society. Human rights are an important constitutional institution. Human rights is a comprehensive concept that encompasses the aspirations and hopes of all mankind. Human rights are the basis of current development and the demand of the times.

Human rights are the most important sign of a democratic legal state. Human rights are an important criterion that shows the level of democratic development of every country. Therefore, human rights have an important place in international law and national legal systems.

In the course of its historical development, humanity has created a legal system of human rights. Human rights legislation is a set of laws on human and civil rights and freedoms. These laws include international human rights instruments and national laws.

The fact that the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the idea "based on the universally recognized principles and norms of international law" indicates that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has a decent reputation in our republic.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, stated, "...if the law is fair, if it actually protects human rights, then people will respect and obey the law. ... The unconditional provision of the Constitution and the rule of law and the principles of legality is an important guarantee of the protection of human rights and freedoms. Adhering to the requirements of the Constitution and the law must become the main criterion of our moral level and culture."¹.

The Presidential Decree No. PQ-46 "On Approval of the National Education Program in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on February 7, 2023 was an important step towards the implementation of the tasks undertaken by our country in this regard.²

This shows that the strong position of the head of our country, that "Uzbekistan remains firmly committed to its international obligations in the field of human rights", is in practice.

2021 President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speeches on behalf of Uzbekistan, which participated as a member of the UN Human Rights Council, said that "Ensuring basic human rights and freedoms is the most important part of the reforms in Uzbekistan, the goals of sustainable development are to ensure the rights and legal interests of every person in our country, and It is carried out on the basis of the principle of "not neglecting", who stated the important goals.

On the basis of our great values and virtues, such as honesty, honesty and justice, which have been widespread among our people since time immemorial, and which have been absorbed into the education system, we see a high level of respect and respect for human beings.

It is not for nothing that this year was declared the "year of attention to people and quality education" and serves to further strengthen these noble values of our people and ensure the sustainability of the chosen path.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights went down in history as the first international document that Uzbekistan joined after gaining independence, and thanks to it, Uzbekistan consistently and strictly fulfills its international obligations in the field of human rights by regularly submitting its periodic national reports to the relevant UN convention bodies.

In particular, it is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the resolution of the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, according to the document, everyone has citizenship, and no one can be arbitrarily deprived of the right to citizenship or change it (Article 15) and the state of his choice It is guaranteed at the international legal level that he has the right to move freely, choose his place of residence (Article 13, Part 1) and leave it (Article 13, Part 2).³

While the General Assembly declares this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a task that all peoples and all states must strive to fulfill, it is further stipulated that every person and every organization of society, always referring to this Declaration, through enlightenment and education, respect these rights and freedoms. it is necessary to support its development, to ensure its implementation through national and international development activities, to strive for its general and effective recognition among the peoples of the member states of the Organization and among the peoples living in the territories under the jurisdiction of these states.

¹The speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "The Constitution is a solid foundation for our free and prosperous life, further development of our country" / People's word, 2017. December 7

² Presidential Decree No. PQ-46 "On Approval of the National Education Program in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on February 7, 2023. New Uzbekistan newspaper, February 8, 2023.

³ Saidov A.Kh. A collection of basic documents on human rights: Study guide / – T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013. – 188 p.

International standards have been developed in the field of free movement of persons, creation of acceptable living conditions for immigrants and emigrants, and fight against illegal migration and are being used in practice today. This means that international cooperation in the field of migration first of all guarantees that migrants are engaged in labor activities abroad in accordance with their rights and interests.

The Parliament of Uzbekistan attached special importance to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ratified it as the first international treaty. With this, he strengthened the international norms of human rights and freedoms as a priority of his foreign and domestic policy.

In particular, Chapter 6 of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is devoted to the issue of citizenship, and in its article 22, "A single citizenship shall be established in the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan is equal for everyone, regardless of the grounds for obtaining it.

A citizen of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is also a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The grounds and procedures for acquiring and losing citizenship are determined by law.⁴

Also, in Article 23 of our Basic Dictionary, "The Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the protection and patronage of its citizens both inside and outside its territory.

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan cannot be forced out of Uzbekistan or extradited to another country.

The state takes care of maintaining and developing relations with compatriots living abroad in accordance with the norms of international law.

No matter what country there is in the world, they are obliged not to forcibly expel their citizens from their territory or hand them over to another country. In particular, Uzbekistan.

In short, it has become a universally recognized rule in international law not to extradite one's own citizen to that country for a crime committed in another country. At the same time, according to international agreements, the refusal of states to detain their citizens does not mean that the criminal will go unpunished. This new norm serves to strengthen the confidence of our citizens that they are constantly under the protection of the state, to prevent situations such as expulsion from their country or extradition to another state, and shows that the state and its responsible bodies are not indifferent to the fate of their citizens.

People who were born, lived in our country, and now live abroad, who are not citizens of Uzbekistan - compatriots also feel themselves as an integral part of the harmonious and friendly family of our beloved country. Determining the state's obligation to care for citizens at the level of the Constitution means that society and the state are interested in protecting their rights and interests.

Summary

In conclusion, we should say that in a number of countries, support of compatriots abroad in socio-economic, cultural-humanitarian and other fields is defined as one of the main directions of state policy. This norm allows to strengthen the reputation and positive image of Uzbekistan in the international arena, to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as to develop relations with our compatriots living, working, studying in different countries, and to

⁴ The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2023. – B. 31.

contribute to increasing the reputation of their historical Motherland - Uzbekistan. After all, Uzbekistan belongs to all of us. A perfect person has only one Motherland, even if it is the holy land where his navel blood was shed, where he lives and works.

References

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2023. - B. 3.
2. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "The Constitution is a strong foundation for our free and prosperous life, further development of our country" / People's word, 2017. December 7
3. Presidential Decree No. PQ-46 on "Approving the National Education Program in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on February 7, 2023. New Uzbekistan newspaper, February 8, 2023.
4. Saidov A.Kh. A collection of basic documents on human rights: Study guide / – T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013. – 188 p.
5. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2023. - B. 31.
6. Tursunovna, A. M. (2023). HUMAN RIGHTS ARE THE MAIN FACTOR. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 1(9), 457-460.
7. Tursunovna, A. M. (2023). CERTAIN ISSUES REGARDING THE CAUSES AND CONDITIONS OF CRIMES. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 1(9), 419-423.
8. Axmedova, M. (2023). O ‘ZBEKISTONDA NODAVLAT NOTIJORAT TASHKILOTLARI VA KASABA UYUSHMALARI FAOLIYATINING O ‘ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(3), 113-116.
9. Ахмедова, М. (2023). Особенности деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и профсоюзов в Узбекистане. Реформы в сфере подготовки юридических кадров в Узбекистане: анализ результатов и перспективные задачи, 1(1), 101-106.