

"HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTION"

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Abstract:

This article provides information about human rights and the constitution.

Keywords: law, duty, constitution, freedom, citizen, legislator, executive.

After achieving its independence, every people, nation is established as a new independent country in the world, its goals and future prospects are defined in the Constitution. Because all the existing constitutions in the world are inextricably linked with the political thinking, spirituality and culture of the people who created them. In the same sense, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan embodies all the spiritual and cultural values, wisdom and moral qualities of our people.

Article 22 of the Constitution stipulates that the state shall provide legal protection and patronage to its citizens both inside and outside its territory, and Article 23 shall protect the rights and freedoms of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the territory of the republic in accordance with international law. guaranteed. Article 13 of our Constitution states: "Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which a person, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights are the highest value. Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and laws.

If we look at Article 93 of the Basic Law, we can see that it is determined that "The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the guarantor of the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

This norm shows that the head of the country is a personal guarantor for the rights of every person. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and all our laws adopted during the years of independence, the ongoing reforms, are primarily aimed at ensuring and protecting human rights and freedoms. In pursuit of this great goal, our state fully ensures the freedoms, rights and legal interests of our citizens, based on the principles of universal humanitarianism. During the years of independence, under the initiative and direct leadership of our President, not only the protection of human rights and freedoms, but also humanitarian principles were strengthened in our national legislation.

From the first days of our country's independence, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was ratified, and the humanitarian criteria in it became the main criteria of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Sufficient conditions were created for everyone to learn about their rights. That is why, with the passage of time, we are realizing the importance and essence

of our Constitution, its role and influence in our lives, and its value, and our respect for it is increasing more and more. One of the most important features of a democratic society is the equality of society members before the law, the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. Ensuring the primacy of the Constitution in our country, that is, controlling the constitutionality of regulatory legal documents issued by the legislative and executive authorities, is entrusted to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Constitution, in order to restrain and balance the legislative and executive bodies of state power, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan considers the following issues within its powers: , determines the compliance of decrees, decisions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the government, local state authorities, interstate contractual and other obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Determines the conformity of constitutional laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on ratification of international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan until signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Gives a conclusion on the conformity of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; interprets the norms of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Considers an appeal of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the compliance of normative legal acts to be applied in a specific case with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, submitted at the initiative of the courts; annually presents information on the state of constitutional legality in the country to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the results of the generalization of the practice of conducting constitutional court cases. The Constitutional Court considers the cases of verification of complaints about violation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and legal entities about the compliance of the law used in a particular case with the Constitution and other cases within the scope of the authority granted by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Court has the right to initiate legislation, and this right is exercised by the Constitutional Court by submitting the bill to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Human Rights Representative (ombudsman) of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to submit issues to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Deputy Human Rights Representative (Ombudsman) of the Oliy Majlis -

Children's Rights Representative, National Human Rights Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Dzhokorg Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Oliy Republic of Uzbekistan A group of deputies consisting of at least a quarter of the total number of deputies of the Majlis Legislative Chamber, a group of senators consisting of at least a quarter of the total number of members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan prosecutor, chairman of the Chamber of Accounts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representative for the protection of the rights and legal interests of business entities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Also, if the law violates the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and legal entities and is applied in a specific case that has been completed in court, citizens and legal entities have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court with a complaint to check the conformity of the law with the Constitution. In short, the Constitution is a pledge of development. Therefore, if we strictly follow the laws, we will have fulfilled our duty to the state and society, and will contribute to the prosperity of our country.

List of used literature:

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2. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" United Nations General Assembly Directive 217 A (III) December 10, 1948
3. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. September 22, 1994
4. Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan. September 22, 1994