



CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ARE THE MAIN GOAL OF REFORMS IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract: *In this article, attention paid to human rights in the world, as well as the history of the emergence of the concept of equal rights of people, as well as articles ensuring human rights and freedoms in international documents are highlighted. Also, the reforms implemented in our country to ensure human rights and freedoms were analyzed.*

Key words: *human rights and freedoms, equal rights of people, international normative documents, constitution, law*

At present, in our developing country, the provision of human rights and freedoms is defined as the main task. Especially in recent years, as a result of the reforms implemented in the provision of human rights and freedoms, the issues that have been waiting for a solution for many years are getting a positive solution.

The main content and purpose of the reforms implemented in various aspects of the life of our country's society is to ensure human rights and freedoms, ensure people's well-being, and further strengthen justice in our society.

In our Constitution, which is our main law, the necessary rights and freedoms of people and citizens are strengthened by constitutional norms.

As President Sh.Mirziyoev noted, "it is not for nothing that a person, his lifestyle, freedoms, dignity and other rights are defined as the highest value in our Constitution" is proof of our above opinions.[1]

In a number of articles of our Constitution, norms have been established to ensure the equal rights of the poor, to guarantee their freedoms.

In particular, according to Article 19 of our Constitution "The Republic of Uzbekistan shall recognize and guarantee human rights and freedoms in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law and in accordance with this Constitution. Everyone shall enjoy human rights and freedoms from birth. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have same rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before the law, without discrimination by sex, race, ethnicity, language, religion, convictions, social origin, and social status. Any privileges shall be granted solely by the law and must conform to the principles of social justice", according to 54 of Constitution "Ensuring human rights and freedoms is the highest goal of the state. The state shall ensure the rights and freedoms of human and citizen, enshrined in the Constitution and laws". [2].

In our Constitution, the principle of equality of the people occupies a special place in the matter of rights. We must look to a deeper history to understand the meaning of this law. Therefore, the history of the struggle for equality of persons goes back to ancient times.



It should be noted that the equality of persons has been touched by the divine way, in particular, the theory of natural law has been called "equal before God".

This theory emphasizes that the equality of all and the inalienability of all are inalienable rights, and no one has the right to interfere with these rights. It is worth noting that the recognition of the equality of persons before the law has played a crucial role in the history of society, in particular in the development of political and legal opinions, and has given evidence of the beginning of a new era.

The idea of racial equality was first articulated in the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776: All men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In order to ensure these rights, the authorities are empowered by the persons they govern, with the consent of their subordinates. [3]

The idea of the equality of persons is more deeply embedded in the philosophy of later Western thinkers, who were more numerous in the 19th and 20th centuries. The development of the idea of the equality of persons is attributed to a number of scholars: T. More, T. Campanella, J. Winstone, G. Babef, A. Saint-Simon, S. Fourier, R. Owen. The historical evidence shows that the opponents of these socialist utopians made a great contribution to the development of political and legal ideas about the equality of persons.

Even in the 21st century, the issue of equality of persons is one of the most frequent issues of political and legal opinion, because in this age of advanced technologies, the great development of information and communication systems, and an economy that is focused on numeration, the issue of equality of persons has not been fully addressed. At the same time, modern states seek to maximize the well-being of persons who are disadvantaged for various reasons, by providing them with equal opportunities in order to ensure their formal equality.

Human rights are a complex of rights and freedoms that are enshrined in the constitutions and laws of every country, which is the most reliable indicator of the degree of democratic civilization of any society or state in the modern world.

Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: All persons are equal before the law and shall be entitled to equality of treatment and equal protection without distinction. All persons shall be entitled to equality of protection against any act or omission contrary to the provisions [4].

Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "All persons shall be equal before the law and shall be entitled to the protection of the law against all forms of interference" [5].

In addition, these norms are defined in a number of international agreements, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol (1966); and Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1989).

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev also emphasized that in the protection of human rights and freedoms, there should be only justice, all decrees and decisions should ensure the well-being of our people. At the same time, a wide range of structural and legal measures are being implemented in order to ensure the rule of law, social justice, public



correspondence, to realize the constitutional rights of the public and to find a just decision in the society.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that at the heart of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan are democratization of society with the help of the characteristics of our modern statehood, protection and full provision of people's rights and interests, strengthening the state and society's care for people in need of social protection, and further increasing the prestige of our country in the world.

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