

## LEGAL STATUS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

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**Abstract:** *this article provides information on the legal status and types of state institutions protecting human rights.*

**Key words:** *human rights, Representative of the Oliy Majlis, Ombudsman, implementation, international obligations.*

In recent years, like many advanced countries in the world, national institutions dealing with human rights issues have been established in our country. Among them are the Representative of the Oliy Majlis on Human Rights (Ombudsman), the National Center for Human Rights, and the Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Their mission is to protect human rights and freedoms.

The goals of all national institutions protecting human rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan are to develop and improve the legislation mainly on human rights, to bring it closer to universal and international norms.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the national strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on human rights" dated 22.06.2020 No. PF-6012:

In recent years, systematic work has been carried out to strengthen the legislative and organizational legal framework for the protection of human rights, to implement international standards on human rights into national legislation and to fulfill international obligations, as well as to activate cooperation with international organizations in the field of human rights protection. .

Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan has joined more than 80 international documents on human rights, including 6 main treaties and 4 optional protocols of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the UN), and in connection with their implementation, the UN He regularly presents national reports to the Human Rights Council and treaty committees.

In addition, practical measures are being taken to harmonize national legislation with international legal standards in the field of human rights.

At the same time, the adoption of a long-term strategy in the field of human rights will lead to the effective implementation of state policy in this field, the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms, the country's position in the international arena.

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At the same time, the adoption of a long-term strategy in the field of human rights will lead to the effective implementation of state policy in this field, the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms, the country's position in the international arena. The state policy of strengthening human rights and freedoms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developing consistently, our country's commitment to human rights has found its constitutional expression, and today a broad legislative base has been created in this field. The important thing is that the decisive factors for the further strengthening and development of human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan, including people's power and the state's responsibility to people, have been determined.

The human rights and freedoms embodied in the Constitution of our Republic are in full compliance with the generally recognized international legal standards and create a solid legal basis for the rise of our country in the political, social and economic spheres. The basic rights and freedoms enshrined in the basic law of our country apply to every person, every citizen, and are equal for all. In the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, loyalty to human rights was solemnly announced, it reflected the general directions characteristic of modern constitutions, and individual rights and freedoms of a person were put first.

serves to further strengthen its reputation, including improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the economic and political-legal rating and indexes.

The Republic of Uzbekistan's independence gave an opportunity to develop democratic values such as human rights and interests, which are important components of the democratic legal state and civil society being established in our country. During the years of independence, the reforms implemented in our country in all aspects are aimed at increasing human dignity, forming a sense of respect for human rights and freedoms, and creating a decent lifestyle for the population. In the 2nd section of the Constitution of the General Assembly of independent Uzbekistan, the generally recognized standards of human rights and freedoms were expressed, the responsibility of the state to the citizen was strengthened.

Because the provision of basic human rights and freedoms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is not limited to actions within the framework of the state, but is being added to universal international legal documents on human rights in international relations. Today, Uzbekistan joins about 60 international legal documents on human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Protection of Human Dignity These documents include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Inhumane Treatment and Punishment, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

There is a deep symbolic meaning in the fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1991 in the early days of state independence.

The scientific-practical analysis of the level of development of human rights issues in Uzbekistan, the adoption of relevant recommendations and conclusions are extremely noteworthy. After all, the European standards of human rights, which are expressed in Uzbekistan to a certain extent, will undoubtedly further develop our country.

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An important issue in the provision of human rights is to further raise the legal awareness of the population, and in this area, it should be to promote the provision of human rights in important branches of the national economy. In our opinion, the important measures that should be taken in this regard are the publication of special brochures explaining the rights of the participants in the criminal process, especially the suspect, the accused, the rights of the population in using utility services, and the procedure for applying to the court during the preliminary investigation and inquiry. Today, when raising the legal awareness of the population has risen to the level of state policy, it is extremely important to monitor the exact implementation of procedural norms. Because today's efforts to increase the legal consciousness of the population will give a person with a legal consciousness and a legal culture formed tomorrow.

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