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International protection of human rights

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Abstract: Ensuring human rights and interests as a result of ongoing socio-economic reforms in your country, creating appropriate conditions and opportunities for free work and life of every citizen. Today, human rights play an important role in the politics of any democratic state. After all, a person is a person, according to the theory of law, he is a person, and every democratic state is obliged to fully protect his rights. Human rights are an integral part of international law, which means that they can be realized in practice. Human rights are rights that are necessary to determine the legal status of a person in any modern society.

Keywords: Law, society, socio-economic reforms, personality, punishment.

Introduction

The human race is connected with the consciousness of the historical development of mankind and helps today to take advantage of the current problems of the world community. The United Nations and major international organizations that promote respect for human rights in the international arena are rarely the primary goals of states. The tourist character supported the International Charter for the Protection of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of the Governments of the People of October 10, 1948, the Economic, Social and Cultural Government of 1966 and the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. , The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The Convention against Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted in New York on December 10, 1984 and entered into force in 1987. Uzbekistan was established on the basis of this international document on August 31, 1995 by the resolution of the Oliy Majlis No. 130. In accordance with with the current convention, Uzbekistan's sanctions apply to certain individuals who have undertaken to prohibit the production of

inhuman weapons. Entered into force for the republic on October 28, 1995. The Charter of the United Nations was adopted in 1975 by States parties, Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides for the protection of individuals from abuse and punishment. ... The Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Cinema and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by consensus.

Convention 2-Eism consists of article 33. To date, 160 states have been created under the Convention. According to article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, no one can be subjected to persecution, insults, insults or other forms of humiliation. Such cases are also mentioned in article 235 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, article 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code and article 10 of the Criminal Procedure Code. What is torture? According to article 235 of the Criminal Code, any large-scale clothing or other cruel, charitable or discriminatory treatment must meet three requirements:

1. Purpose: to obtain a confession of information or a crime, arbitrarily punish a person for an act committed or force him to commit an act by an official (interrogator, investigator, prosecutor, police officer) or by

order of an individual. mental or physical violence (for example, intimidation, beating, beating, torture, torture or other illegal actions) by a person (for example, torture of another prisoner by an inmate on the orders of a penitentiary institution). Article 2 of the Convention against Torture strictly prohibits torture. Since the Republic of Uzbekistan has joined this Convention, the state is obliged to comply with its provisions. According to article 2 of the Convention, a state of emergency, including the threat of strike or war, internal political stability or any other extreme threat, cannot be used to justify torture. However, a torture order issued by a superior official or authority cannot be used to justify torture.

According to paragraph 3 (c) of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 12 of September 24, 2004 "On some issues of the application of the Criminal Procedure Rules on the admissibility of witness testimony", confessions and other evidence against torture, such evidence is inadmissible (that is, not are legally binding) if received as a result of other cruel or degrading treatment. According to article 601 of the CCP, in order for the extradition of a person on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to be legal, a foreign state requesting extradition must ensure that the extradited person is not subjected to torture, violence or other forms of violence. degrading treatment and the death penalty. -Under this article, the State party shall ensure that all acts falling within its jurisdiction include measures against torture, which must be enshrined in its criminal law. Article 4, paragraph 2, provides that States parties shall take strict measures against perpetrators of such acts.

In particular, Chapter XVI of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is called a crime against justice, and according to Article 235, an official can be punished for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment:

- Correctional labor for up to 3 years or restriction of liberty for a term of 1 to 3 years,

or imprisonment for up to 3 years for torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

- Part 2 of this article:

A) with the use or threat of use of violence dangerous to life and health;

(B) for any reason based on national, racial, religious or social discrimination;

B) by a group of persons;

G) in relation to a minor or pregnant woman - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years. The acts provided for in the first or second part of this Article, which entailed grievous bodily harm or other grave consequences, are punished with deprivation of certain rights and imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

Part 2 of Article 17 of the Convention sets out the rules for the establishment of the Committee against Torture. The committee consists of 10 experts. Each of the experts is elected for a term of 4 years. The Committee has considered reports from States Parties to the Convention on the fulfillment of their obligations under this Convention. As a rule, the committee holds 2 regular meetings a year. Each State Party to the Convention submits to the Committee a report on the fulfillment of its obligations under the Convention. The first report must be submitted to the state concerned within one year after the entry into force of the Convention. Subsequent lectures will be delivered every 4 years. After each report, the committee considers it appropriate and gives its opinion. He can also inform that state in part that it has not fulfilled its obligations under the Convention. Although the recommendations of the Committee against Torture are not legally binding, they reflect the opinion of one expert body. Rejection or non-compliance with such conclusions means that a particular state does not comply with the Convention. Under the Convention, the Committee against Torture has the right to receive and investigate allegations of systematic torture in member states. This process is characterized by two elements: trust

and cooperation with the state concerned. The powers of the Committee are additional.

In accordance with article 20 of the Convention, the Committee has the right to receive and consider notifications from any state about rights violated by the Convention. If the information received is reliable, the Committee calls on the State concerned to cooperate in this matter. The committee may request additional information from government officials or non-governmental organizations to clarify the issue. If the Committee considers it appropriate to study the information received, it shall appoint one or more of its members to carry out a credible verification. In such cases, the committee will ask the State concerned to appoint a representative to carry out a credible investigation. The consent of the state concerned also includes a visit to that state and the direct hearing of the testimony of witnesses. The members of the Committee appointed to carry out the audit shall present their findings based on the results of the audit carried out in the respective State. The State should be invited to inform the Committee of the implementation of the comments received.

The committee, in consultation with the Member State, may decide to include the audit report in its annual audit report. Only in this case, the activities of the Committee are announced, and in other cases, all activities and documents related to the investigation are considered confidential.

The consideration of complaints by the states referred to in article 21 of the Convention is carried out only if these states have recognized the competence of the Committee. States recognizing the competence of the Committee may notify the Committee of any failure to comply with their obligations under the Convention. Individuals who claim to be victims of a violation of the Convention can lodge a complaint with the Committee. The Member State must recognize the authority of the Committee. If the oppressed person is unable to convey the message, his or her parent

or representative can convey it. First of all, the committee will check the eligibility of the communication. Then we begin to study the essence of the matter. Circumstances required for the message to be valid:

- anonymously and does not contradict the provisions of the Convention;
- the protocol should not contain an offense committed by the person himself;
- the report should not be considered or considered in another international investigation;
- In addition, the national means of state protection must be used.

The committee may request additional information from the state concerned or from the oppressed to clarify the issue. If the message is found to be valid or invalid, the parties will be notified. A member state in violation of the terms of the Convention must provide an explanation or statement on the issue raised within 6 months. The explanation reflects the measures taken by the state to remedy this situation. The author of the communication can also send comments or additional information to the Committee. If the Committee deems it appropriate, the oppressed may attend the private meetings of the Committee in person or through a representative. The committee may also invite representatives of the states concerned.

In 1981, the UN General Assembly, in accordance with its Resolution 36/151, established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. The purpose of the fund is to collect voluntary contributions and their distribution to provide humanitarian, legal and financial assistance to victims of torture and their families. The Foundation operates on the basis of voluntary contributions from governments, private organizations, institutions and individuals. The Fund is managed by the UN Secretary General himself. He is assisted by a chairman with extensive experience in the field and a 4-member Board of Trustees.

In December 2002, after years of debate, discussion and negotiation, UN member states ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. The Optional Protocol was declared open for ratification on January 1, 2002 and entered into force on June 22, 2006. The Protocol provides for a special system to combat torture in places of detention and the establishment of international and national mechanisms to eradicate torture through the establishment of a system requiring regular and controlled visits to any place of detention. The original text of the Convention in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be considered equivalent and deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In order to further improve the mechanism for protecting human rights and freedoms, ensure the implementation of the Action Strategy in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, as well as the effective and timely implementation of the tasks. established by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Define as the main areas of activity of state bodies and organizations responsible for the implementation of the norms of international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan on human rights:

ensuring the unconditional implementation of national action plans ("road maps") aimed at implementing the recommendations of international organizations for the protection of human rights;

identify, analyze and eliminate the causes and conditions that impede the implementation of the recommendations of the UN statutory bodies and human rights treaty committees, through the development and implementation of measures to improve legislation and law enforcement practice;

Implementation of effective interaction with the Public Chamber under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and civil society institutions in the implementation of the

international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights.

Based on the above, we can say that for the new Uzbekistan, human rights should be the main principle and object of service. Only then, of course, Uzbekistan will become one of the most advanced countries in terms of human rights, and we believe in this and will act.

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