

**NEW CHANGES TO THE II SECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (PART 1)**

Mamajanov Alisher Muratovich

Docent, Teacher of Military education faculty in
Fergana state university

Annotation: In this article, changes will be considered in the II section to the VIII of the Head of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023.

Keywords: The Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitution, Law and Freedom of Human, detention, detention, administration of justice, bodies of citizens' self-government, education and education.

Going into the consideration of the II section of the Constitution Basic rights, freedoms and obligations of a person and citizen, I would like to point out article 18 V of the General Provisions, where three paragraphs were added - "the rights and freedoms of a person and citizen are recognized and guaranteed in the Republic of Uzbekistan according to generally recognized norms of international law and in accordance with this Constitution.

The dignity of man, his basic rights and freedoms are inviolable, inalienable and belong to everyone from birth. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal to the law without distinction of sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status. Benefits can only be established by law and must comply with the principles of social justice. "

Article 20 also underwent changes, an additional paragraph regulatory issue was added to the restriction of human rights and freedoms - "the exercise of rights and freedoms by a citizen should not violate the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others, society and the state.

Human rights and freedoms can be limited only by law and only to the extent that it is necessary to protect the rights and freedoms of others, as well as the protection of public security and order. "

Article 22 of the chapter VI. Citizenship was almost completely changed - "the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees protection and patronage to its citizens both in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and beyond. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan cannot be sent outside Uzbekistan or issued to another state. The state takes care of the preservation and development of ties with citizens and compatriots living abroad. "

The article 24 of Chapter VII personal rights and freedoms received clarification in her formulation.

Now the article sounds - "The right to life is an integral right of each person and is protected by law. Acting for a person's life is a grave crime. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the death penalty is prohibited. "

Article 25 additionally includes an explanation of the procedure for detention or detention - "everyone has the right to freedom and personal integrity. No one can be detained or detained differently as on the basis of the law. Detention, detention and detention or other type of restriction of freedom are allowed only by court decision. Before the court's decision, the person cannot be detained for a period of more than forty-eight hours. If, within the prescribed period, the court does not make a decision to detain or other restriction of freedom, the person must be released immediately. During the detention, the person should be clarified in the language of his right and the grounds for detention. No one can be prosecuted only on the basis of non -

fulfillment of contractual obligations. No one can be tortured, violent, other cruel, inhuman or humiliating the dignity of a person with appeal or punishment. No one can be subjected to medical, scientific and other experiments without his consent. Each person has the right to free development of his personality, to do everything that is not prohibited by law and does not violate the rights and freedoms of others. No one may be entrusted with no one without his consent, not established by law. ”

Article 26 also underwent changes, in addition, the article acquired an additional two notes - “Each accused of committing a crime is considered innocent until his guilt is established by legal order, through a vowel trial, in which he ensures all opportunities for protection. All doubts about guilt, if the possibilities are exhausted should be resolved in favor of the suspect, accused or defendant. Also in favor of the suspect, accused or defendant, doubts arising when applying the law should be resolved. The suspect, the accused or the defendant is not obliged to prove his innocence and at any time can take advantage of the right to remain silent. Not a single person is obliged to testify against himself and close relatives. In relation to all persons deprived of freedom, a humane appeal and respect for dignity inherent in the human person must be provided. The criminal record of the person and the legal consequences arising from this should not be the basis for restricting the rights of his relatives.

Article 26–1. Each person has the right to use the assistance of a lawyer at his own choice and at any stage of the criminal process, and when a person is detained, from the moment of the actual restriction of his right to freedom of movement. The suspect, the accused or defendant has the right to inform about the essence and grounds of the prosecution, to confrontation with witnesses showing against him, to call witnesses showing in his favor. In the administration of justice, the use of evidence obtained in violation of the law is not allowed. The rights of victims from offenses and abuse are protected by law. The state provides access to justice and compensation for damage caused. Each person has the right to compensate the state for harm caused by illegal actions or inaction of state bodies or their officials.

Article 26–2. No one can take responsibility twice for the same offense. Not a single person can be responsible for the act, which at the time of its commission was not recognized by the offense. The law that excludes liability for an act or mitigating punishment has retroactive force. The law that determines or aggravating liability has no retroactive force. No person can be convicted, subjected to punishment, deprived of property or any rights on the basis of a law that is not officially published. ”

Considering Article 27 also to note that it was completely changed - “Everyone has the right to inviolability of private life, personal and family secrets, protection of his honor and dignity. Everyone has the right to protect his personal data. Each person has the right to freedom and the secret of correspondence, negotiations by telephone and other telecommunication devices, postal and telegraph correspondence and other messages. The restriction of this right is allowed only in cases and in the manner established by law on the basis of a court decision. Everyone has the right to inviolability of the dwelling. The deprivation of the home is not allowed otherwise than by court decision. No one has the right to enter the dwelling or other ownership of a person, to search or inspection otherwise as in the case and the manner prescribed by law. ”

Like Article 27, 28, the article was also disclosed in the New World - “Each person who is legally located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to free movement throughout the republic, choose a place of stay and residence, with the exception of restrictions established by law. Everyone has the right to travel outside the republic. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to unhindered return to Uzbekistan. ”

INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563

eISSN 2394-6334 <https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd> Volume 10, issue 09 (2023)

Article 29 dissects the right to freedom of thought, words and beliefs, and also indicates the right to access the world information network - “everyone has the right to freedom of thought, words and beliefs. Everyone has the right to search, receive and disseminate any information. Everyone has the right to access the World Information Internet and free use of it. The restriction of these rights is allowed only by law and only in cases related to the protection of the existing constitutional system, rights and freedoms of other persons, public security and order, as well as the prevention of the disclosure of information recognized by state or other secrets.”

New trends also affected Article 30 - “State bodies, self -government bodies, public associations, organizations and officials are obliged to provide everyone with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the acts of the law, as well as documents, decisions and other materials affecting its rights and legitimate interests. Everyone has the right to familiarize with the data collected about him in state bodies, self -government bodies, public associations, organizations, and to the requirement of correcting inaccurate data, as well as to destroy data collected illegally or no longer have legal grounds.”

REFERENCES:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2023.
2. Muratovich, L. C. M. A. (2022). OBJECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY PATRIOTIC EDUCATION. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(7), 40-41.
3. Muratovich, P. M. A. (2022). Central Asia at the end of the XVIII—first half of the XIX century. . Gospodarka i Innowacje., 20, 62-63.
4. Mamadzhonov, A. M. (2021). Patriotism-The Basis of The Formation of Society. Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 3, 130-132.
5. Мамаджанов, А. М., & Султонов, С. (2023). ЛЬГОТЫ ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИМ И ЧЛЕНАМ ИХ СЕМЕЙ. THEORY AND ANALYTICAL ASPECTS OF RECENT RESEARCH, 2(14), 156-164.
6. Мамаджанов, А. М. (2023). Изучение Проблемы Информационной Безопасности В Контексте Национальной Безопасности. Miasto Przyszłości, 36, 254-257.
7. Мамаджанов, А. М. (2023). Изучение Проблемы Информационной Безопасности В Контексте Национальной Безопасности. Miasto Przyszłości, 36, 254-257.
8. Abdusalomov, U. S. (2023). DEFENDING THE MOTHERLAND IS THE OBLIGATION OF EVERY CHILD. THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD, 1(1), 6-9.
9. Abdusalomov, U. S. (2023). DEFENDING THE MOTHERLAND IS THE OBLIGATION OF EVERY CHILD. THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF WHOLE WORLD, 1(1), 6-9.
10. Sattorovich, A. U. (2023). YOSHLARNI VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHNING ASOSIY TAMOILLARI. PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS, 2(20), 232-234.