



THE ROLE OF SELF-GOVERNING BODIES OF CITIZENS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GUARANTEES OF THE RIGHT NOT TO INTERFERE IN PERSONAL LIFE OR THE USE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a broad analysis of the activities of self-government bodies of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in ensuring human and civil rights and freedoms. At the same time, the legal basis of the activities of citizens' self-government bodies in this area, their content, and comparative legal education were studied.

KEYWORDS: *right, freedom, personality, self-awareness, right, Declaration, not to interfere in the life of decrees, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including clothing, food, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of human rights.

Everyone, in comparison, has the right to receive Social Security in the event of loss of Labor dignity, as well as deprivation of the breadwinner and in other cases provided for by law.

The amount of pensions, allowances, other types of social assistance may not be less than the minimum amount required for a officially established living.

Article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The large-scale reforms carried out since the first years of our country's independence have been an important foundation in strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law order, inviolability of borders of our state, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, an atmosphere of national harmony and religious tolerance, necessary conditions have been created for decent life of the citizens.

The word *person* is an Arabic word meaning “someone, a separate individ”. It embodies in itself the human essence, its value in the quality of existence. This concept is applied from the point of view of its subject in all socio-humanitarian sciences and therefore is interpreted differently. Personality is the transformation of biophysiological, social, spiritual, moral, aesthetic qualities and a holistic integrity and coverage with the system of relations. The formation of a person is associated with the following factors: biological (generation); natural environment; cultural environment; social experience; relationship with people. These three factors also play an important role in the life and activity of the individual.

It is known that among the personal rights and freedoms the mains are: the right of people to live, the right to freedom and personal inviolability, the right not to be considered guilty without a court judgment, the right of the person accused in court to be provided with all conditions for self-defense, the right not to be subjected to torture, violence, cruel or other right to choose a place, the right to information can include freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience.

RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Personal rights are the natural, inviolable rights of person, the state does not give them, but only recognizes, guarantees, creates sufficient



conditions for their use [1]. In this regard, according to O. Khusanov and O. Karimova, when we speak about a person, his rights and freedoms, regardless of the citizenship of any state, they are understood as a natural totality, but the rights and freedoms that he has at birth are not transferred to another person. Personal rights and freedoms are natural rights and freedoms of Man and are aimed at ensuring his life, health, dignity, honor [2].

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In this regard, I.I.Nasriyev distinguishes the following peculiarities of personal rights and freedoms:

- a) they must be aimed at satisfying the diverse needs of people;
- b) they must not be evaluated directly in money;
- c) they must not be separated from the individual, because such blessings can not be sold, donated, left as an inheritance property, and in another way separated from the individual;
- d) they must begin with the birth of an individual and end at his death [3].

It is worth noting that the contribution of state bodies, as well as institutions of civil society, including the bodies of self-government of citizens, to ensure and protect human rights and freedoms, is unequivocally great. In this regard O.T.Husanov said that "The chairman, including the self-governing bodies of citizens, carries out significant work on the protection of the rights and other legitimate interests of citizens, assistance in the defense of the country. For this purpose, they organize the holding of fire-fighting activities in the relevant regions, attract citizens to fight against natural disasters and if necessary to end their consequences. Especially in later times, it gives great hope to the neighborhoods on this issue" [4]. In addition to these views, we found it permissible to dwell on the following issues, which are currently being addressed by the neighborhood to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens:

- a) the participation of citizens in the protection of the rights of the accused in court by self-governing bodies. If we pay attention to Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, then "The case of each person accused of committing a crime is considered in a legal order, in a transparent

manner in court, and he is not considered guilty until his fault is clear. In court, the accused person is provided with all conditions for self-defense. No one can be subjected to torture, cruel to violence or any other form of harassment that degrades human dignity. No one can be conducted medical or scientific experiments without his consent" as enshrined [5].

It is noteworthy that we can see that the right to protection, which is recognized as the personal right of a person enshrined in this norm, is also protected by the self-governing bodies of citizens. In this regard O.T.Khusanov said: "The protection of citizens by the participation of self-governing bodies rather than individual protection of their rights, creates more opportunities for the result of this work to be good" [4].

In this regard, if we focus on the social survey conducted on our research, then the question is "What is the participation of citizens' self-government bodies in the protection of the rights of persons involved as accused in the preliminary investigation and in the judicial process?", 74.6 percent of the respondents answered that "The self-governing bodies of citizens protect the rights and freedoms of a person as a public defender" in this regard." This, in turn, is manifested in the protection of personal rights of a person in the presence of representatives of self-government bodies as a public defender in the process of preliminary investigation and trial.

If we turn to our national legislation as a proof of this, it is precisely this norm that is defined in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as "Public participation in criminal proceedings", according to its Article 21, "Representatives of communities are entitled to participate as public defenders in criminal proceedings" [6].

In addition, paying attention to Article 40 of the CPC of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representatives of self-government bodies of citizens directly to the inquiry body, investigator, prosecutor or court for the purpose of protecting the rights of a person residing on its territory:

- a) On the choice to grant to the public association or community guarantor as a precautionary measure against the defendant or the defendant;
- b) About the conditional release of the convicted person from punishment earlier than the deadline or replacement of the sentence with a relief;
- c) On changing the conditions of punishment of those sentenced to imprisonment;
- d) Their right to petition in cases provided for by law on the removal of conviction and other issues, as well as in the procedure, is strengthened.

It is also worth noting that in the protection of personal rights of citizens, self-governing bodies



of citizens have their own rights and obligations as public defenders. In particular, as a public defender of the self-governing bodies of citizens in judicial proceedings:

To get acquainted with the materials of the case, to provide evidence and to participate in their examination;

To file a petition;

To make a speech in the negotiations of the parties and to express an opinion to the court about the circumstances that justify the defendant.

In addition, the public defender: his participation in the judicial debate; the public association or the opinion of the team must be expressed in court and contribute to the determination of the circumstances in which the case is mitigated by the defendant's condition. In the protection of personal rights and freedoms of a person, citizens as public defenders of self-government, their worthy participation in the preliminary investigation and judicial process serves the interests of the state and society, above all, the individual. In other words, the granting of the right to self-government bodies to represent citizens in various state bodies is one of the strongest guarantees for the full realization of the rights of citizens [4].

b) participation of citizens' self-governing bodies in ensuring residential inviolability. Another of the personal rights of citizens is the right to inviolability of accommodation. According to Article 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Everyone has the right to protection against aggression against his honor and reputation, interference with his personal life and inviolability of his residence. No one can access, search or browse someone else's accommodation outside of the circumstances and procedures provided for by law, reveal the secret of correspondence and conversations on the phone" has been consolidated [5].

This constitutional norm is the honor and dignity of the individual; guard and respect for personal non-political rights; personal-serves to ensure the inviolability of life and housing. In the national legislative system, this norm is further supplemented by a number of legislative acts – the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On mass media", "On principles and guarantees of information land", "On communication" and "On postal communication". The participation of citizens' self-governing bodies in the protection of the inviolability of accommodation, which is strengthened above as a constitutional norm, is of paramount importance in this area:

First of all, it helps citizens in the use of housing funds, as well as in ensuring its preservation;

Secondly, it carries out public control over the observance of the rules of construction and maintenance of the side perimeter of the House;

Third, it makes proposals to the relevant authorities on improving the living housing conditions of citizens; from the four, in accordance with the legislation, carries out other powers. It is noteworthy that in the event of an accident in the absence of the owner of an apartment in a multi-storey house with the aim of protecting the rights of the inhabitants of the same territory, the entry into this place for the purpose of eliminating the accident is evidenced by the breadth of competence of the self-governing bodies.

c) Participation of citizens in the protection and preservation of the life of an individual by self-governing bodies. At this stage, the self-governing bodies of citizens carry out their activities in the following directions:

- Prevention of terrorism. Self-governing bodies of citizens within the framework of their competence take part in activities to combat terrorism, carry out educational and propaganda activities, which are aimed at the Prevention of terrorist activities, including, as a rule, profilactical activities. In this regard, we can see the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation of the life of an individual by the self-governing bodies of citizens. This, in turn, is manifested in the Prevention of terrorist activities by the self-governing bodies of citizens. As a practical proof of this, if we turn to our national legislation, we can see that in the first part of the law "On the fight against terrorism" of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Prevention of terrorist activities" is carried out by state bodies, self-government bodies and Public Associations of citizens, as well as enterprises, institutions, organizations through the conduct of a complex [8].

- Protection of citizens, population and territories from natural and technological emergencies. One of the important issues of local importance aimed at ensuring the safety of Man and citizen, his life and physical inviolability is the protection of the citizen, the protection of the population and territories from natural and technological emergencies, as well as the organization and implementation of measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of emergency situations at the borders of the the issues of citizens' participation in the prevention and elimination of emergency situations of self-government bodies are enshrined in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of the population and territories from natural and technological emergencies"[9].

Self-governing bodies of citizens according to Article 12 of this law:



a) They contribute to the implementation of control over the sanitary and environmental status of population points, water supply sources, social and cultural facilities;

b) Involve citizens in eliminating the consequences of emergency situations;

c) Carry out other measures in accordance with the legislation, organization, provision and operation of emergency rescue services and emergency rescue parts. The solution of another issue of local importance – the establishment, supply and operation of Accident-Rescue Services and Accident-Rescue parts in the territory of the population. It is also inextricably linked with activities to protect the population from emergency situations. The operation of such services is aimed at rescuing people in the event of emergency situations, as well as eliminating or reducing the negative impact in them. This activity is carried out in the presence of risk factors for the life and health of people performing these works, and requires special training, clothing, head and equipment.

According to the first part of Article 18 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the status of the Rescue Service and rescuer”..., self-governing bodies of citizens... the provision of assistance to rescue services and rescue structures in the implementation of emergency relief work, including providing them with the necessary transport and material means, provided that the place is subsequently covered in accordance with the established procedure, has been strengthened [10].

In addition, according to the seventh part of Article 27 of this law, ...self-governing bodies of citizens ...according to their decisions, additional guarantees of social protection of rescuers of rescue services and professional rescue structures, as well as rescuers who are not part of these services and structures, can be established.

- Implementation of primary fire safety measures. The participation of self-governing bodies of citizens in ensuring fire safety is strengthened by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On fire safety", according to Article 9 of which the self-governing bodies of citizens: assist in the organization and operation of a volunteer fire protection service; assists in the implementation of fire control; carries out public control over compliance with fire safety requirements; self-governing bodies of citizens can also participate in other activities in accordance with the legislation.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the provision and protection of personal rights and freedoms is considered one of the most important areas of self-government bodies of citizens, and the issues mentioned above in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On self-government bodies of citizens” are noted as issues of local

importance, which can be resolved independently by these bodies.

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