

**O‘ZBEKISTONDA VIJDON ERKINLIGINI TA’MINLASHNING HUQUQIY
ASOSLARI**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasida vijdon erkinligining huquqiy kafolati va ushbu sohada yaratilayotgan erkinliklar haqida mulohazalar tariflangan. Shuningdek, vijdon erkinligining xalqaro maydondagi o‘rni haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Vijdon erkinligi, din erkinligi, “Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi”, “Vijdon erkinligi va diniy tashkilotlar to‘g‘risida”gi qonun, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, diniy ekstremizm, diniy ta‘lim, repressiya, e‘tiqod, demokratiya.

LEGAL BASIS FOR ENSURING FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article describes the legal guarantee of freedom of conscience in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the freedoms being created in this area. It also discusses the role of freedom of conscience in the international arena.

Key words: Freedom of conscience, freedom of religion, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, religious extremism, religious education, repression, belief, democracy.

ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ СВОБОДЫ СОВЕСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются правовые гарантии свободы совести в Республике Узбекистан и свободы, создаваемые в этой сфере, а также роль свободы совести на международной арене.

Ключевые слова: Свобода совести, свобода вероисповедания, «Всеобщая декларация прав человека», Закон «О свободе совести и религиозных организациях», Конституция Республики Узбекистан, религиозный экстремизм, религиозное образование, репрессии, вероисповедание, демократия.

INTRODUCTION:

This article analyzes the place of freedom of conscience in the history of mankind, its importance and role in ensuring freedom in society. Freedom of conscience is considered not only as a legal right, but also as one of the basic values of humanity. The article highlights how freedom of conscience is ensured on the basis of the Constitution of Uzbekistan and other international documents and its importance. The article also shows how freedom of conscience is supported in the context of religious repressions, repressions and oppression that have caused problems around the world. Since the creation of humanity, people have gone through many stages in the world. History shows that there are many religions in the world. If we take a simple example of the concept of religion, the dawn is the most honest expression of freedom, it does not ask anyone, does not obey anyone. It cannot be stopped, but it brings light to the hearts that respect it. Just like conscience. Over the years, humanity has strived for material progress - it has conquered the sky, created artificial intelligence, connected continents, found a way to fly in the sky, and even conquered the earth. But there is a blessing that lies in the deepest corner of the human soul - it is conscience. It cannot be measured by technology, money or wealth, or any valuable object, but if it is lost, humanity is lost. Freedom of conscience is the heart of humanity. Conscience is not just consciousness, but it can be called a person's guiding, inner truth, hidden voice. When we choose our conscience, our faith, we accept it spiritually and legally. As long as peace reigns in our peaceful and prosperous country, we choose our own path. In our democratic and independent homeland, Uzbekistan, our main law, the Constitution, ensures this freedom. [.regulation.uz]

It is not for nothing that Article 35 of our newly amended constitution speaks about freedom of conscience and belief: “Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to everyone. Everyone has the right to profess any religion they want or not to profess any religion. Forced indoctrination of religious views is not allowed.” [.Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, <https://constitution.uz/oz>.] This seems like a very simple sentence, but behind it lies a whole history, struggle, actions, and lessons. Because where there is freedom of conscience, there is respect, tolerance, social peace, and social stability. Where there is no freedom of belief, there is oppression, religious teachings are forcibly broken, or at least those who are forced to renounce their religion. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 18: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others, in teaching, practice and observance of his religion or belief”, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966): “No one shall be compelled to renounce his religion or to adopt it”, Law of Uzbekistan “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations”: “Forced indoctrination of religious beliefs is not permitted. Every citizen has the right to freely choose his religion”. It is no exaggeration to say that these legal bases are documents that touch the heart of a person. Because

it is precisely through these legal documents that we can choose our conscience and religious beliefs without fear and obligation. They are written in the language of the law, but in reality these overarching laws are a symbol of tolerance, faith, humanity and respect for reason and faith. [“Universal Declaration of Human Rights” <https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/humanrights>]

According to Article 19 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations”, the central management bodies of religious organizations have the right to produce, export, import and distribute items intended for religious purposes, religious literature and other information materials of religious content in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Freedom of Conscience”, Collection of Legislative Documents, <https://lex.uz/docs/-5491534>.]

Freedom of conscience in our society is today a multinational and multi-confessional state. Today in our country: More than 2,300 religious organizations belonging to 16 religious confessions operate. People of faith and non-faith enjoy their rights equally; Mosques, churches, synagogues operate side by side. This is not only the result of legal foundations, but also the fruit of tolerance education, culture, conscientious social balance.

The Law No. O‘RQ-1037 of 25.02.2025 approved the Concept of ensuring freedom of conscience of citizens and state policy in the religious sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Concept defines the goals, objectives, principles and priority areas of state policy in the religious sphere. The purpose of state policy in the religious sphere is to create equal conditions for the implementation of the right of citizens to freedom of conscience, to support mutual understanding and respect between religious organizations of different religions, to strengthen interfaith harmony, to ensure religious tolerance and secularism in society.

CONCLUSION

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that ensuring religious freedom directly means ensuring the personal rights and freedoms of a person established by the Constitution and laws. Unfortunately, due to errors in the application of the law and personal enmity by some individuals, many people have been unjustly convicted or persecuted as “religious extremists.” Without eliminating these situations, it is impossible to fully guarantee human rights. All this shows how shallow the scope of the work being done is and the importance of the work that needs to be done in this area.

References

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