

FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF HUMAN DIGNITY IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS SYSTEM

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Abstract: *The article provides a scientific and practical analysis of the features of the manifestation of the concept of human dignity in the activities of internal affairs bodies in the context of New Uzbekistan. In particular, it highlights the systemic reforms implemented to ensure human rights and freedoms, protect the legitimate interests of citizens, and establish the rule of law within law enforcement agencies. The article substantiates the increase in human dignity through acquittals, amnesty acts, and positive changes introduced into regulatory legal documents, and reveals the social and legal significance of these processes.*

Keywords: *Human dignity, New Uzbekistan, internal affairs system, reforms, rule of law, human rights, amnesty, acquittal, legal state, public security, prevention, justice.*

Introduction

In the process of building New Uzbekistan, the concept of “human dignity” has been elevated to the level of state policy. Particularly in the activities of internal affairs bodies, the protection of citizens’ rights and freedoms has been defined as a priority task. A system that previously focused mainly on punitive measures is gradually transitioning to activities based on the principles of prevention, openness, and humanism. As emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, “state bodies must serve the people, and human dignity must be ensured as the highest value.”¹ This idea has prompted a fundamental renewal of service methods, relations, and decision-making processes within the internal affairs system. As a result, legal and organizational mechanisms aimed at protecting human interests have been formed.

Methods

The study employed methods such as analysis and synthesis, comparative legal analysis, logical reasoning, examination of statistical data, and systematic analysis of regulatory legal acts.

Results

In New Uzbekistan, the reform of the internal affairs system is closely linked to comprehensive measures aimed at ensuring human dignity. First of all, particular attention has been paid to eliminating unlawful restrictions and unfounded liability imposed on citizens in the activities of law enforcement agencies. In this regard, the increase in the number of acquittals has become a practical manifestation of restoring human dignity. In recent years, as a result of the review of criminal cases to ensure the principle of justice in judicial and investigative practice, thousands of citizens have been acquitted.² This not only restored the rights of specific individuals but also strengthened

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legal trust within society. At the same time, the regular adoption of amnesty acts demonstrates the strengthening of a humane approach toward deprivation of liberty.³

Amendments introduced into regulatory legal acts governing the activities of the internal affairs system have also contributed to enhancing human dignity. In particular, the activities of prevention inspectors were revised, and priority was given to communication with the population and resolving problems on the spot.⁴ As a result, citizens' attitudes toward state bodies have changed positively. Furthermore, measures aimed at improving the professional and moral competence of internal affairs officers have become an important factor in ensuring human dignity. Strict measures taken against officers who violate legality, service discipline, and ethical norms have strengthened public trust in the system.⁵ Most importantly, the principle of "human – society – state" has begun to take root in the activities of internal affairs bodies. In ensuring public security, the priority of citizens' interests is being upheld, contributing to the enhancement of human dignity and the consolidation of justice and the rule of law in society.

Discussion

The issue of ensuring human dignity within the internal affairs system is widely discussed in academic circles. The reforms carried out in this field are regarded as an integral part of the concept of building a legal state. Some scholars emphasize that internal affairs bodies should function not as punitive institutions, but as preventive and service-oriented entities. For example, scientific works authored by domestic legal scholars have separately examined the role of internal affairs bodies in protecting human rights.⁶ These works note that changes in legislation, particularly the liberalization of criminal procedural norms, play a significant role in ensuring human dignity.

Legislative reforms, including the strengthening of procedural guarantees and the expansion of the right to defense, have also been positively assessed from a scientific perspective.⁷ These changes serve to ensure openness and transparency in the activities of the internal affairs system. At the same time, some researchers stress the need to further improve law enforcement practice in ensuring human dignity, noting that full implementation of legal norms in practice is a key condition for the real protection of human dignity. Thus, the reforms undertaken are of great scientific and practical importance and require in-depth study.

Conclusion

The manifestation of human dignity in the internal affairs system is one of the most pressing issues today. The reforms being implemented in New Uzbekistan are significant in that they are aimed at ensuring human rights and freedoms. The analyses presented in the article show that acquittals, amnesty acts, and positive changes in regulatory legal documents contribute to enhancing human dignity. The strengthening of principles such as prevention, openness, and cooperation with the public in the activities of internal affairs bodies has increased citizens' trust in the state. At the same time, ensuring service discipline and legality has strengthened the authority of the system. In conclusion, ensuring human dignity is a priority direction of the internal affairs system's activities,

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and reforms in this area should be consistently continued, serving as a solid foundation for building a legal state and a just society.

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