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On the Wide Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings. Drafted by a United Nations committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, it was accepted by the General Assembly as Resolution 217 during its third session on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. Of the 58 members of the United Nations at the time, 48 voted in favour, none against, eight abstained, and two did not vote.

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains as relevant today as it was on the day in 1948 that it was proclaimed and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The extraordinary vision and resolve of the drafters produced a document that, for the first time, articulated the rights and freedoms to which every human being is equally and inalienably entitled.

A foundational text in the history of human and civil rights, the Declaration consists of 30 articles detailing an individual's "basic rights and fundamental freedoms" and affirming their universal character as inherent, inalienable, and applicable to all human beings. Adopted as a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", the UDHR commits nations to recognize all humans as being "born free and equal in dignity and rights" regardless of "nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status".

Cassin compared the Declaration to the portico of a Greek temple, with a foundation, steps, four columns, and a pediment. Articles 1 and 2—with their principles of dignity, liberty, equality and brotherhood—served as the foundation blocks. The seven paragraphs of the preamble, setting out the reasons for the Declaration, represent the steps leading up to the temple. The main body of the Declaration forms the four columns. The first column (articles 3–11) constitutes rights of the individual, such as the right to life and the prohibition of slavery. The second column (articles 12–17) constitutes the rights of the individual in civil and political society. The third column (articles 18–21)

is concerned with spiritual, public, and political freedoms, such as freedom of religion and freedom of association. The fourth column (articles 22–27) sets out social, economic, and cultural rights. Finally, the last three articles provide the pediment which binds the structure together, as they emphasize the mutual duties of every individual to one another and to society.

Now available in more than 360 languages, the Declaration is the most translated document in the world — a testament to its global nature and reach. It has become a yardstick by which we measure right and wrong. It provides a foundation for a just and decent future for all, and has given people everywhere a powerful tool in the fight against oppression, impunity and affronts to human dignity. The commitment of the United Nations to human rights stems from the Organization's founding Charter. The international community has a duty to uphold and defend these rights.

In recent years, a wide range of efforts have been made in our country to fully realize the noble idea of "For human dignity", to implement international standards in the field of human rights and freedoms into national legislation, and to systematically and gradually introduce them into the activities of state bodies. work is being done. Strengthening guarantees of human rights and freedoms and ensuring the rule of law, as well as their implementation in society and the life of every citizen, occupy a central place in the internal and foreign policy of New Uzbekistan.

The consistent implementation of the tasks defined in the National Strategy on Human Rights aimed at effectively fulfilling the international obligations undertaken by the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights serves to further strengthen its reputation in the international arena and the formation of respect for human rights and freedoms in our country.

Uzbekistan's active action as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council, close cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and special rapporteurs on human rights issues is a vivid example of this.

The implementation of international human rights standards, especially the protection of the rights of women, children, youth and persons with disabilities, and the principles of social justice were given constitutional status. In addition, large-scale work was carried out to further improve the system of reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and interests of women and children, to form the legal basis of the national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture, to end forced labor and child labor.

The adoption of the National Education Program in the field of human rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at the further development of education in the field of human rights in our country, increasing the legal literacy of the population in the field of human rights, as well as increasing the knowledge and skills of civil servants in the field of human rights and gender equality.

To support the UN Secretary-General's "Call to Action for Human Rights" initiative, to continue to consistently and strictly fulfill the international obligations undertaken by the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights, to uphold the principles and norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of citizens. in order to improve the system of organizational-legal and legislative measures aimed at reliable protection of human rights and freedoms:

- The program of events dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (hereinafter - the Program) should be approved in accordance with the annex.

The active participation of state organizations and institutions, public associations, mass media in events dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be considered the most important task.

- The National Commission for the Implementation of the Fourth Stage of the World Education Program in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the National Commission) (A. Saidov) shall be entrusted with the following tasks in connection with the implementation of the program:
 - Assisting in the organization and implementation of the activities specified in the program, as well as control and monitoring of their timely implementation;
 - Ensuring close cooperation with international organizations, first of all, UN institutions, regarding the active participation of Uzbekistan's representatives in international events dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 - Organization of mass media coverage of events dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as aimed at ensuring human dignity and rights, including preparation of informative and analytical comments, translation into foreign languages and publication.

Now, therefore, The General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

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