

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:In this article, there is a lot of work in our country to increase the religious, scientific, spiritual, educational and cultural knowledge of our people, especially for young people to enjoy the heritage of our great ancestors, for the humanitarian philosophy and noble ideas of Islam to take place in the hearts of young people. an attempt was made to shed light on what was being carried out.

Key words:Religion, "Freedom of conscience", Hanafi sect, "Svyataya Bogoroditsa", religious schools, mosques, churches, synagogues, monasteries, law "On Freedom of Conscience".

INTRODUCTION:Religion and belief issues are an integral part of human spirituality. Having deep and well-founded knowledge about the essence of these issues serves to properly organize life-practical activities. At the same time, insulting and disrespecting religious concepts leads to the violation of the natural rights of a person. Because freedom of conscience is legally protected in the legislation of Uzbekistan and international conventions, as well as in many countries received. The right to freedom of conscience is one of the 5 most basic human rights. The appearance of the first law protecting freedom of conscience in our country dates back to the 90s of the 20th century. In the last century, at a time when the Shura system was trying to embody religion as an opium and a harmful invention in the thinking of our people, thanks to the courage shown by the First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, on June 14, 1991, for the first time, "Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations "On" was adopted. As Islam Karimov noted: "Even in the most tragic and difficult moments of our history, even when we were in the grip of the dictatorial regime, even when they forced us to renounce our religion and betray it, our people never turned back from their Islamic faith." [1].

Article 35 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed for everyone. Everyone has the right to believe in any religion or not to believe in any religion. Forced indoctrination of religious views is not allowed" [2]. Based on this principle, the rights of every person related to religion were officially guaranteed by the state.

As a result of the introduction of norms on freedom of conscience and religious organizations into the legislation, great opportunities were created for representatives of all religions that are officially active in our country. For example, "Before independence, several churches and synagogues operated in the republic, but after the adoption of the law, the Evangelical Lutheran community, the Roman Catholic Church, the Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Baha'i community, the Jewish religious communities, which perform their religious prayers in different regions of the world, 10 More than 1,000 religious denominations began to operate officially in our country" [3].

Also, according to the Decree of the First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, the "Svyataya Bogoroditsa" synagogue, built in 1903, was handed over to the Armenian Apostolic Church. The fact that it was returned to the "Wiedergeburt" German cultural center for use and the 100th anniversary of the establishment of this denomination in December 1996 in our country can be a proof of our opinion.

However, despite the opportunities created, some religious movements that abused the tolerance of our people spread not only religious ideas and beliefs, but also political and extremist ones. It's a pity that he worked for the goals.

For our people, who have been following the Hanafi school for many centuries, disrespecting those who worship according to the Hanafi school, insulting the scholars of the school, accusing people who do not follow the religious rules of infidelity, arguing with imams, cases such as imitation of representatives of other sects were observed.

At the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century, under the auspices of various religious extremists in foreign countries, "Freedom of Conscience" was created as a result of actions aimed at undermining the stability of the country by extremist groups such as "Hizbut - Tahrir", "Tawba", "Islam Lashkarlar", "Adolat", "Akromiya" and demanded the revision of the Law on religious organizations. The Law, which was adopted for the first time on June 14, 1991, was amended on September 3, 1993. On May 1, 1998, at the XI session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a new version of the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" containing 23 articles was adopted.

Article 4 of the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" adopted on May 1, 1998 states that "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan are equal before the law, regardless of their religion." It is not allowed to show a citizen's attitude to religion in official documents. Any restrictions on the rights of citizens based on their attitude to religion and setting direct or indirect benefits for them, inciting enmity and enmity, or insulting their feelings related to their religious or religious beliefs, trampling on religious places of worship are the responsibility established by law. causes. No one has the right to refuse to fulfill the obligations established by the law on the basis of his religious beliefs. It is allowed to replace one task, which is mandatory according to the law, with another one due to religious beliefs" [4].

For example, in the second part of Article 240 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is possible to impose a fine from fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage for actions aimed at introducing believers belonging to one confession to another and other missionary activities. If it is determined that the reason for administrative detention for a period of up to five days, according to the second part of Article 2162 of the Criminal Code, such behavior occurs after the administrative punishment has been applied.

It is stipulated that it will be punished with a fine of fifty to one hundred times the minimum wage or imprisonment for up to six months or deprivation of liberty for up to three years.

In the new version of the law, religious societies, religious educational institutions, mosques, churches, synagogues, monasteries and other associations are recognized as religious organizations and the initiative of not less than 100 citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 and live permanently in the territory of the republic. The rule about the structure was strengthened. "At the same time, it should be noted that the issue of creating a religious organization is solved in a unique

way in the legislation of different countries. For example, in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, 10 citizens, 15 in Poland, 100 in Hungary, 200 in Kyrgyzstan, and 300 in the Czech Republic can establish a religious organization" [5].

In Article 8 of the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", voluntary associations (religious societies, educational institutions, mosques, churches, synagogues, monasteries, etc.) are recognized as religious organizations. A religious organization is established at the initiative of at least one hundred citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of eighteen and are permanently living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to coordinate and direct the activities of religious organizations belonging to the respective denomination, their single central management bodies (hereinafter referred to as central management bodies) may be established in the Republic of Uzbekistan" [6].

The Regulation "On Licensing the Activities of Religious Educational Institutions" approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 99 dated March 1, 2004 was adopted. In this regulation, the organization of activities of religious educational institutions and the aspects that should be paid attention to in this area, as well as the procedure indicated violations arising in the event of failure to do so are described. In a word, equal opportunities for the development of all religions have been created in our republic in the field of religion, with full adherence to democratic principles.

2004 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan The Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with Clause 7 of the Regulation on the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by Resolution No. 196 dated April 23 carries out the examination of religious products produced in the republic or imported from abroad and coordinates this activity. The procedure for bringing religious literature into the territory of the republic has been improved through this provision.

It is clear that the reform of the freedom of conscience legislation is a vital necessity. These reforms will continue to evolve in line with the development of society. In particular, in order to adequately deliver the essence of the existing legislation to the general public, legal comments are given by the competent state bodies to the laws related to the field, and the adoption of legal documents that serve to ensure the right of citizens to freedom of conscience is a proof of our opinion.

Finally, as a result of the implementation of the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" and legal reforms in the field, the registration and management of religious organizations and the prevention of the spread of non-traditional religious movements get, religious education system. A legal mechanism was created in accordance with the requirements of the time to perform tasks aimed at ensuring the stability of religious life, such as improvement, as well as printing and distribution of religious literature. It should be noted with regret that the violation of the law on freedom of conscience by some religious organizations operating in our country, in particular, missionary and cases of proselytism are also observed.

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