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# OBJECTIVE FACTORS FOR ENHANCING HUMAN DIGNITY

***Ermatov Sanjarbek***
*Lieutenant Colonel Independent Researcher*

**Abstract**

This article provides a scientific and practical analysis of the objective factors contributing to the enhancement of human dignity in the context of New Uzbekistan. It highlights the protection of human rights and freedoms, safeguarding citizens' legitimate interests, and strengthening openness and transparency as priority directions of state policy. The study substantiates that presidential decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, institutional reforms, and the development of public oversight mechanisms have played a significant role in ensuring human dignity in practice. In addition, the article reveals the socio-legal significance of positive changes achieved in the fields of freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and gender equality, emphasizing their impact on democratic governance and social justice.

**Keywords**

Human dignity, objective factors, New Uzbekistan, state policy, human rights, openness, transparency, People's Reception Offices, gender equality, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, rule of law.

## INTRODUCTION

At the present stage of development of New Uzbekistan, enhancing human dignity has emerged as one of the most priority tasks of state policy. This process is not the result of random or subjective factors, but is closely linked to clearly defined and systematic objective factors. In particular, reforming the system of public administration, ensuring the rule of law, and establishing open dialogue between citizens and state bodies serve as key objective foundations for enhancing human dignity.

As emphasized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, "glorifying human dignity must remain at the center of all our reforms."[1] This principle has found practical reflection in presidential decrees, resolutions, and state development programs. Moreover, academician Akmal Saidov considers the protection of human dignity as a fundamental condition for building a constitutional state[2]. Concrete examples of such objective factors include the establishment of People's Reception Offices and Virtual Reception Platforms, the launch of open data portals, and comprehensive reforms in the judicial and legal system. These mechanisms have significantly contributed to the practical implementation of human rights and freedoms, thereby strengthening public trust in state institutions.

## METHODS.

The research employed methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative legal analysis, logical reasoning, systematic study of regulatory legal acts, comparative analysis of academic sources, and generalization of sociological data.

## RESULTS

The reforms implemented in New Uzbekistan to enhance human dignity are based on clear legal, institutional, and social objective factors. First of all, presidential decrees and resolutions have strengthened the legal foundation for ensuring human rights and freedoms.[3] The principle

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of "serving the people" has been introduced as a core guideline in the activities of public administration bodies.

Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers have facilitated the digitalization of public services and simplification of administrative procedures, which has become one of the most important objective factors in enhancing human dignity.[4] As a result, citizens have gained easier and faster access to state services without facing excessive bureaucratic barriers.

A significant role in ensuring human dignity has been played by newly established institutions such as People's Reception Offices, the President's Virtual Reception, and the Unified Interactive State Services Portal.[5] These institutions have enhanced citizen participation in governance processes and strengthened mechanisms of public oversight. Moreover, they have ensured direct communication between the population and state authorities, allowing systemic problems to be identified and resolved efficiently.

Reforms in the field of freedom of speech have also contributed to enhancing human dignity. The free operation of mass media and the development of blogging have increased transparency and openness in society.[6] This, in turn, has strengthened the accountability of state bodies and officials.

In addition, legal guarantees adopted to protect freedom of conscience have ensured citizens' rights to freely practice their religious beliefs.[7] Reforms aimed at promoting gender equality, including policies to enhance women's socio-political participation, have further reinforced the principles of equality and social justice.[8] Collectively, these objective factors have significantly improved citizens' quality of life and strengthened trust in the state.

## DISCUSSION

The issue of enhancing human dignity has been widely discussed in academic circles in recent years. Reforms implemented in this area are highly regarded from the perspective of developing a rule-of-law state and civil society. Some scholars view the protection of human dignity as the main criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of state authority.

Scholars such as Akmal Saidov, Sh. Khadjiboev, and A. Rakhmonov emphasize in their works that the improvement of human rights protection mechanisms directly contributes to the enhancement of human dignity.[2],[9] According to their views, legislative reforms yield tangible results only when they are harmonized with effective law enforcement practice.

Legislative changes, particularly the modernization of constitutional norms and the expansion of the powers of the Ombudsman institution, have played an important role in ensuring human dignity.[10] The Ombudsman's increased capacity to oversee the activities of state bodies has improved the effectiveness of handling citizens' complaints and appeals.

Furthermore, the introduction of a "human-centered governance" concept within organizations has been positively assessed. In this process, the criteria for evaluating the performance of civil servants have shifted toward citizen satisfaction as a key indicator. At the same time, some researchers emphasize the need to strengthen practical implementation mechanisms, noting that raising legal awareness and civic culture is essential for achieving sustainable reform outcomes.

## CONCLUSION

The topic of enhancing human dignity is extremely relevant today, not only from a scientific perspective but also in practical terms. The reforms being implemented in New Uzbekistan have established the protection of human rights and freedoms as a priority direction of state policy. The findings of this study demonstrate that enhancing human dignity is not a random process, but rather the result of clearly defined objective factors, including a solid legal

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framework, institutional structures, openness in public administration, and effective public oversight.

Presidential decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, the activities of People's Reception Offices, the Ombudsman institution, and reforms in the areas of freedom of speech and freedom of conscience have all contributed to ensuring human dignity in practice. These processes have strengthened citizens' trust in the state and promoted the principles of justice and equality in society. In conclusion, reforms aimed at enhancing human dignity should be continued consistently and systematically. Such an approach will serve as a solid foundation for building a rule-of-law state and a strong civil society.

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