

**REFORMS ON PROTECTION OF PERSONAL HONOR AND DIGNITY IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the legislative and legal reforms on the protection of personal honor and dignity in Uzbekistan. The mechanisms for protecting personal honor and dignity, the institute of refutation and compensation for moral damage, and the protection of personal data in the digital environment are studied on the basis of the new edition of the Constitution, civil legislation and the Law “On Personal Data”. This article is enriched with examples and practice reflecting the development of Uzbekistan as a legal state.

Keywords: Personal honor, dignity, Constitution, Civil law, refutation, moral harm, personal data protection, digital environment.

Introduction

Human honor and dignity are recognized as an intangible legal asset of every person in national and international law. The new version of the Constitution adopted in Uzbekistan in 2023 defined personal honor and dignity as the highest constitutional value, emphasizing the mandatory implementation of this principle in the activities of state bodies and officials. At the same time, civil legislation and the Law “On Personal Data” establish specific mechanisms for protecting personal honor and dignity, including institutions for refutation and compensation for moral damage, and control over the illegal dissemination of personal data.

Research Methodology

The legal analysis of reforms in Uzbekistan to protect personal honor and dignity was carried out using the methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative-typological analysis, and a sequential-chronological approach.

Results and Discussions

The new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2023) establishes human honor and dignity as the highest constitutional value, and it is mandatory for state bodies and officials to conduct their activities in accordance with this principle. This norm absolutely prohibits any treatment and punishment that degrades human honor and dignity¹. Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan strictly stipulates that the honor and dignity of a person are inviolable, and that under no circumstances shall they be subjected to discrimination, humiliation or contempt. This norm made a fundamental shift in the state's approach to human rights and strengthened the principle of "the state is for the person" at the constitutional level. In accordance with this principle, state bodies, law enforcement agencies and officials are obliged to respect the honor and dignity of a person in the process of exercising their powers. For example, in criminal proceedings, pressure, humiliation, use of mental or physical violence against a suspect or accused is not only contrary to criminal procedural legislation, but also directly contrary to the Constitution. In practice, if discriminatory treatment of a person is revealed during the investigation, such evidence may be found invalid by the court.

This constitutional norm also plays an important role in the penal system. Now, inhuman or degrading treatment of prisoners in penal institutions is strictly prohibited. For example, depriving a prisoner of human needs, insulting him or keeping him in degrading conditions is considered unconstitutional and entails liability of officials. In addition, this norm is directly applied in administrative and civil relations. For example, in the event of a demeaning attitude

¹ Ibragimova , N. (2025). SHAXSNING OZODLIGI, SHA’NI VA QADR-QIMMATI. *Журнал академических исследований нового Узбекистана*, 2(6, 2-qism), 18–20.

towards the honor and dignity of a citizen in the provision of public services (unjustified refusal, insulting treatment, contempt), a citizen has the right to apply to the court to protect his or her rights and recover moral damage. When considering such disputes, the courts directly apply the norms of the Constitution on human dignity. According to the civil legislation of Uzbekistan, a person whose honor and dignity have been violated has the right to demand redress in court and recover moral damage². In accordance with the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the event of the dissemination of false or unfounded information that undermines the honor, dignity and business reputation of a person, such a person has the right to protect his rights in court. According to Article 100 of the Civil Code, a citizen or legal entity may demand the refutation of information that is not true and disparaging him, as well as the recovery of moral damage caused. This norm is aimed at the legal protection of the intangible benefits of a person, and honor and dignity are recognized as independent objects of protection of civil law. For example, if unfounded information is disseminated in the media or social networks that a citizen has committed a crime or committed immoral acts, the injured party may file a lawsuit with the court and demand the refutation of this information. In such a case, the court verifies the authenticity of the information disseminated and, if it is not confirmed, imposes an obligation to provide a rebuttal. The concept of moral damage is also entrenched in civil law. Moral damage is understood as mental suffering, anguish, and damage to reputation caused by an attack on the honor and dignity of a person. For example, in the event of an employee being unjustly insulted or humiliated by a manager in public at work, the employee has the right to demand not only a rebuttal, but also monetary compensation for moral damage through the court. The court determines the amount of compensation taking into account the gravity of the offense, the scope of the information disseminated, and the mental state of the victim. In addition, the issue of protecting honor and dignity in the Internet space is also resolved on the basis of civil law. For example, if a blogger or social network user publishes offensive or false information about a person, the court may issue a decision to delete this information, post a rebuttal, and recover moral damage. In practice, court decisions on such cases are becoming more and more common.

According to the Law "On Personal Data", the collection, storage and dissemination of personal data without the consent of the individual is considered an attack on the honor and dignity of the individual. The illegal dissemination of personal data in the digital environment gives rise to direct legal liability³. In this law, personal data is understood as any information that directly or indirectly identifies a citizen - name, address, telephone number, biometric data, financial status, health or other information related to his or her private life. This information is legally protected as intangible benefits that are inextricably linked to the honor and dignity of a person. According to the law, the dissemination of personal data without the consent of a person is considered an infringement of the inviolability of the person's privacy, honor and dignity. For example, the publication of a citizen's telephone number, address or personal correspondence on social networks without his or her consent is not only morally unacceptable, but also a violation that entails legal liability. In such a case, the injured party has the right to apply to court to demand the deletion of the information, the cessation of its dissemination and the recovery of

² Kabulov, X., & Dauletbaeva, A. (2025). SHAXS SHA'NI VA QADR-QIMMATINING HUQUQIY HIMYOYASI VA UNI BUZGANLIK UCHUN HUQUQIY JAVOBGARLIK ASOSLARI. *Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences.*, 5(6), 407–412.

³ Karimjonova, L., & Eshonqulov, J. . (2024). SHAXS MA'LUMOTLARINI HIMOYA QILISHNING HUQUQIY VA TEXNIK JIHATLARI. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(11), 524–530.

moral damages. The illegal dissemination of personal data in the digital environment is particularly dangerous, since information disseminated via the Internet reaches a wide audience in a short time and can seriously damage a person's reputation. For example, the public disclosure by an employer of information about an employee's health or disciplinary punishment is considered an insult to the employee's honor and dignity. According to current legislation, in such a case, the employer may be held administratively or civilly liable. The law also imposes special obligations on organizations that process personal data. They must ensure the integrity of the data and not transfer it to third parties without legal grounds. For example, the unauthorized disclosure of a client's financial or medical information by a bank or medical institution is considered a serious violation of the dignity of the individual and leads to the recovery of compensation through the court.

Conclusion/Recommendations

In short, reforms in the field of protection of personal honor and dignity in Uzbekistan are consistent with the humanistic principle of the state and serve the development of a legal society. Constitutional norms, the Civil Code and the Law "On Personal Data" together create mechanisms for protecting the intangible benefits of an individual. The institutions of rescission and compensation for moral damage, as well as mechanisms for protecting personal data in the digital environment, are widely used in judicial practice as effective means of protecting personal honor and dignity. Practical examples show that the legislation requires the protection of personal rights and respect for human honor and dignity in the activities of state bodies and officials.

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