



STATE POLICY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Madumarov Talantbek Tolibjonovich

Dean of socio-economic faculty, doctor of Legal Sciences, professor, Andijan State University

Alisherova Zarnigor

*Russian language direction 3-course student, Faculty of philology, philology and Language Teaching,
Andijan State University*

Abstract: in this article, the reforms carried out in our country today in the field of protection of the rights of the child are highlighted on the basis of legal evidence.

Keywords: Child, Child Rights, Constitution, customs, traditions, values, national legislation, personality and citizens, leadership ideas, legal status, principles, rights and freedoms.

When it comes to national legislation on the rights of the child, first of all, attention should be paid to the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the norms of international law recognized from the universal point of view, taking into account their most advanced experience on the basis of studying about 100 constitutions of the world, as well as taking into account the rich past and history of our people, based on our modern customs and traditions, adopted in Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic.

The legal regulation of the rights of the child begins with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is not mistaken. Because, as the main law of the country, the Constitution reflects, like all spheres, the Constitutional, that is, the fundamental basis of legal relations on the rights of the child, as the constitutional and legal status of the child.

The child has a kostitutsiy-legal status, his rights, freedoms, obligations and guarantees of their implementation, which have a high legal force. In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following principles of the legal status of a person and a citizen, which are considered as the basis for the realization of their rights and obligations, i.e. the sum of the leading ideas, are strengthened: 1) supremacy of the norms of international law in the field of rights and freedoms of a person and; 3) the direct exercise of rights and freedoms; 4) the inadmissibility of forced restriction of rights and freedoms; 5) the guarantee by the state of the rights and freedoms of the person and citizen; 6) equality of rights; 7) the fact that the realization of the rights and freedoms of the person is obliged not to violate the rights and freedoms of others.

The human rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the scope of self-determination of the freedom and self-determination of the individual, its autonomy, regulates and coordinates social relations and relations on the basis of universally recognized international norms and standards in the field of human rights and freedoms, the state establishes the limit of its activities, it determines the criteria for the interaction of Man and the state, the responsibility of the state for its activities before society and the individual.

The constitutional basis of each Democratic state is human rights and freedoms. In this sense, it is not surprising that the section "basic rights, freedoms and duties of people and citizens" occupies a special place from the Constitution of our country. The concepts "child", "children" and "underage", applicable to persons and persons under the age of 18, have been applied in the three articles of the Constitution. In Uzbekistan, which is directly related to the rights of children, the Constitution sets out the priority of norms on human rights loyalty, universal recognition of international law, ensuring decent living of citizens.

Article 45 of the Constitution states that "the rights of minors, those who are not worthy of Labor and the elderly alone are under state protection."

Article 64 of the Constitution states that "parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood. The state and society ensure the feeding, upbringing and education of orphans and children deprived of the guardianship of their parents, promote charitable activities dedicated to children" is recognized as the norm. Thus, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the basic principles of the protection of the rights of the child. Among them you can add the following principles:

first, the priority of universal principles and norms of international law in ensuring the rights and freedoms of the child;

secondly, the state provides for the protection and protection of the rights of the child;

third, the provision of care by the state and society to orphans and children left without parental care;

to prevent discrimination on the grounds of the child's origin or the civil status of the parents;

fifth, to encourage the implementation of charitable work in relation to children;

from gold, the obligation of parents to feed and educate their children.

Of course, it should be noted that children of all ages can not sufficiently understand such obligations and can not be personally responsible for the performance of these obligations through their limited treatment capacity. Their parents and legal representatives are responsible for such obligations of children. So, in the above-mentioned provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the basic principles of protecting the rights of the child are established. Because, in the Constitution, the basic principles of the development of human rights, including the legislation on the rights of the child, are established norms and principles that should be taken into account in ensuring human rights by state bodies.

This article covers the main place of small business and business in today's market economy. Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.

Reliable system evaluation quality education allows satisfy informational needs various participants educational relations (students and parents, teachers and managers, employers and specialists), a also adjust politics on ensuring quality education. In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

This article analyzes the co-evolution of the family and society, the diversity of approaches to family development, the variability of the family in space and time. In addition considering the modernized forms of the modern Western family, there emphasized one-sided approaches to developing family. It reveals the need to take into account the dominant influence of the social environment while strengthening family relations.

Constitutions have a law and an internal structure. The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

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