



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

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**Abstract:** in this article, the general description of the international institutional system for the rights of the child is highlighted on the basis of legal acts.

**Keywords:** children's rights, documents international institutions, convention, child labour, slavery, minors, UN, League of Nations, Geneva Declaration

Children's happiness and their rights have always been in the attention of the international community. As we have seen in the previous chapter, the first documents on the rights of the child were adopted at the beginning of the twentieth century, in 1919 by the International Labour Organization, the Convention on the minimum age for employment in industry, in 1924 by the league of Nations, the Geneva Declaration on the rights of the child. Since that time, when the rights of children are limited mainly to slavery, child labour, trade with children and measures against the pornography of minors, the international norm on the rights of the child was the development of creative activity, today a large base of international legal documents on the rights of the child, which reflected all its rights and freedoms, as well as Of course, these documents complement each other, as an alternative, they differ from each other, and it would be wrong to always take them the same. Therefore, in the study of the nature of these documents and their specifics, which are considered international treaties, it will be worthwhile to study these contracts by classification. As a rule, the classification of international treaties on the basis of the following criteria is accepted:

- from the point of view of the legal force of international instruments: documents of a recommendation character, the common name of which is more often called "Convention", documents of an imperative character, and the common name of which is called "declaration", "recommendation" (however, it should be noted that the names of international treaties are not limited to the names mentioned above);
- special documents devoted to certain areas of Child Rights in the regulation and documents covering all areas of child rights of a common character;
- on the issue of membership, universal international agreements aimed at covering all states, as well as regional documents covering the states of a particular region.

Documents covering child rights norms can also be classified as follows:

- General declarations and conventions referred to as the universal Declaration of human rights, the International Covenant on Civil and political rights, the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, as well as;
- UN documents adopted by specialized organizations such as UNESCO, in the fields of Education, Labor;
- international agreements regulating the rights of individual social groups (women), closely related to the rights of the child;

Regional international documents in the field of child rights can also be classified as follows:

- Documents aimed at cooperation of the countries of the European region;
- Documents aimed at the cooperation of countries of the African region;
- Documents aimed at the cooperation of the countries of the American region.

Considering the regional documents on the protection of the rights of the child, we can see from the above picture that the documents available so far are mainly based on the continents of Europe, America and Africa.

Unfortunately, such a document on the Asian region, where ensuring the rights of children is complex and problematic, has not yet been developed. This is characterized by the lack of regional human rights in this region and the fact that the regional cooperation in this area is much sluggish.

In conclusion, the classification of international documents on child rights indicates that, firstly, if it helps to correctly understand the essence of international documents in the field of child rights, and secondly, the international legal framework in the field of Child Rights is developing both on a global scale and on a regional scale, but this development does not go the same in At the same time, differences in the political, economic structure of states in different regions, their religious and cultural diversity help to understand that such factors are the factors that affect the regional integration of states in this area. Thirdly, on the basis of the classification of international treaties on the rights of the child, it facilitates the study of national legislation and their norms in accordance with them. This plays an important role both theoretically and practically in the research and study of the improvement of national legislation on the basis of international norms. For example, when considering the implementation of the convention on the rights of the child in the national legislation, first of all when considering the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on guarantees of the rights of the child" or the implementation of the child labour documents, the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the national legislative acts regulating.

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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