

## Concept of Refugees and Their International Private Legal Status

*Akaeva Marapat Abdukhalikovna*

*Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department  
of State Law and Management,  
Namangan State University  
Uzbekistan, Namangan*

### ABSTRACT

*There are cases of refugees in international private relations, poor foreign policy, shallow and one-sided assessment of international political realities, lack of a clear strategy in some countries, gross violations of universally recognized, if necessary, "sacred" principles of international law. This leads to the breakdown of relations between states, conflicts between them, violence, human rights violations and a number of other irreparable mistakes.*

*In turn, in the process of global integration, the simplification of the solution of issues of legal status of refugees, finding solutions to problems and unification prove the urgency of our topic.*

**KEYWORDS:** World community, integration process, refugees, international private law, unification, international private relations, legal status, refugee status.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, Uzbekistan has taken a worthy place in the world community. He attracts the respect of the peoples of the world, so to speak, with his reforms, his creative work, his independent domestic and foreign policy on the way to building a new life, a new society.

It is well known that states are the main subjects of international law; as long as there are states, they are subject to legal personality. States have their own apparatus of power and administration, as well as their own territory, population and, most importantly, sovereignty.

In his speech, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "My greatest intention is that if everyone in our country has his own "small homeland" - a home, both our people and the Creator will be pleased with us.

Over the past three years, we have been pursuing large-scale social reforms to radically improve the lives of our people, based on the principle that "the interests of man take precedence over all else." To do this, first of all, improving the welfare of the population and strengthening its social protection will remain one of the main tasks for us.

It is no secret that in the regions, especially in rural areas, the majority of the population does not have a sufficient source of income. As in any country, we have low-income groups. According to various estimates, they are about 12-15 percent,"-he said.

How quickly and effectively our country enters the international system depends not only on the realization of our national-state interests, but also on our historical destiny. To this end, the final results of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan need to be clearly defined, and one of the global

problems is that we need to pay more attention to the legal status of refugees.

We know that there is no unified (unified) law that provides a direct answer, a direct instruction on how to address the problems that arise when refugees are involved as subjects of private international law, but exists in a specific way in the national legislation of different countries. . First of all, it is in international agreements, domestic laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and national laws of the states.

In the current process of economic integration, the complexity of international private relations is developing rapidly. There are cases of refugees in international private relations, poor foreign policy, shallow and one-sided assessment of international political realities, lack of a clear strategy in some countries, gross violations of universally recognized, if necessary, "sacred" principles of international law. This leads to the breakdown of relations between states, conflicts between them, violence, human rights violations and a number of other irreparable mistakes.

In turn, in the process of global integration, the simplification of the solution of issues of legal status of refugees, finding solutions to problems and unification prove the urgency of our topic.

Refugees are those who have left the country of permanent residence as a result of persecution, military action or other emergencies.

The refugee problem is regulated by a number of international agreements. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been established to assist in resolving the refugee problem within the United Nations. On July 28, 1951, the Multilateral Convention on the Status of Refugees was adopted.

In 1966, the General Assembly adopted for information a Protocol concerning the Status of Refugees, which provides for some amendments to the Convention. The term "refugees" does not apply to those who have left their country as a result of a natural disaster.

The Convention and the Charter of the ICRC include "refugees" who are outside the country of their former citizenship and who do not or do not want to enjoy the protection of their former citizens who are at full risk of persecution as a result of religion, citizenship, membership in certain groups or political views. They are often referred to as de facto stateless persons because their political status is no different from the political status of stateless persons.

Belonging to the category of political refugees can be considered as a basis for applying for political asylum. However, the end result of these issues depends on the legislation and policies of the state in which the refugees reside. The problem of refugees cannot be solved in a single way under the influence of various factors (social and national composition of refugees, the reasons that forced them to leave their country, etc.). In some UN bodies, the issue of mass exodus has been raised several times in connection with human rights violations. The concept of "mass departure (arrival)" significantly combines the problem of refugees and the problem of economic migration.

"In the 1990s, the war was fought primarily within states," he said. On top of that, the wars were extremely brutal, resulting in the deaths of more than five million people. "Humanitarian conventions have been violated everywhere, civilians who have come to them for help have become 'strategic targets', and children have been forced to become murderers."

Refugees are people who have fled their country. He cannot or does not want to return to his country for a fully justified fear of being persecuted because of his race, religion, nationality, belonging to certain social groups or political views.

No one likes to be a refugee, and no one chooses such a destiny of his own free will. A refugee

is not an ordinary foreigner. Refugee is a muteness to someone about living in exile and often about simple opportunities such as food, clothing and so on.

When one or more fundamental rights of people are violated, they become refugees. Many fall victim to war or political, religious, or other persecution. In the turmoil of refugees and asylum seekers from other countries, many victims lose all the rights and property that form the basis of any cultural society: homes, personal belongings, schools, health care, family members, and sometimes even their identities. Refugee women and children, along with the elderly, form a very thin layer.

Refugees: Individuals who travel outside the country of their origin and are unable or unwilling to return because of fear of being persecuted in their home country.

Returnees: Individuals who have caused concern to the international community during their absence from their country of origin and who will continue to receive attention for a certain period of time after their return.

Interfering within a country: Persons interfering within their own country as a result of conflict. Some groups of individuals involved are assisted by the UN.

Those seeking political asylum: those seeking to leave their country of origin and be recognized as refugees in other countries, their appeals remain unanswered.

Anxiety is another person of concern: this group includes people who are refugees and are not officially recognized as such. These are victims of the war in the former Yugoslavia and people belonging to different groups in the CIS countries.

"A new influx of mixed people is reaching the Afghan capital." "Rwandan refugees are dying in Kisangani." "Hong Kong people are being chased by boats." "The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees states that the right to political asylum in Europe is under threat." "Georgian refugees are demanding their right to return home." "Violence in Colombia has forced thousands of people to flee their homes." "Military intervention is leading to mass migration from Albania."

These headlines all appeared in the newspapers in a week. How can one understand the problem of interference that has troubled the entire region within them and caused strong concern among the public and politicians. Only when people's lives are in danger will they be forced to leave their countries. New refugees are appearing in the world every day.

So the number of refugees is growing, they are living anywhere in the world, and the mandate to help them is being extended every five years. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has expanded its scope of assistance and emergency operations, and in recent years it has had to provide more assistance to other groups of people living in a similar situation as refugees. This category includes people who are grouped and protected on the basis of pure humanity, who are not fully recognized as refugees.

Given the future of our country, it would be expedient to study the most advanced and promising areas of refugee legal status in developed countries today and to establish more effective cooperation with international organizations for the benefit of our country and people.

In short, measures should be taken to ensure the legal status of refugees, and they should include, first, that every refugee has the right to secure asylum. But international protection is not just about physical security. Freedom of expression and movement, as well as freedom from torture and ill-treatment, such as certain fundamental rights, at least the right of every foreign legal individual, and the establishment of schools and hospitals for refugees living in camps or other communities; thirdly, a

certain standard of living, including the right to health, housing, food, and fourthly, refugees must have the same economic and social rights as other persons. Every refugee should have access to medical care, and every refugee over the age of five must have the right to work. No refugee child should be deprived of school. He should not be called up for military service or forced to engage in prostitution.

In the period of formation of market relations in Uzbekistan, the necessary measures for strong social protection of the poor are constantly being considered.

I would like to quote the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "As the wise men of the East say," The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest heritage is a good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance! "

Assessing the real situation in the regions on poverty reduction, monitoring the implementation of ongoing work should be the focus of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and local councils.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. January 25, 2020. <https://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyooevning-oliy-25.01.2020/>
2. From the Millennium Report by Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Tashkent. 2003. Pages 25-27.
3. Team of authors. International law .Text TSU. 2004. Pages 67-69.
4. From the Millennium Report by Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Tashkent. 2003. Page 27.
5. Article 1 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. (internet site).
6. Ismoilov T. I. THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING YOUTH LIFE STRATEGY IN AN INFORMED SOCIETY //EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR). – T. 6. – №. 8. – С. 536-538.
7. Gapparov E. O. SOCIAL INNOVATION AS A MOTIVATING, DEVELOPING FACTOR IN SOCIETY //EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). – 2020. – T. 5. – №. 8. – С. 331-333.
8. Нурматова М. Шахс камолотида ахлокий ва эстетик қадриятлар уйғунлиги //Т.: Университет. – 2009.
9. Nurmatova M. Shaxs kamolatida axlqoiy va estetik qadriyatlar uyg ‘unligi //Toshkent:“Universitet. – 2009. – T. 53.
10. KAMALOVNA N. T. et al. MECHANISMS OF IMPROVING SOCIAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN: RISK INDICATORS AND STATISTICS (IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE) //Journal of Critical Reviews. – 2020. – T. 7. – №. 4. – С. 38-41.
11. Yuldasheva M., Nurmatova M., Tolipova O. ADVANTAGES OF USING GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION.
12. Нурматова М. А. Особенности дидактики Мусульманского Востока //Вопросы гуманитарных наук. – 2009. – №. 1. – С. 84-86.

13. Xujaev, Muminjon Isokhonovich (2019) "HISTORICAL PHILOSOPHY OF AHMED ZAKI VALIDI," Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University: Vol. 1 : Iss. 12 , Article 23.
14. Хужаев Муминжон Исохонович Bashkir turkish studies // International Journal of Research & Development . – Т. 6. – №. 8. – С. 349-352.
15. Hujaev M. I. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL AND LEGAL VIEWS OF A. VALIDOV //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2015. – №. 8. – С. 108-111.