

Protection of Family and Youth in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Mallaev Normamat Ramazanovich

PhD in Law, Associate Professor Termez State University, Faculty of Law Termez, Uzbekistan

Pulatov Bakhodir Abdunazarovich

Lecturer at the Department of Theory and History of State Law Termez State University, Faculty of Law Termez, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article reflects the legal nature of the protection of family and youth in the Constitution, the attention paid to family and youth, the content and essence of the reforms carried out in the field of opportunities. It also covers issues of parent-child relationships and family strengthening.

KEYWORDS: *family, youth, family and youth protection, relations between children and parents, strengthening the family*

Introduction

The Constitution of Uzbekistan defines the prospects for building and developing a just, social and free life that expresses the will of the people. Human life, its honor, dignity, rights and interests, the highest dignity are the main criteria of the Constitution. One of the most important and distinctive features of the humanistic constitution of the most developed countries is that it has a separate chapter on the family, and this chapter also pays attention to the protection of young people.

Results and its discussion. We all know that today there is no end to the focus on youth and the opportunities created. Thanks to the high confidence of our President, today great opportunities are opening up for young people. The role of a large “family” in the upbringing of such young people and, of course, in their birth is very important. Every child born into a family learns life through his mother and the world through the upbringing of his parents. How much trouble does it take to become a human [1,2]. This is because the gardener also plants the plant, cultivates it with great difficulty until he sees its fruit, and protects it so that it does not bend in any direction. Parents also educate us and educate us as a necessary person in our society. First of all, he is taught to understand the Motherland in the family, and betrayal is called betrayal of parents. A child educated in a so-called family does not betray his family and homeland. He always strives as one of the disinterested young people for his future development. Chapter XIV of our encyclopedia is dedicated to the whole family and contains 4 articles, i.e. 63-64-65-66 [3, p.21-22].

“The family is the basic unit of society and has the right to the protection of society and the state. A marriage is concluded only with the free and full consent of those entering into marriage” [3, p.21]

Indeed, the family is the smallest and most basic unit of society. Therefore, it should be noted that the family is the foundation of civil society, a stable and peaceful structure. Indeed, in this sacred place, along with the birth of a person, first of all, he is brought up spiritually, physically and morally. The family consists of a couple, their children and close relatives [4,5]. Of course, after the birth of a new family, its natural, economic, legal and spiritual needs appear. This means that the family needs the protection of society and the state. In order to meet the above needs, the article states that the family has the right to social protection. This means that the family receives material

and moral support from existing societies and foundations, as well as non-governmental organizations. Parents are responsible for the upbringing and education of children until they grow up, and the state is responsible for the care, upbringing and education of orphans [3, p.22; 6].

Article 64 of our encyclopedia also examines the factors that contribute to family stability. We children always need to be cared for by our parents. Therefore, we bring up children (youth) on the basis of universal human values and traditions [3, p.22].

Children are equal before the law, regardless of the origin or citizenship of their parents. Article 65 states that "motherhood and childhood are under the protection of the state" [3, p.22]. The fact that the pedigree and civil status of children are regulated by the relevant articles of the current "Family Code" and "Civil Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan is another proof that our main encyclopedia is based on humane principles.

This is Article 66, which encourages young people to observe, remind and follow their childhood. According to him, adults, able-bodied children should take care of their parents [3, p.22]. Historically, the responsibility of children to care for their parents has long been their moral responsibility. We all know that after the adoption of our Constitution, this obligation became the constitutional obligation of children. After their parents become disabled, children must help them and meet their needs [7,8].

Together with young people, we have a great goal - to protect the constitutional rights of citizens, to ensure the rule of law and the rule of law in society, to ensure a peaceful and prosperous life for our people [9]. Of course, any young person who knows our Constitution well can defend our state, our Motherland, and his family. In short, peace and prosperity prevail in a state governed by law. The townspeople live in luxury and pleasure [10].

Conclusion. After the independence of the Republic, great attention was paid to the restoration of national and religious values, in particular, the rights of women and the promotion of their role in public affairs. Equality of rights between men and women is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The necessary conditions have been created in the family for women to have children and raise their children.

From the above, it can be concluded that the doctrinal and legal foundations of family relations are developed in the Qur'an, Hadith and Shari'a, and the ideas that promote tolerance and harmony are aimed at strengthening the sanctity of the family and family ties. served

REFERENCES

1. Hakim R. Political and Legal Culture-the Factors of Stability of the Political and Legal System //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 3. – С. 281-286.
2. Маллаев Н.Р. Международно-правовое регулирование трансграничных водных ресурсов государств Центральной Азии //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 5. – С. 391-401.
3. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2018.
4. Хужаназаров А. З., Алламуратов Ш. А. Система здравоохранения в Узбекистане: проблемы и реформы //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 2.
5. Mallaev N. R. International legal framework for the regulation of transboundary water resources in Central Asia //Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL). – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 05. – С. 198-208.

6. Расулов Х. М. Фуқаролик жамияти: бошқарувда номарказлаштиришнинг истикболлари //Журнал правовых исследований. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. 2.
7. Хужаназаров А. З., Алламуратов Ш. А. Тиббиётга назар: муаммо ва ечимлар //Взгляд в прошлое. – 2019. – №. 24.
8. Mamanovich R. K. Components of political culture in political processes //Academicia: an international multidisciplinary research journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 2. – С. 953-959.
9. Расулов Х. М. Шарқ ва ғарб: сиёсий ва ҳуқуқий маданият компонентлари уйғунлиги //Взгляд в прошлое. – 2020. – №. SI-1№ 3.
10. Khuzhanazarov A. Z., Allamuratov S. A. Look at medicine attention: problems and solutions //Ўтмишга назар журнали. – 2019. – Т. 24. – №.2.