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## LEGAL BASIS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

**Alisherova Zarnigor**

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

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### Annotation

in this article, the legal basis for the implementation of children's rights is broadly and comprehensively explained on the basis of scientific, theoretical, legal evidence.

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Economic, social and cultural rights are subject to the rights of the "second generation". These rights are rights that determine the living conditions of society in the socio-economic, cultural sphere. In this area, a person works, rest, owns and dispose of property, increases his professional knowledge and experience, enjoys the cultural richness of society and contributes to the further increase of this wealth due to his creative activity. These "second generation" Rights determine the individual, as well as the social development of the child, as well as their role and role in the economic, social and cultural life of society.

The peculiarity of the rights of the "second generation" is that in the provision of these rights, States first come from their economic capabilities. Therefore, not all countries can provide such rights at the same level. It also recognizes that countries participating in the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights can impose various restrictions on their use. Restrictions are established by the law of this state, which must correspond to the general welfare goals and the nature of the procedures in force in the country.

The child may have the right to private property in accordance with the procedure established by law. Items that are in the personal use of the child, donated by the child, inherited, obtained by personal labor evasion or other lawful means, property is his private property. It is natural for a person to have property and have the right to protect it. Property is the basis of human independence and the Pledge of future financial security. But it is believed that this right belongs to those who are older than children. The right of the child to private property is recognized as such-that the child, as a legal activist, has not only civil and political rights, but also economic rights. The child has the right to private property, and he can appear in the possession of the following properties:

Was in the personal use of the child,

- as a gift by the child,
- inherited,
- personal labor evazi of the child
- or items and property obtained in another legal way.

The right to private property is not reflected in the convention on the rights of the child, despite the recognition in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Therefore, Article 18 of the law "on guarantees of the rights of the child" is broader than international standards in matters of protection of the right of the child to private property.

According to Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of human rights, "everyone has the right to own property in accordance with the procedure for which everyone is entitled, as well as in association with others. No one can be forcibly deprived of their property." The right to private property means the right of an individual to own, use and dispose of property.

The right to own is the possession of the item.

Right to use – to use the useful properties of the workpiece to meet the needs of the owner of the workpiece (for example, to use it for viewing movies, if there is a DVD).

Disposition-the determination of the fate of the item through various transactions (for example, sending a purchase or not). Every thousand people have this right and it is the basis of the constitutional system. Property is the basis of a person's true independence and confidence in his tomorrow. The state undertook the obligation to protect private property and its inviolability.

The child is the owner of the property owned by him and the income that comes through him. Its property can consist of movable and immovable property of different values, securities, its share in capital, a deposit made to a loan or other commercial organization, income received on its deposit. This property can be acquired at its own expense by the child or it can be passed on as an inheritance, which is donated to him. Also, an adult has the right to independently dispose of his salary, scholarship or any other income that he receives from his or her personal or business activities.

The child can become the owner of the property by inheritance. Leave of inheritance is a testament and is made according to the law. Not only can an adult be an heir, but also children who were in the fetal position during the life of the heir and who were born alive after the opening of the inheritance can be a heir by Will and by law. The place and time of writing of the power of attorney should be established in written form without specifying (article 1124 of the Civil Code). Without a power of attorney, the child can be an heir by law. By law, heirs are called to the succession in the order of turn provided for by law. Children of the heir (including children taken into custody), husband (wife) and parents (adoptive parents) will have the right to the first place of succession under the law in equal shares. Children born after the death of the heir also enter the sentence of heirs in the first place. The inheritor shall have the right to a second succession by law in equal shares of the Born and the mother (father), the father (mother), the other brothers and sisters, as well as his grandfather and grandmother from both the father and the mother.

Children under the age of six to fourteen years have the right to do the following independently:

- 1) tiny household transactions;
- 2) transactions aimed at obtaining free interest, not requiring notary approval or state registration;
- 3) agreements on the disposal of funds issued by a legal representative or a third party with his consent for a specific purpose or free disposal.

Children from the age of six to fourteen years of age can use the property given to them, receive a gift. They can dispose of the funds given by their parents at their own discretion, if these funds are given by an alien, the consent of their parents or persons replacing them will be required. Such requirements are established in pedagogical terms. Since parents are legal representatives of the child, they have the same

rights and obligations when managing his property, just like Guardians provided for by civil legislation. Today in Uzbekistan there is a wide institutional mechanism for the protection of children's rights. The Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the councils of people's Deputies of the regions, districts and cities, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministries, Departments, other state bodies under the executive power, as well as the authorities, judicial, prosecutor's bodies, National Institutes for Human Rights: the representative, The current legislation under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan is organized by state bodies such as the Monitoring Institute, as well as self-government bodies, non-governmental organizations.

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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