



The Main Directions of Reforms Aimed at Ensuring Children's Rights

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Abstract: *In our country, great attention is paid to children, their health, education, and future, and all conditions are created for them to show themselves, use all their opportunities and potentials, and show initiative. In this regard, a number of conventions of the International Labor Organizations are being ratified, a special state policy on youth has been created in our country, and it is aimed at our youth who have mastered modern knowledge and skills, think independently, and grow up with a sense of belonging to the fate of the country.*

Undoubtedly, one of the most important criteria determining the democratic development of any country is human rights. Today, international and national human rights protection mechanisms are constantly improving. Human rights, which have been formed as a separate field of law, are becoming more specialized at the same time. From this point of view, the legal field of "child rights" has emerged in the international legal system, which covers the rights, privileges and guarantees provided to children who are physically and mentally immature, who need special attention and care, and therefore, protection before and after birth.

Children's rights are an important field that has taken its own path of development and is an integral part of human rights. When it comes to the international legal basis of child rights in the human rights system, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted on November 20, 1989, is one of the main treaties in this regard. This document is the basis for guaranteeing the protection of children's rights and interests and the development of interstate cooperation in this field. In turn, it is also a perfect model for the development of national legislation in the field of children's rights.

The accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 served to establish the priorities of the state policy on the rights of the child, and to develop effective ways of regulating relations related to the implementation and protection of the rights of the child. At the same time, the UN Minimum Standard Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules), the UN Program Principles for the Prevention of Juvenile Crime (Riyadh Program Principles) and other recommended documents are national guidelines for children's rights in the field of justice. Plays an important role in the improvement of legislation.

Since the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has been paying serious attention to the gradual reform of the child rights protection system, the implementation of international norms in this field into the national legislation, and the improvement of the legislation. In the past period, a number of measures were implemented to provide material and moral support to minors. Based on the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, reforms aimed at protecting the rights of the child are being carried out in the following directions:

- ensuring the rights, freedoms and legal interests of the child;
- protection of the child's life and health;
- not allowing the child to be discriminated against;
- protection of the honor and dignity of the child;
- Ensuring equality of children's rights and opportunities.

It is known from the world experience that the system of protection of children's rights and interests is provided in several aspects, namely in the legislative, programmatic, administrative, executive and moral spheres. In Uzbekistan, the system of protection of children's rights is implemented in several directions.

First of all, more than 100 laws, decrees, decisions and other normative legal documents were adopted in our country to ensure the priority of universally recognized principles of human rights, to improve the national legislation on children's rights, and to legally regulate the implementation of international agreements. Most importantly, complex legal frameworks for protection of children's rights and interests have been created in Uzbekistan. The Law "On Guarantees of Children's Rights" adopted on January 7, 2008 became a historical document in this regard. The law reflects the importance of the concepts of orphans, socially needy and disabled children, the main directions of the state policy on ensuring children's rights and creating the necessary conditions for their implementation. At the same time, guarantees regarding the main activities, responsibilities, protection of children's rights, freedoms and legal interests through the court, liability for violation of legal documents in this regard are provided.

The adoption of this law, first of all, laid the groundwork for the codification of legal documents on children's rights. It made it possible to determine specific guarantees of the protection of children's rights in order to ensure the conformity of national legislation with the international standards established by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to increase the transparency and effectiveness of the child's rights protection mechanism. Also, in 2010, the adoption of the Law "On Prevention of Delinquency and Delinquency among Minors" by our parliament further strengthened the legal basis of protection of children's rights and interests.

During the years of independence, important state programs aimed at socio-economic and cultural support of children were adopted and are being gradually implemented in our country.

The Human Rights Representative (Ombudsman) of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who examines citizens' appeals about the violation of children's rights and monitors their compliance in the regions, also actively participates in the protection of children's rights.

It is extremely important to find a comprehensive solution to the problems of organizations and institutions responsible for the realization of children's rights according to the recommendations of the Committee on Children's Rights. Accordingly, in the years of independence, a model of coordination of activities of state bodies involved in ensuring children's rights was formed in our country. For example, as stated in the Law "On Citizens' Health Care", the Cabinet of Ministers has the authority to coordinate and control the activities of public administration bodies and economic entities for the protection of citizens' health, family, motherhood and childhood.

In addition, a national system of monitoring and control of children's rights and legal interests has been established in Uzbekistan. Social protection of the population, education, health care, internal affairs, as well as charity organizations deal with issues of protection of childhood and children's rights in the center and in the localities. In Uzbekistan, a system that ensures the protection of children's rights has been formed, in particular, legislative, executive and judicial authorities, the prosecutor's office, the bar and other public structures that help to ensure the right.

The educational activity dedicated to the rights of the child is expressed in the formation of the educational system on the rights of the child in pre-school and school educational institutions, in the publication of relevant literature, holding seminars, trainings, conferences, roundtable discussions, and studying foreign experience in improving the child's condition. Many things are being done in our country to increase the knowledge of the population about children's rights. In particular, in cooperation with the National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights, UNICEF and the Children's Fund of Uzbekistan, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its commentaries were published in many thousands of copies. In a word, a unique national legal system for the protection of children's rights and interests has been formed in Uzbekistan, and our country is one of the countries taking bold steps in this direction.

Showing love, attention and care to the child is one of the noble qualities of our people. During the years of independence, our country paid special attention to this issue, adopted a number of laws and regulatory documents on the protection of children's rights, based on which fundamental reforms were implemented. The guarantee of children's rights has been strengthened in our constitution.

Since then, the guarantee of the protection of children's rights has been ensured throughout the world, and an international mechanism has been created in this regard. The Convention is an important international legal document that guarantees the protection of children's rights without exaggeration, and the participating countries are required to strictly comply with its provisions. Importantly, each state has the right and opportunity to take into account its own national characteristics in implementing the Convention's norms.

In the past, care for a child was done only if he needed protection. In connection with the adoption of the Convention, a completely new concept was defined. It emphasizes that care and protection is not a matter of grace, but a right. With the entry into force of the Convention, it became a fixed set of basic social and legal criteria, procedures and rules for children.

The concept of a child was revealed for the first time in the convention, and the range of rights and freedoms of the child was expanded. The document also provides legal protection for children who are victims of brutal torture and armed conflicts, as well as those who violate the law and are incompetent. In addition, it specifically mentions the issues of protecting children from some negative events (illegal consumption of drugs and psychoactive substances, selling and using children for illegal purposes). The principle of non-discrimination in the protection of the rights of a child or adolescent is recognized. This international document contains 54 articles. Each country that has ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child is required to revise its national legislation in accordance with its provisions.

➤ The convention was important in creating a solid base of national legislation on children's rights in our republic. Currently, our country has joined all the main international documents on the protection of children's interests and rights. These include the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules, 1985) and Guiding Principles for the Prevention of Juvenile Crime (Riyadh Guiding Principles, 1990).

Today, in a situation where political tension and socio-economic instability have been going on for a long time in different regions of the world, if we think deeply about the fate and future of children there, it will become clear once again how urgent the issue of protecting children's rights is in the world.

Guarantees of protection of children's rights are getting stronger in our country. Uzbekistan is creating all the conditions for children to grow up physically and mentally, to receive education and upbringing at the level of world standards, and to achieve their dreams and goals. All this is in harmony with the good intentions, dreams and aspirations of our people, as well as with the program goals of our party, and serves the development of our children as a healthy and free-thinking generation.

Developments in today's information age have an impact not only on a person's lifestyle, but also on his consciousness. Especially in recent years, the forces that want to control people's thoughts are using information technology, especially the Internet, for their own interests. Unfortunately, in this process, most of the youth, who are the main consumers, are becoming their victims. This calls us to be more aware and vigilant.

From the first years of independence, the reason for paying attention at the level of state policy to the issue of raising a generation with a high level of spirituality was to protect the owners of tomorrow from dependence on such thoughts, to form spiritual immunity in them. Today, the issue of youth has become more serious, so to speak, it has become the basis of state policy.

As a full-fledged subject of the international community, Uzbekistan recognizes and adheres to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other universally recognized international agreements in order to protect children's rights.

In particular, the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that "Participating States shall encourage the development of appropriate principles for the protection of the child from information and materials harmful to his well-being." In some countries, the protection of children from information that has a negative impact on their physical and moral development has been strengthened in legal documents, and responsibility has been defined in them.

Speaking about children's future, happiness and luck, "Our children must be stronger, more educated, wiser and definitely happier than us!" the words of praise come to mind.

In fact, a person lives as a child in this bright world, and sees his happiness in the perfection of his children. There is no nation in the world that does not care about its descendants. However, it can be said without exaggeration that such a young nation as the Uzbeks is rarely found on earth.

Since the first days of our country's independence, this precious and noble quality of our people has risen to the level of state policy. It is difficult to enumerate the good things done by the state so that children can live freely and comfortably, get excellent education, and grow up as perfect people. Among these are modern educational institutions, sports facilities, manufactured and imported equipment, attention paid to their health, built for our children.

Used literature

1. Law of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 7, 2008 "On Child Rights Guarantees".
2. Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, November 20, 1989.
3. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "Uzbekistan" T.: 2021.