



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY LEGISLATION IN THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN.

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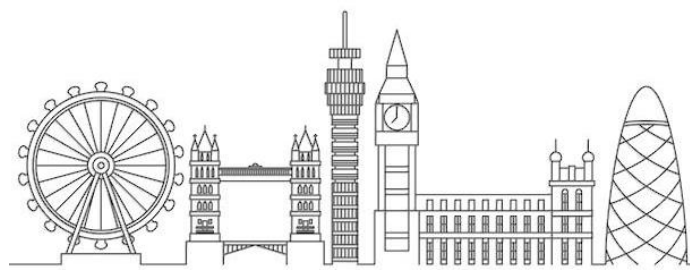
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Republic of Uzbekistan adopted its Declaration of Independence on June 20, 1990, and it was recognized that it was decided to establish a democratic legal state on the basis of a national debate .

This event itself signaled that the last ten years of the 20th century entered world history as a period of fundamental changes, that the world was entering a new era , and finally, at the end of the century, with the demands of history The USSR , one of the world's largest and last empires, died . Despite all the noble slogans , the Soviet Union, which was considered a colonial power, was a victim of a failed communist experiment. In a huge country that occupies one sixth of the world, the peoples who lived in a state of completeness were freed from the shackles of dependence. Each of them began to build nation-states according to their ability and intelligence. Consequently, at the threshold of the 21st century, profound historical changes took place in the life of the people of Uzbekistan . Uzbekistan got rid of the complications of political dependence and independence and gained state independence. Thanks to independence, our people achieved their age-old dream, first of all, they got the opportunity to live freely in their own country without being dependent, to live freely in this bright world and enjoy the pleasures of life .

On August 31, 1991, he solemnly announced the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the establishment of the independent state of the Republic of Uzbekistan . 1 Naturally, due to independence, it became clear that the main provisions of the laws of the former sovereign Shura system did not correspond to the unique national and local conditions of the independent republic . This required updating old laws that do not meet the requirements of independence , including marriage and family laws, and work on further improvement. An independent state should have its own, national, free legal system, in which social, economic, political reforms, efforts to develop society should be reflected in new legal regulations . Therefore, it was and is being considered with great responsibility to develop it in a way that meets the requirements of the time.

the independent Republic of Uzbekistan was officially announced, the process of determining the rules of marriage and family legislation, taking into account national historical traditions, had already begun .





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the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on June 14, 1991: Article 771 of the Marriage and Family Code of the Republic is supplemented , which states: ra and several words , taking into account the national historical traditions .

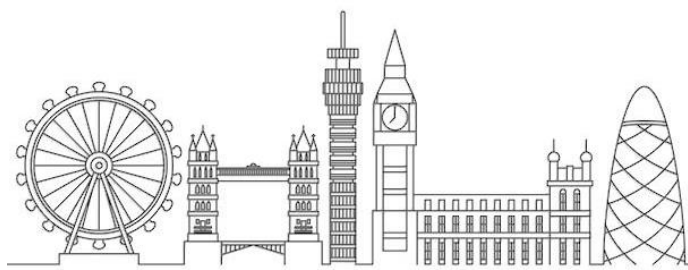
When Uzbek names, patronymics and surnames are written in other languages, their original (primary) spelling is preserved. Writing Uzbek names, patronymics and surnames is subject to the pronunciation criteria of the Uzbek language . The first part of Article 76 of the Code was filled with the words "At the discretion of the parents, regardless of nationality, the child may be given the name of his grandmother or father as a surname . "

Also , Article 70 "According to Uzbek national traditions, the name of the child is "khan", "john", "b e k", "bonu", "bibi", "ay" at the request of the parents . , "khoja" and other suffixes, and the father's name is written with the words "son", "daughter" and the suffixes "iy", "zoda" added to the father's name can" d e gan with the third part has been filled. Adoption of the Constitution of our independent country clarified the marriage and family law. From now on , the Marriage and Family Code will be managed under the " Family Code " . Since children and youth make up the majority of the population in our Republic , there are correspondingly many social problems. Therefore, family life is one of the most important issues. The fact that the family is under state protection is reflected in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

of the President , adopted on May 3, 1990, was called "On increasing the amount of allowances for mothers with many children " . In order to improve the situation of mothers with many children and the conditions of the younger generation, the monthly allowance paid to mothers was doubled.

3 This Decree expresses the youthful nature of the Uzbek people. During the years of independence, a number of family-related decrees of the country's President were adopted . In particular, according to the decree of July 16, 1994, in order to strengthen state support for families with children in the conditions of market relations, to provide social guarantees in solving the problems of raising the young generation, and for the comprehensive development of children, from September 1, 1994, families with children A single system consisting of types of benefits was introduced instead of the existing system of state social assistance. With the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 23 , 1994 "On measures to strengthen social protection of low-income families", a completely new type of social protection of the population by the state was introduced. monthly financial assistance was introduced to thousands of families .

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan , from October 1 , 1994, a completely new type of social protection of the population by the state, as amended by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on June 14, 1991: Republic of marriage and Article 771 of the Family Code , 1990 of the Republic of Uzbekistan The decree "On increasing the





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amount of allowances for mothers with many children" adopted on May 3 introduced monthly financial assistance to low-income families . 4

of our President on November 20, 1995 "On strengthening the state social assistance to families with children" also gained special importance in the social protection of the population.

According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 4, 1996 "On measures to strengthen the social protection of mothers with children", in the interests of motherhood and childhood protection, families with children in order to strengthen state support, to create conditions for the development and upbringing of the young generation, from April 1, 1996, children under the age of 16 the amount of monthly allowances for families with children was increased, and they were allocated in the following amounts in relation to the minimum monthly salary .

5 40 percent for mothers with one child; 80 percent for mothers with two children; 120 percent for mothers with three children; 150 percent to mothers with four or more children.

The amount of monthly allowances for the care of the child until he turns two years old has been increased to 150% of the minimum monthly salary .

of the President of the Republic adopted on December 10, 1996 "On further strengthening of state support for families with children" was also focused on the protection of families with children . All this is a clear expression of the fact that many laws have been adopted in our country on the protection of the family, motherhood and childhood, on the issue of social protection of the nation and families. Also , in connection with the Year of the Family, the adoption of the Family Code and the adoption of many legal documents based on this Code , of course, have a great symbolic meaning . After all , they complement each other and help each other. In fact, in the words of our President: "The more experience we are gaining in the path of independent development and independence, building a new society, a free and prosperous life, the more difficult and complex we have never encountered before. As we overcome the trials and storms of life , shed our sweat , achieve new goals and step towards our noble dreams, there is no doubt that There is no doubt that an important truth is becoming more and more clear for people living and working on the land of Uzbekistan, which is sacred and dear to all of us. This fact is that at the core of our achievements, our peaceful and peaceful life today , our confidence in our tomorrow, and our increasing prestige in the international arena, the legal and legal foundations that our Constitution has established and sealed are and that we apply them to our lives without deviating. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 23 , 1994 "On measures to strengthen social protection of low-income families". President of the Republic of Uzbekistan An example of this is the Decree of the Ministry of Health on March 4, 1996 " –On measures to strengthen the social protection of mothers with children" .





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The leading sources of family law are works, decrees and orders of the President of our country, decisions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, regulatory documents of ministries and agencies. Family-legal relations Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Family Code, Instructions on the Procedure for Registering Civil Status, Rules for Registering Civil Status Documents, Guardianship in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Regulation on fostering, Regulation on taking minors into adoption and family upbringing (patronage), Juvenile affairs It is regulated by the Regulation on commissions, as well as program instructions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan focused on issues of family law. First of all, it should be noted that "Constitutional law is the most important area of the country's legal system. This is due to the fact that, firstly, constitutional law is a field of law that regulates very important social relations based on the principles and norms established in the Constitution, the rules summarized in constitutional laws; secondly, the Constitution forms the core of all branches of law valid in our country."

In order to conduct research on the social adaptation of the family, social pedagogy should know its features and evaluate them. According to AQMunavvarov, the level of the educational task of the family depends on its structure, which is divided into three directions. These directions are demographic - having many children, coexistence of two or three generations, the presence of both parents, the level of education of family members, the division of tasks in raising children, the uniqueness of family education, as well as national characteristics of the family are taken into account.

The family typology is formed on the basis of four main categories that differ in the level of social adaptation:

Good families - successfully perform their tasks, quickly adapt to the needs of their child. If a problem arises, it is enough to give them help once.

In risky families - adaptive abilities are lower. They find it difficult to raise a child and need the help and supervision of a social pedagogue.

Unsuccessful families - having a low social status in some sphere of life activity, they cannot fulfill the tasks assigned to them, their adaptive capabilities are low, the process of raising children is slow with great difficulties. Active support of a social pedagogue is necessary for this type of family. Based on the nature of their problems, the pedagogue provides them with educational and psychological support.

Non-social families - these families should be fundamentally reformed. Parents in these families lead an immoral and illegal way of life, the living conditions do not meet simple cleanliness and hygiene requirements. Of course, no one is involved in raising children, children are left unsupervised and lag behind in development. When working with these families, the social pedagogue should work in close cooperation with law enforcement agencies.





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