



FAMILY AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY: ESSENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article examines the essence of family-legal liability, as well as the specifics of its implementation in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It analyzes legal norms governing liability within family legal relations, including the responsibilities of spouses, parents and children. It also examines the mechanisms for bringing to justice for violation of family responsibilities. The work is based on the analysis of legislation and law enforcement practice.

Key words: family law, legal responsibility, duties of spouses, legislation of Uzbekistan, family protection.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается сущность семейно-правовой ответственности, а также особенности её реализации в соответствии с действующим законодательством Республики Узбекистан. Анализируются правовые нормы, регулирующие ответственность в рамках семейных правоотношений, включая обязанности супругов, родителей и детей. Также рассматриваются механизмы привлечения к ответственности за нарушение семейных обязанностей. Работа основывается на анализе законодательства и правоприменительной практики.

Ключевые слова: семейное право, правовая ответственность, обязанности супругов, законодательство Узбекистана, защита семьи.

Introduction: The family is the foundation of society, and the general well-being of the state depends on the stability of family relations. One of the most important mechanisms for regulating family legal relations is family-legal responsibility. In Uzbekistan, legal protection of the family is enshrined in the Constitution and the Family Code. However, practice shows that not all subjects of family relations conscientiously fulfill their duties, which requires legal intervention and the application of responsibility.

Methods: The study used methods of comparative legal analysis, study of normative legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as analysis of judicial practice. Systemic and logical approaches were used to determine the essence and forms of family and legal liability.

Family as a legal term is a group of people with rights and responsibilities created by law, and not just a group of people bound by mutual marital or family ties. Consequently, family-legal relations, that is, the relationship between family members, are determined by the norms of family law. The main legislative acts regulating family relations are the Civil Code, the Family Code, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory acts. On April 30, 1998, a new Family Code was adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, the sources of family law in the sphere of family law are international treaties and international law. The rights, freedoms, benefits and, of course, the responsibilities of citizens provided for by the family legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan include: The rights and responsibilities of the husband and wife (personal and property); The rights and

responsibilities of parents (personal and property); Equal rights to enter into marriage; The rights and responsibilities of minors (personal and property); Maintenance obligations of parents and children, spouses and former spouses, relatives and other persons; Grounds for divorce; Rights of husband and wife to own, use and dispose of common property; Rights and obligations of spouses upon conclusion of a marriage contract; Adoption procedure; Rights and obligations of parents to protect the rights and interests of the child; Rights and obligations of parents for upbringing and education; Grounds and procedure for deprivation of parental rights; Right to guardianship and custody; The above rights, interests and obligations of the family go beyond these. Family-legal ties play a special role for the institution of deprivation of parental rights. Thus, family-legal ties refer to social interactions between people regulated by family-legal norms. Like any other ties, family-legal ties consist of three components: Subject; personal rights and obligations; In the sphere of family law, the subject of family-legal interactions is determined by the husband and wife, parents, children, guardians and sponsors, other relatives and legal entities helping to regulate certain relationships, civil society, institutions, schools, public associations. The objects of family law may be the actions and decisions of subjects of family law regarding moral and material values belonging to family members or former family members and subject to the law.

Legal entities represent a set of rights and obligations of subjects of family legal relations in the process of resolving issues concerning each other. Marital relations, as is known, existed from the early days of primitive society. At first, people unconsciously experienced the emotions of husband and wife, children and associates, performing their roles. First of all, this relationship is known as "group marriage", later - "pair marriage". Changes in marital relations accompanied the evolution of human consciousness within the community. From motherhood to the era of patriarchy and fatherhood, the era of seed production began to pass in society. Men at this time felt themselves the owners of their wives, children born from them and their earned money. Thus, changes in marital relations led to a noticeable transformation in the family. The main goal of those who are in family relations is associated with the features of assistance, education and care for each other, and the closest people are united in this organization both in the times of seed production and today. It is known that a person grows and matures within the family. First of all, the family brings up the one who will help our autonomous nation to prosper. The family can be strong only if the members of the marriage get along with each other. Therefore, we must know what marriage is, how it is created and what is its position in our society. Parents, couples, children and relatives form a family, which generates personal rights and obligations between members, as well as property. The state protects the family. The General Assembly of the United Nations voted in 1994 to celebrate May 15 annually as the International Day of Families. The inclusion of the family issue in the agenda has also been important since 1993 at Vienna, Cairo, Copenhagen, Beijing and other world conferences. Adopted by the UN on December 10, 1948, "1. Adult men and women have the right to marry and to found a family without any restrictions based on their race, nationality or religion," says Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Regardless of whether their marriage is announced, in which case they have the same privileges, or throughout the marriage. Only the will and full consent of both spouses will allow the termination of a marriage. 3. The family has the right to protection from society and the state, it is the natural and fundamental unit of society. "The family is the main link in society and has the right to be protected by society and the state."



Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan says, and these words are very symbolic and deeply relevant. First of all, the concern of society and the state for the family is manifested in the active social policy of the state. Under the leadership of the state, the main goal of the measures taken on economic, political, social and spiritual reforms is to meet the needs of the individual and the family. 1997 - "Year of Human Interests"; 1998 - "Year of the Family"; 1999 - "Year of Women"; 2000 - "Year of the Healthy Generation"; 2001 - on the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov "Year of Mother and Child"; 2002 is the "Year of Recognition of the Elderly"; and many other years have been declared as directly related to the family. The government regularly implements relevant state initiatives after their adoption every year.

A family begins the day a man and a woman get married and lay their heads on the same pillow. Its most important duties are to continue the family line and to preserve the best customs and traditions of their ancestors, thus improving their way of life. The family is the basic unit of society as it is responsible for raising the younger generation and hence the population. Its vital social duties include the following : Firstly , people are born and raised in this sacred place; it develops the democratic unit of society. Secondly, we recuperate the efforts we put into the work process through the family, which is a vital link. Thirdly, education mainly comes from the family. And lastly, the fourth is the extraordinary spiritual environment. Scholars believe that family life is the only proper way for people to live. Living alone brings both great sorrow and pleasure. The society and the state protect the family. A) The family is protected by society. The natural and basic units of society are families. There are plenty of families, both large and small, in the culture. The stronger these families, the stronger the society will be. In a fair civil society that we are creating, the family is a special unit of society. This quality of the family is most clearly manifested in its attitude to social responsibilities and the interests of society. In accordance with the goals of the program aimed at improving the well-being of each family and each person, as well as achieving harmony between people, work is being carried out throughout the country. B) Family under the protection of the state. One of the main responsibilities of a decent democratic legal state is the daily care of the family by the state, which provides it with comprehensive material support. Part 2 of Article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Part 1 of Article 4 of the Family Code state that the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under the protection of the state. State protection of the family in our country is carried out by the Secretariat of the Complex of Social Protection of Family, Motherhood and Childhood under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Measures aimed at improving the health of women and the younger generation in our republic have yielded good results in building a healthy family and strengthening the health of women of reproductive age. idea, guiding ideas, system of principles of family law. The concept of family law The chapter aims to inspire students to know family law. This chapter covers in detail issues including the idea, principles and system of family law, the interaction of family law with other areas of law and its distinctive features.

The natural and fundamental unit of society is the family. The stronger it is, the faster and more powerfully civilization will grow. The foundation of our society, the family, is in the process of social and material strengthening. Legal norms and morality regulate relations between family members. Being an autonomous branch of law, family law regulates relations arising as a result of marriage, consanguinity, determination of pedigree, placement of

children deprived of parental care. Personal and property ties between family members are the subject of family law. Personal relations include the rights of spouses to choose a surname, raise children, family life, career, occupation, place of residence, etc. As for property relations, unless otherwise provided by law or a marriage contract, common property acquired by a husband and wife during marriage, as well as property acquired at the expense of the common funds of the future spouse before marriage registration, are joint. Principles of family law, that is, ideas, Disclosure of the essence of family law requires consideration of its concept, the specifics of its subject and at the same time its most fundamental ideas, since they reflect the peculiarities of this branch of law. The principles of family law, by virtue of their legal consolidation, constitute the main basis, the guiding rules that determine the essence of this branch of law, and are of generally binding significance. Without taking into account the values of family law, it is impossible to correctly understand and apply the norms of family law. The ideas of family law are important not only for the application of the law, but also for understanding the essence of real family law and its further development. The main guiding ideas of family law are as follows: 1) The right to create a family under the protection of the state and society. Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan grants the family the right to be under the protection of society and the state, therefore it is the main link in society. A) Family under the protection of the state. Under the protection of the state, one can evaluate the policy pursued by the government aimed at preserving and strengthening newly created families. B) Society cares about the family. When it is stated that the society protects the family, you understand that non-governmental non-profit organizations provide moral and financial assistance to the family. This point is a new addition to the Constitution of the independent Republic. Public organizations in our country provide various material and moral support to help the family and protect the interests of children at the expense of various budgets. 2) Equality before the law of all citizens regardless of gender, skin color, country, language, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social level. Family law states that all people are equal regardless of nationality, skin color, "... all citizens have the same rights and freedoms regardless of gender, skin color, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personality and regardless of their social status, they are equal before the law" (Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 18). Family law reflects the immutable rule arising from the friendship of people, which finds its expression in family law; So , the fact that people belong to different countries or races does not matter in family ties. Marriage cannot be hindered by the beliefs of people in many nations and religions. In any family dynamic, men and women have equal rights. Article 46 of the current Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees equal rights to men and women. This idea now forms a constitutional requirement. Political equality of people, regardless of gender, achieved in our country, forms the basis for equality of men and women in society. Family laws that control a certain type of social relations are brought into this system without a chaotic arrangement.

Family law is the framework of family law, its individual institutions and rules arranged in a certain order. Reflecting the uniqueness of social interactions to which the family law system is devoted, it is constructed objectively and manifests itself in the unity and difference of related family-legal institutions. Considered as a set of individual legal norms that guarantee comprehensive control over groups of related and similar social relations, a legal institution is Legal institutions are defined in terms of content, complexity in terms of regulation and legal independence, among other aspects. The family law system includes both

general and special elements. The general part includes norms that are important for all institutions of the special part of family law, including the basic rules and objectives of family law, the scope of relations regulated by family law, as well as the subjects and objects of these relations, sources of family law; application of civil legislation in relation to family relations, as well as the application of family and civil legislation by analogy; application of local customs and traditions in family relations (for example, Articles 1–9 of the Family Code). In general, the procedure and conditions for the protection of family rights (for example, Articles 10-11 of the Family Code) determine the circumstances of the exercise of family rights and the performance of family duties. There is a specific component consisting of various institutions, each of which regulates a certain type of social interactions. These include: - marriage (conditions and procedure for concluding a marriage, termination of a marriage, invalidity of a marriage); - the rights and obligations of the husband and wife (personal rights and obligations of the husband and wife, the legal order of the property of spouses, the contractual order of the property of the husband and wife, the liability of the husband and wife for obligations); - the rights and obligations of parents and children (determination of the origin of the child, the rights of minors, the rights and obligations of parents); - alimony obligations of family members (alimony rights and obligations of parents and children, alimony obligations of relatives and other persons, an agreement on the payment of alimony, the procedure for the payment and collection of alimony); - forms of upbringing of children left without parental care (identification and placement of children left without parental care, adoption of children, guardianship and trusteeship, acceptance of children into a family (foster care); - application of family law to family relations involving foreign citizens and stateless persons.

Results: The analysis showed that family and legal liability in Uzbekistan is implemented through measures established by law aimed at restoring violated rights and fulfilling family responsibilities. In particular, measures of liability of parents for evading child support, spouses - for violating property and non-property obligations, as well as measures to protect the rights of elderly family members are provided. The legislation clearly regulates the grounds and procedure for bringing to liability.

Discussion : Despite the existence of a regulatory framework, in practice there are difficulties in the implementation of family-legal responsibility, especially in terms of the execution of court decisions. Further work is needed to improve the legal culture of the population, strengthen the mechanisms for preventing violations in the family sphere, as well as improve law enforcement practice.

Conclusion: Family and legal responsibility is an important element in protecting the rights and interests of family members. For its effective implementation, it is necessary to ensure proper enforcement of legislation, improve legal education of citizens and increase the efficiency of judicial and executive bodies. This will help strengthen the institution of the family in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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