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Renewing the Ideosphere: The Constitutional Framework for Family and Youth in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article studies into the critical role that the family and youth play in shaping the ideosphere of Uzbek society, as enshrined in the new edition Constitution of Uzbekistan. The article studies how the legal framework in Uzbekistan provides guarantees and protections for the family unit and the rights of children and youth, emphasizing their importance in the renewal and evolution of societal values. Through an analysis of constitutional provisions and legal principles, the article highlights the significance of empowering families and engaging youth in the development and preservation of the ideosphere. By examining the intersections between family dynamics, youth participation, and constitutional mandates, the article underscores the interconnectedness of these elements in fostering a vibrant and progressive society in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Family; Children; Education; Constitution; Duties; Development; Society.

1. Introduction

Family and children are highly valued in Uzbekistan. In this sense, parents are entrusted with the responsibility of raising and educating children physically and mentally. Therefore, in Article 77 of the new edition of our Constitution, the following norm was established: “Until the children are of age, parents and guardians shall be obliged to support them, take care of their upbringing, education and healthy, full and harmonious development. The state and society shall ensure the maintenance, upbringing, education, and healthy, full and harmonious development of orphans and children deprived of the guardianship of their parents, and encourage charitable activities to this end”. This norm fully complies with the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2. Methodology

The methodology of this article involves a comprehensive analysis of the constitutional framework related to family and youth in Uzbekistan. This will include a review of relevant legal documents, such as the Constitution of Uzbekistan and related laws and regulations. The methodology will also involve examining scholarly articles, reports, and other publications that discuss the constitutional provisions concerning family and youth in Uzbekistan. Additionally, interviews with experts in the field and policymakers may be conducted to gather insights and perspectives on the topic.

3. Discussion

Every child has their Responsibilities too, in relation to every right they must enjoy. **Children’s Responsibilities:**

- to do what is right, to be honest and respectful;
- to take care of toys and belongingness and to keep them orderly;
- share my learning with other children and use my talents and skills to help others;

- help my family in doing household chores;
- know my rights and learn skills to protect myself;
- to be a law-abiding citizen;
- to maintain peace and order in my community;
- to speak and act responsibly;
- to love our country and be a responsible citizen;
- to love family and respect parents;
- to study well; to come to class on time; and to do assignments;
- to use talents and potentials in good things;
- contribute in keeping my community clean, orderly and peaceful;
- eat healthy food, help keep household and surroundings clean and do activities that will keep me healthy and strong.

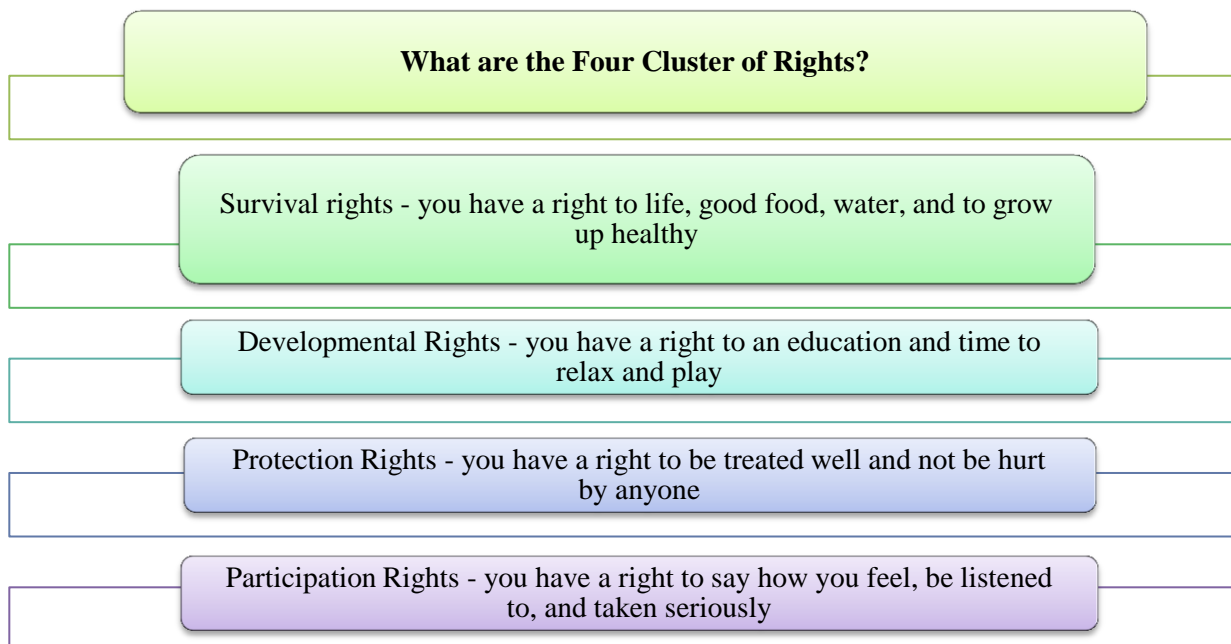


Figure 1. Four Cluster of Rights of children

In the new edition of our Constitution, the following obligations are specifically defined for parents and their substitutes:

First, with the introduction of the concept of persons who replace parents, the range of persons responsible for minors has been expanded. Persons appointed as guardians in order to protect the rights of orphans and children deprived of their parents' care until reaching adulthood are considered to be substitutes for parents. Their obligation to treat children as their own, protect them, and educate them so that they can find their place in life has been constitutionally strengthened;

Second, the duties of parents and their substitutes towards their children have been expanded. In the current Constitution, parents were only obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood. Now it is established that parents and their substitutes are obliged to take care of their children’s education, healthy, complete and all-round development, along with feeding and educating them.

The purpose of this is to increase the responsibility and accountability of parents and their substitutes in the education and upbringing of children. Unfortunately, there are people in life who do not take care of children’s education, material provision, protection, their health, physical, mental, spiritual and moral maturity. Such persons may be deprived of parental rights or may be prosecuted [1].

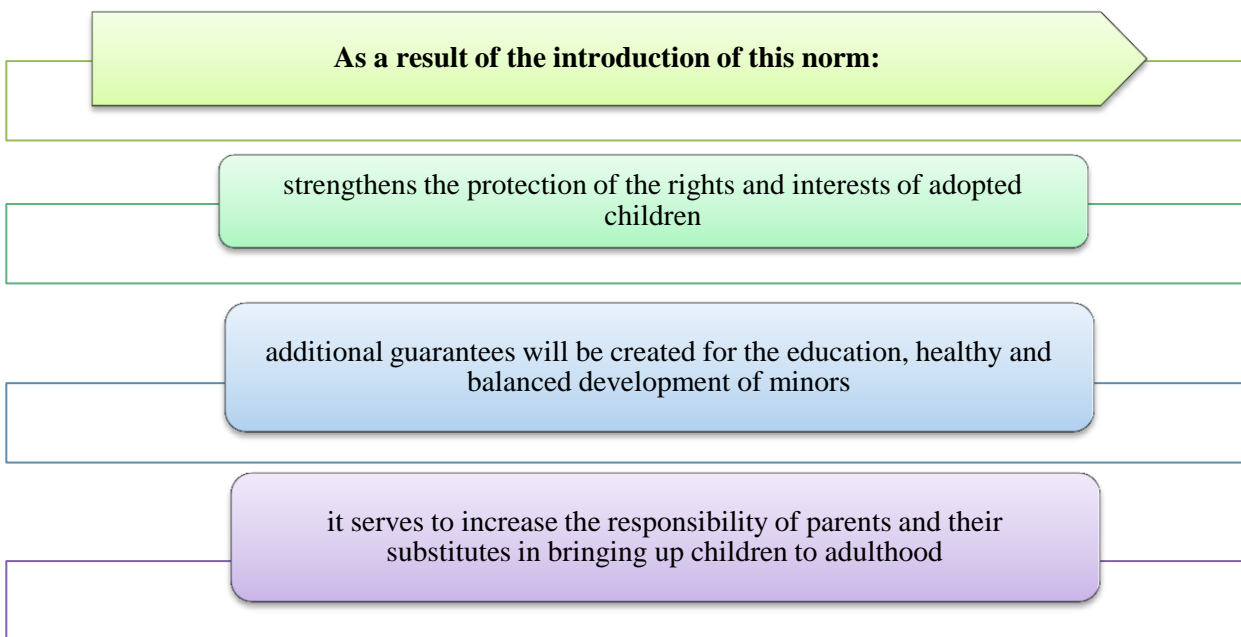


Figure 2. New Constitutional changes of youth rights

Since children are the owners of our future, it is necessary to create the best conditions for their physical, mental and cultural development. Therefore, systematic work is being carried out in our country based on the principle of ensuring the interests of children first.

In order to ensure that children are permanently under the protection and care of the state, the following norm has been included in Article 78 of the new edition of our Constitution: “Children are equal before the law regardless of their parents’ origin and civil status.

The State shall take responsibility to ensure and protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the child and to create the best conditions for his or her full physical, mental and cultural development. Motherhood, fatherhood and childhood shall be protected by the state” [2].

In fact, who should be understood by the term “child”? According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and our national legislation, a person under the age of 18 is considered a child. If we base it on this, today about 12.1 million of the population of our country are children, they make up 35% of the population of our country. Article 3 of the Convention stipulates the following norm: “In all actions concerning children, whether

undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration” [3]. These new constitutional norms for ensuring the interests of children are also consistent with the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention.

According to this constitutional norm, now the state:

- improves legislation and practice to ensure and protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of children, thereby ensuring that the best interests of children are taken into account not only in child-related legal proceedings, but also in education, health and other social spheres;
- takes measures for the physical development of children, such as the establishment of a sports field or a gym in every city, district, neighborhood and school, and the establishment of effective activities of various sports clubs;
- implements activities such as improving the quality of school and preschool education for children’s mental development, preparation of children’s literature, educational and multimedia, Internet programs, enriching the book fund of libraries, increasing the number of scientific and technical circles, improving the system of training of pedagogic personnel;
- for the cultural development of children, the state will activate art circles designed for them, increase theater and concert repertoires, and create conditions for more schoolchildren to enter museums and cultural exhibitions.

The inclusion of this norm in the Constitution will serve to create all the conditions for children, who are the future of our country, to grow up healthy, intelligent, and intelligent, and to fully realize their abilities and potential.

Ensuring the legal rights and interests of young people, who are the owners of our future, realizing their dreams, abilities and potential is the most important and priority direction of state policy [4].

The population of our country will reach 50 million by 2040. It should also be taken into account that more than half of them are young people. To provide them with decent conditions, 250,000 new student places, dozens of modern hospitals, at least 200,000 new housing units, 1 million permanent jobs, and 25-30 billion dollars of investment are needed every year.

4. Results

According to our legislation, young people are persons who have reached the age of 14 and are not older than 30. Today, the number of young people in Uzbekistan exceeds 9.6 million, which is about 30% of the population of our country.

In particular, in 2016, the Law “On State Policy Regarding Youth” was adopted, In 2020, the Youth Affairs Agency was established and June 30 was declared as “Youth Day”, Articles 78 and 79 of the newly revised Constitution have been supplemented with special norms related to young people. According to them:

first of all, the norm was introduced that the the State and society shall attend to fostering in children and young people a commitment to national and universal human values, pride in the country and the rich cultural heritage of the nation, a sense of patriotism and love of the Motherland [5].

This norm is important for the peace and harmony of the society and the stable development of the state, and on the contrary, ignoring this task will lead to the decline of the society, the nation and the people;

second, the norm that The State shall take responsibility to ensure and protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the child and to create the best conditions for his or her full physical, mental and cultural development, has been strengthened. As we strive to build a democratic, legal state, we will never be able to achieve this without protecting the rights of young people, who are our future, without ensuring their active participation in society and state life [6];

third, a norm was introduced for the State shall ensure the protection of personal, political, economic, social, cultural and ecological rights of young people, and encourage their active participation in the life of society and the State [7].

For the all-round development of our youth, it is necessary to create opportunities for them, that is, to be healthy and have housing, to get education, to get a job, to be busy and to have fun. The state undertakes to create appropriate conditions in this regard, because these norms are important not only for the benefit of our youth, but also for the prosperous future of our entire society and country.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the renewal of the ideosphere through the constitutional framework for family and youth in Uzbekistan marks a significant step towards fostering a society that values and protects the rights and interests of its citizens, particularly the most vulnerable groups - families and youth. By enforcing constitutional provisions that guarantee the protection of family values, the promotion of a healthy environment for youth development, and the assurance of equal opportunities for all individuals, Uzbekistan is poised to achieve social progress and stability. The constitutional structure acts as a legal and ethical base that ensures and supports the hopes and welfare of families and young people.

Declarations

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Competing Interests Statement

The author declares no competing financial, professional, or personal interests.

Consent for publication

The author declares that he consented to the publication of this study.

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