



THE RIGHT OF WORLD'S CHILDREN

Bayjanova Ramuza Teñelbay qızı
Student of The Faculty of Law of Karakalpak
State University named after Berdakh.

Annotation

This article provides information on the rights and freedoms of children of all nationalities, international conventions, on the rights of child, laws, the rights and freedoms of children born out of wedlock, children from low-income families, the rights of persons with disabilities, forced labor and child labor. At the same time, opinions and suggestions were made on the importance of the rights of the world's children.

Key words: Child rights, freedoms of child, conventions, declarations, forced labor and child labor, the rights of children with disabilities, the 46th session of the United Nations.

The child is the future of every family, every nation. Therefore, every child has the right to kindness and care. Even if he/she was born in the arid deserts and lived in poor countries, or no parents, he has the right to live happily and walk the path of his/her life. Adopting children, ensuring their prosperous future is the responsibility, gratitude and sacred duty of the rights of the whole world. There are now 2.17 billion children in the world. While some of them are kind and considerate enough, unfortunately, there are many children among them who are in difficult circumstances and vulnerable.

Children have the same rights as adults, and their rights are great and sacred. Every child has the right to life, to be protected by his or her parents and the country, to freedom of speech, to education, and to the care and attention of an adult.

A child is, firstly, anyone under the age of eighteen. They have few rights and freedoms, regardless of nationality, language, religion, race or place of birth.

For children to develop well in all respects, they need to be in a healthy environment, with family members and loved ones. It is necessary to create sufficient conditions for their development, to step into independent life, to become full member of society. In an independent state based on every democratic civil society, the interests of the people take precedence. A just country—mainly the younger strata of the population—protects children in every way.

The rights of children to life is one of the oldest issues in human history. It is known from history that children born illegally, out of wedlock, disabled or sick, whose father or mother was unknown, were disrespected and even sent away. [1]. In ancient Sparta, children born with disabilities were sentenced to death alive. Until the creation of the Qur'an, the birth of girls was considered unfortunate. [2].

Every country in the world needs international legal norms based on the rights of the child, which protect them, to prevent violence and prevent them being affected by various factors and suffering from deprivation.



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Article 27 of the International Declaration of Human Rights, which is the basis of human rights, states: “The care and assistance of motherhood and childhood. All children have the same right to financial protection, regardless of whether they are born out of wedlock or wedlock. ²Today, the world community pays great attention to ensuring, supporting and protecting the rights and freedoms of children.

Following the human International Declaration Human rights, a number of International and national laws on the protection of the rights of the child have been adopted. We can see that these laws have significantly guaranteed the rights of the child to this day.

At the beginning of the 20th century, it was understood that children’s rights, their illegal use of child labor and protection from child trafficking. During this time, the world community felt the need for the right to ensure that children grow up healthy. In 1924, the League of Nations adopted the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations in 1959, was the first step in this direction. This declaration introduced legal principles for the protection of children.” In order for a child to grow up mentally and physically healthy, it must first be protected before birth.” The document consists of 10 sections, the implementation of which should “ensure the happy life of children.”

By the 1970s, with the development of society, it became clear that the laws governing the protection of children’s rights were inadequate, and that full legal norms were needed. XX ásir diń 70-jıllarına kelip jámiyettiń rawajlanıwını nátiyjesinde balalar huqıqları qorǵawına tiyisli nızamlar jeterli emesligi sezildi, tolıq huqıqıy normalarǵa zárúrlık payda boldı. To this end, in 1974, the “The declaration on the Protection of Children and Mothers during Armed conflict” and in 1986, the ‘Declaration on the protection of Children in the Process of Adoption, their Moral and Legal Principles’ were adopted. The law also promotes adoption regulations from one state to another.

For almost ten years, 1979–1989, a new document on the protection of children’s rights was considered by an expert from around who participated in the United Nations Commission, and this document was approved by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989/ adopted under the name. The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. The Convention, which consists of 3 sections and 54 articles, is the most basic and important norm that has become the defender of the rights of the child to this day.

In the 21st century, the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been regarded as a fundamental norm protecting the rights of the child. The International Convention on the Rights of the Child is the basis for strengthening the protection of the rights and interests of the child and developing partnerships between countries in this area.

In May 2002, a special session of the UN General Assembly on Children was held in New York. It was attended by more than 3000 representatives from more than 150 countries and international organizations for the protection of children’s rights. The meeting discussed the 11th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Child and the Results achieved.



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Representatives from 155 countries participated in a program aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of the child. During this period, child protection was reported to have improved compared to the 1990s. In the 1990s, the focus of international law on child rights was to reduce child mortality by three times by the year 2000. However, a 14% decrease worldwide has resulted in satisfactory results in only 60% of countries.

Satisfactory results have been achieved in providing children with clean drinking water. Between 1990 and 2000, 816 million children were provided with quality clean drinking water. At the same time, there have been satisfactory changes in the field of education: the number of school children has decreased, and in most countries the duration of secondary education has been extended. At the same time, the focus was on bringing the educational process closer to the working age of children.

The meeting discussed the activities related to children. These include the death of 10 million children a year, 100 million children (60% of whom are girls) not attending school, more than 150 million children suffering from malnutrition, the spread of the AIDS virus among children, and the prevalence of disc herniation among children. It was noted that the lack of adequate funding for social protection and the irregular use of the labor force of millions of children were among the issues raised.

In order to facilitate these problems, in 2002 the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration "A World Suitable for children's lives". This declaration has become one of the most important declarations to promote the rights of children around the world.

To address this issue, in 2002 the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on a "Better World for Children" ("Mir, prigodny dlya jizni detey"). This declaration has become one of the world's leading declarations of children's rights.

This declaration consists of 3 main sections. The first section is to create conditions for children in the early stages of life (prevention of death among children, solving food problems, development of medical care and financial security services), prevention of the spread of AIDS among children and adults devoted to the problem of great attention. The second section aims to focus on ensuring quality primary education for all children. The third section aims to create conditions for children, young people and adolescents to take an active part in society, to provide opportunities for children with disabilities to participate in society, participated in the social and cultural life of the profession, ensuring children's rights and regular education in Uzbekistan has a strong legal framework. Under the leadership of the first President of our country Islam Karimov, all conditions have been created for children to grow up as healthy and mature people, to receive modern education, to show their abilities and skills.

It is safe to say that the country has a special legal framework to ensure the rights of the child and to protect them in all respects. The rights of child are enshrined in the Constitution and other statutes of our country. In the early days of Uzbekistan's Independence, with the ratification of the 1992 United Nations convention on the Rights of the Child, the rights of the child were considered to be the most important issue in our society. [3].

In Uzbekistan, along with constitutional norms aimed at protecting other rights, regulations and subordinate documents directly related to children's rights have been adopted.



The adoption of the Regulation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 7, 2008 “on guarantees of the rights of the Child” has become a special regulation on the right of the child in the legal history of Uzbekistan. For this purpose, the Charter is aimed at regulating the relations related to the determination of the legal status of the child, the legal guarantee of the rights and freedoms of the child. More than half of the statutory norms are devoted to the establishment of guarantees of children’s rights [4]. As a result of the adoption of the Regulation:

- The codifier (regulation of legal norms) on children’s rights has been banned;
- The concretization of state policy in the protection of children’s rights also contributed to the development of state programs in this area;
- Coordinating and monitoring the activities of state bodies, children’s institutions, schools to ensure the rights of the child;
- Ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and statutory rights of the child.

Despite the systematic protection of the rights, freedoms and rights of every child in the Republic of Uzbekistan, due to objective and subjective reasons, equal participation of children in all cities is not ensured.

In order to address these shortcomings in our lives, we need to raise awareness among the population about the rights of the child, and actively participate in training seminars on the issues raised by the media. Only in the end will we be able to build a civil society which all human beings, regardless of their country, exercise their rights and freedoms.

June 12 is International children’s day. Announced by the International Labor Organization, this day has served to unite the world movement to end child labor.

Every year on June 12 in our country there are representatives of the government, employer’s and trade unions, civil society and other organizations, educational institutions, anti-child labor unions. One such plan was the development of anti-child labor programs for the education system. The following factors were identified in these programs:

- identified of direct and other means of funding for education;
- provide financial incentives for children from low-income towns to attend school;
- eliminated ideas in education policy and curricula that prevent children from attending school;
- create opportunities for adults and children to study and train them in professional skills

On February 22, 2021, at the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Republic of Uzbekistan took part in the meeting as a member of the Human Rights Council for the first time. This participation was a new step for Uzbekistan in the implementation of new democratic reforms, the creation of a new Uzbekistan. This session focused on the most pressing issues of the day. It emphasizes that the sustainable development goals until 2030 will be based on the principle of “no one is left out”, which provides for the protection of the rights and legitimate rights of every person in our country, which means that everyone has a place in our country.

Particular attention was paid to ensuring the rights of person with disabilities, including the adoption by the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 15, 2020 of the regulation “on the Rights of Persons with disabilities”, the right to freedom of expression and association.



The issue of ensuring their rights is reflected in this regulation. Also, the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities by our Parliament is a new step in ensuring the rights of people with special needs. At the same time, the President said that the Regional Council on the issues of full realization of the potential of people with disabilities, will be able to express their abilities to the best of their ability. Young people, who make up more than half of our population, have always been in the center of attention and protection of the rights of our country. A good example of this is the fact that 2021 is called the Year of Supporting Youth and Strengthening the Health of People. At the same time, the planning of the World Conference on Youth Rights under the auspices of the United Nations is a testament to the special attention paid to these young people. Compulsory labor and child labor were the most important issues in our country. In a short period of time, in partnership with the International Labor Organization and the World Bank, great work has been done to end forced labor and child labor. Stopping this issue was considered one of our most significant victories. Because the main goal of every child is to get an education, to live freely, to have their own rights and freedoms.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan protects the Rights of minors and the goals and objectives set forth in the Regulation on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child. Efforts are being made to apply international standards in this area to national legislation and to improve the regulation. The above-mentioned international legal norms emphasize the importance of child protection in all countries of the world. Protecting children is the protection of the future of the world. Adopting them is the gratitude of every nation to the next generation.

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