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FAMILY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PILLAR OF SOCIETY AND THE STATE

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ABSTRACT

This article describes family law, the basic principles, functions, system, rules of family law. In particular, opinions and conclusions in this area are given. Even in today's rapidly changing globalization, Uzbekistan believes that its future is in the development and respect of the family, which is one of the priorities of state policy to build a modern, exemplary and prosperous family, enriching our traditional values. In practice, all of this implies an obligation by the state to establish and maintain kindergartens, maternity homes, including hospitals, and to provide benefits and benefits to low-income families or single mothers.

KEYWORDS: *Family, Family Law, Principles, Monogamy, System, Convention, Declaration, Marriage.*

INTRODUCTION

The family is described as a stronghold, a sacred place, a place of love. After all, the family is a small homeland within the homeland, the blood vessels of the homeland. If it is strong and loving, the country will prosper. Our enlightened ancestor Abdurauf Fitrat said: "The happiness and glory of any nation, of course, depends on the internal discipline and harmony of this nation. Peace and harmony, on the other hand, rely on the discipline of families of this nation. The stronger the discipline of the family, the stronger and more powerful the country and the nation," he wrote.

The family is the most important pillar of society and the state, leading in social development. It is well known that the family is important in the life of any person, society and country. For man, the family has always supported all spiritual and economic activities, the essence of life, not only the state, but the whole world order. Even in today's rapidly changing globalization, Uzbekistan believes that its future is in the development and respect of the family, which is one of the priorities of state policy to build a modern, exemplary and prosperous family, enriching our traditional values. In turn, on the basis of the analysis of universal and national family values, a comprehensive priority is given to the definition of modern, exemplary family criteria and the promotion and inculcation of the constitutional principle of "Family in the protection of society and the state."

Family law is a set of rules governing non-interrelated relations arising from the adoption of citizens for marriage, adoption, guardianship and custody of minors, family, upbringing of children. Family law is an independent branch of law that regulates relations arising from forms of marriage, consanguinity, pedigree of the child, placement of children deprived of parental care. Family law is a set of legal norms governing the family, an individual relationship of a material nature formed as a result of marriage between people, adoption for the upbringing of children, and mutual relations. Levushkin considers it necessary to understand the range of persons involved in mutual rights and obligations in the field of personal property and non-property relations, arising on the basis of kinship, marriage, custody and other legal evidence on the basis of family relations.

Family relations are a basic principle in the field of family law. Family relationships occur in the following legal situations.

1. Marriage
2. Dissolution of marriage
3. Relationships between spouses
4. The relationship between parents and children
5. Family relations
6. Child support
7. Deprivation of parental rights
8. Child custody
9. Covers relationships such as inheritance.

The priority of family law is to build and strengthen the family, to establish relationships in the family. Family law includes mutual consent, monogamy, equal rights in family relations, proper upbringing of children, concern for their health, education, development, including parental care. Consists of principles that incorporate them. One of the first principles of family law is state support and protection of the family. In practice, all of this implies an obligation by the state to establish and maintain kindergartens, maternity homes, including hospitals, and to provide benefits and benefits to low-income families or single mothers. Another important principle of

family law is that the state only recognizes marriages registered with the marriage registration office.

The principle of voluntariness of family law, based on the principle of equality of husband and wife, prohibits any unreasonable restrictions on family rights. In family relations, all citizens, regardless of nationality, language, gender and religion, all family problems, disagreements and other elements of family law are resolved only by mutual consent of husband and wife. The voluntary feature of a marital relationship between a husband and wife is a free voluntary union of a man and a woman based on marriage, monogamy, or monogamy. The spouse is also not bound by the will or consent of other persons to marry. Family law regulates relationships that require regulation by the country. These include the relationship between the couple, the relationship between the children, the relationship between the parents and the children, other members of the family, which are related to the termination and annulment of the marriage, the registration of civil status acts. The basic principles of family law are equality between husband and wife, equality of other spouses in all family matters, equality in marriage, protection of motherhood, upbringing of minors, regardless of nationality, race, religion and gender. 'care, monogamy, freedom of divorce, mutual cultural and spiritual support of the participants of family relations and care for each other are among the principles. The basic rules of the family are that their norms are binding on all because they are included in the sources of family law. These include strengthening the family, mutual respect and love in the family, the fact that all family members live on the basis of responsibility and mutual assistance to the family, not to allow anyone to interfere in family affairs without the consent of family members, to exercise their rights. covers rules such as unimpeded implementation. Articles 12, 16, and 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights cover the area of family protection. Article 16 of the Declaration states that "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State." Indeed, society is interested in a strong, spiritually and morally healthy family. Therefore, the society pursues a policy of strengthening the family, helping it to perform its social functions, raising children and improving the living conditions of families.

Article 8 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms provides for the strengthening of the right to respect for family life. Respect for family relationships is, of course, one of the elements of law enforcement. Indeed, we can see that in the life of every society, special attention is paid to family relationships.

The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child is an important document in the field of family rights. The family, as the basic unit of society and the natural environment in which all members, especially children, develop and mature as individuals, must be provided with the necessary protection and assistance to carry out the tasks assigned to them. .

The system of family law is its structure, the structure of the institutions of individual norms in a particular direction. The system of family law is objective, it reflects the specific features of social relations that form the subject of family law and the unity of the separation of interrelated institutions.

In short, the family is a free association of people on the basis of voluntariness and the most rights, distinguished by commonality, social, moral, economic and other conditions and interests. The family carries out the most important social tasks, such as raising children, their physical

and spiritual development, living in a family environment, mutual assistance, ensuring the economic and social development of society.

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