

Basic Principles of Family Law

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Annotation: this article will talk about the set of tools, methods and techniques that regulate relations that fall within the framework of the subject of Family Law, the fact that all citizens have equal rights in family relations, are the basic principles of family law.

Keywords: family, motherhood, fatherhood, family law, marriage, society, morality of citizens.

According to Article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan Part 2 and Article 4 of the Family Code Part 1, family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under state protection. The regulation of family relations is carried out on the basis of the principles of the Union of a man and a woman in marriage on a voluntary basis, equality of personal and property rights of a husband and wife, the resolution of internal family issues by mutual agreement, the upbringing of children in the family, taking care of their comfortable life and All citizens have equal rights in family relations.

A set of tools, methods and techniques that regulate relations that fall within the framework of the subject of family law is the method of family law. The method of family law, that is, the methods of influence of the regulation of social relations by family law, is characterized, first of all, by the abundance of imperative norms that determine the requirement to be in certain behavior in family law.

Principles of family law:

1) the principle of the right of the family to be under the protection of society and the state

This principle is based on the rule enshrined in the first Constitution of our country. According to him, the family is the main link in society and has the right to be under the protection of society and the state (Article 63 of the Constitution).

2) the principle of equality before the law, regardless of all citizens, gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personality and social status

In family law, it is expressed that all citizens are equal regardless of nationality, race. To conclude a marriage, citizens belonging to different nationalities, faith in religions cannot be a hindrance.

3) the principle of male equality with a woman in all family relationships

According to Article 46 of the Constitution of the current Republic of Uzbekistan, women and men are equal. This principle is expressed in Article 2 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as follows:

The regulation of family relations is carried out on the basis of the principles of the Union of a man and a woman in marriage on a voluntary basis, equality of personal and property rights of a husband and wife, the resolution of internal family issues by mutual agreement, the upbringing of children in the family, taking care of their comfortable life and

4) the principle of moral and material support for those involved in family relationships, as well as their mutual care for each other

The relationship between husband and wife, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, adoptive parents, etc., is, first of all, a personal relationship between persons associated with marriage, blood-kinship or family ties.

5) the principle of protection of motherhood, fatherhood and childhood by the state and the protection of their interests in all respects

According to Part 2 of Article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Part 1 of Article 4 of the Family Code, family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under state protection.

6) the principle of voluntary and free marriage

In accordance with Article 14 of the Family Code, the conclusion of marriage is voluntary. To conclude a marriage, the future couple must have the ability to freely express their consent. It is forbidden to force marriage.

7) the principle of only recognizing a single marriage and helping to strengthen it

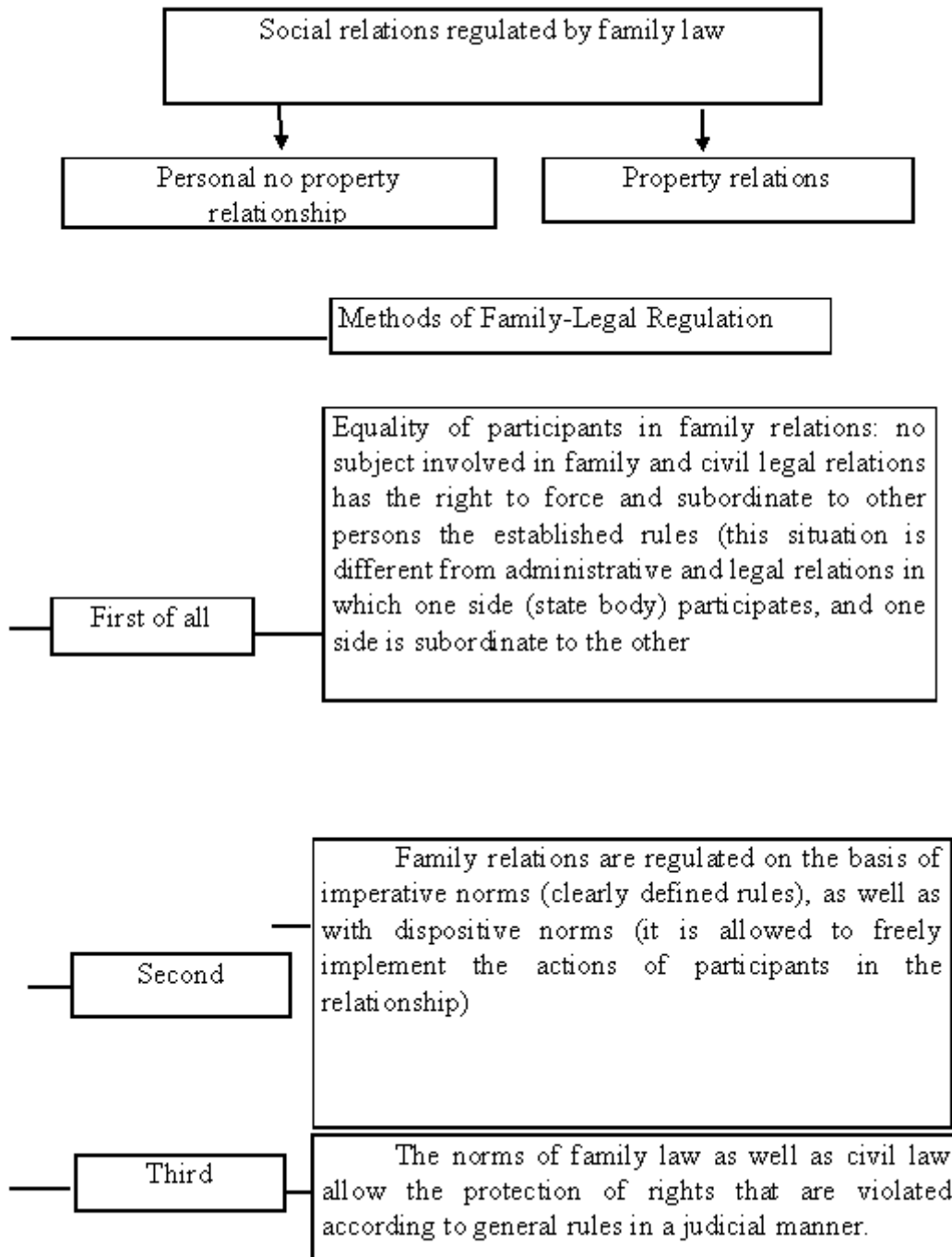
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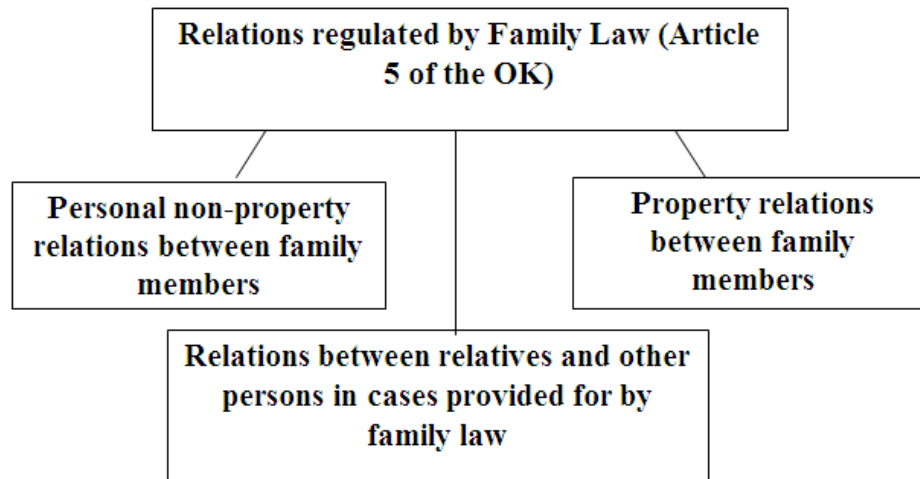
In the current law, single marriage is established, and the violation of this rule, in addition to considering only marriage invalid, also forms the basis for criminal prosecution of persons who violated the law.

8) the principle of free divorce from marriage on the basis of the state procedure

The principle of free separation from marriage on the basis of state control is provided for by Article 37 of the family code. Divorce from marriage is a personal right of a couple, but given the fact that divorce from marriage affects Social Interest, family breakdown, the state determines the procedure and grounds for divorce from marriage.

The concept, principles and system of family law





The family is taken under state protection and is promulgated in the Constitution. In the laws on Labor, citizens, economic and financial affairs, in the laws on social security, health, public education and hokazo issues, these rules are further clarified. Family Law plays an important role in this place.

Family law is a system of legal norms that regulate personal and property relations between spouses, parents and children, as well as other members of the family.

But not all family relationships are regulated by law. Most of these relationships are moral, spiritual in nature, and in their essence they cannot be regulated by law. For example: a couple cannot be forced to love the BBC through legal norms. However, the right should help to achieve the creation of a high moral situation in the family, to strengthen the Union of the married.

Family law regulates relationships that are required to be sought by the state.

This is the law:

- determines the procedure and conditions for marriage;
- the termination (termination) of the marriage and determines the conditions and procedure for finding it invalid;
- ✓ family members: between spouses, parents and children (adoptive parents and adoptive parents), family law regulates personal non-property and property relations between relatives and other persons in cases of detention in Anzar in documents and in the framework;
- ✓ forms and rules for obtaining into the family children who are mharum from parental care;
- ✓ Determines the procedure for recording Civil Status Acts.
- ✓ Thus, the set of marriage-family relations is the sphere in which family law should be engaged. Family law duties of documents:
- ✓ from strengthening the family;
- ✓ from building family relationships with mutual love, trust and respect, harmony, assistance to each other and a sense of responsibility of all its members before the family;
- ✓ from not allowing any individual to arbitrarily intervene in family matters;
- ✓ it consists in ensuring that family members exercise their rights unhindered and that these rights are protected.

This right includes a relationship regarding the passage of marriage and its dissolution, a relationship that arises between a married couple, between children and parents, between those who have taken care of the children and those who are raised, among other members of the family.

The family is capable of Rights on the issue of marriage, and harmonious citizens (husband and wife) are considered subjects of legal relations in the family.

The family is the primary, main link in society. The family is the way in which people live and ensure life expectancy. Due to its high prestige, attention and importance in society, a special chapter is devoted to the family in our Constitution.

During marriage, depending on gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status, as well as other circumstances, it is not allowed to directly or indirectly limit rights in a certain way, to establish direct or indirect advantages, and to interfere in family relations. In family relations, the rights of citizens can be limited only by law and only by the necessary norm in order to protect the morality, honor, dignity, health, rights and interests of other members of the family as well as other citizens protected by law. Family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under state protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Motherhood and fatherhood in the Republic of Uzbekistan are worthy

of honor and respect. Protection of the interests of mother and child is provided by taking special measures to preserve the labor and health of women, creating conditions for women to carry out labor by connecting it with motherhood, legal protection of motherhood and childhood, material and spiritual support.

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