

Legal Basics of Inviting Personal Life and Property

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Annotation: In this article, human freedom in Uzbekistan is analyzed within the framework of legal frameworks, laws and regulations related to the inviolability of his person and the protection of private and personal property.

Keywords: man, right, privacy, property, entrepreneurship, aggression, freedom.

Introduction

We know that the freedom, honor and dignity of a person are glorified as priceless and inviolable value. Accordingly, the rights and freedoms of citizens are protected by law. In order to legally protect the rights and freedoms of citizens in our country, Article 25 "Freedom and privacy of everyone" and Article 27 "The right to protection from interference in personal life" are guaranteed. Also, in this direction, Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 439-II of December 12, 2002 "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" states that "without the consent of a natural person, information related to his personal life, as well as secrets related to his personal life, correspondence, telephone conversations, it is not allowed to collect, store, process, distribute and use information that violates the secrets of mail, telegraph and other communications", Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan №. ORQ-78 dated January 15, 2007 "On Mass Media" it is prohibited to insult the honor and dignity or professional reputation of citizens, to interfere in their private life", Article 28 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 02, 2019 "On Personal Data" №. O'RQ-547- Confidentiality of personal data is a requirement that must be observed by the owner and (or) operator or other person who has permission to use personal data, to prevent the disclosure and distribution of personal data.

The owner and (or) operator and other persons authorized to use personal data must not disclose and distribute personal data to third parties without the subject's consent.

Unfortunately, as a result of non-observance of these procedures by citizens, information, messages and conclusions related to people's personal lives are being disseminated in mass media and social networks. These cases, according to the Code of Administrative Responsibility, the illegal collection or distribution of information about a person's personal life, which constitutes a personal or family secret, without his consent, are the reason for imposing a fine of up to forty times the minimum wage. In cases where this act is committed again after the administrative punishment has been applied, according to Article 1411 of the Criminal Code, a fine in the amount of fifty to one hundred times the minimum monthly salary or up to three hundred hours of compulsory community service or up to two years of correctional work is imposed. However, if those actions lead to serious consequences, if they are carried out with malicious intentions, if they are committed by a dangerous recidivist, the guilty party shall be fined in the amount of one hundred to two hundred times the minimum monthly wage, or shall be subject to three hundred to three hundred and sixty hours of compulsory community service, or restriction of liberty from one to three years or deprivation of liberty for three years shall be the reason for applying.

Therefore, it is necessary to respect the rights and observe the laws so that our citizens do not fall into the above negative situations.

Materials and Methods.

It is known that property is the economic basis of society. Also, the socio-economic structure of society is determined by property and who owns the property. Without property, it is impossible to develop social relations and implement measures aimed at ensuring the well-being of the people in the country.

The problem of ensuring and protecting property rights from illegal encroachments has become especially urgent in connection with the fundamental changes in socio-economic relations that have taken place over the past five years. During this period, more than 300 documents of the President and the government aimed at ensuring the rights of owners were adopted.

Most importantly, the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was adopted based on the principle of "From Action Strategy to Development Strategy" and as a logical continuation of Action Strategy. In it, turning the principles of justice and the rule of law into the most basic and necessary condition for development in the country was defined as one of the most important directions. Several necessary objectives were envisaged for this.

In particular, the goal of reliable protection of the inviolability of property rights and the limitation of illegal interference of state bodies in property relations has been established. For this purpose, strengthening the guarantees of the inviolability and protection of private property, unconditional provision of rights to property, including land, establishing the priority of private property as the main principle, state One of them is the introduction of the system of protection of the rights of the person who bought property relying on the official information of the office.

According to experts, mechanisms for strict provision and protection of property rights, bureaucracy in the activities of officials, insufficient legal awareness and culture of competent officials, lead to a significant increase in complaints.

It is a pity that, despite the reforms implemented in the field of protection of private property and the measures being taken, cases of arbitrarily violating the right to private property, and some officials destroying real estate with unjust and unjustified reasons are also being observed. Of course, for this, it is necessary to develop ways to eliminate these problematic situations and gaps related to the protection of private property in legislation and law enforcement practice, and to improve the legislation.

From this point of view, in order to further legally guarantee the procedure for land acquisition, with the condition of not depriving citizens of their property without a court decision, and only in cases of necessity for public needs, in order to cover the value of the property in an appropriate manner, Article 53 (1) of the Constitution "No person shall cannot be deprived of property without a court decision. Compulsory transfer of property to another person for public needs can be carried out in special cases and according to the procedure stipulated by the law, with the condition of compensation for its place in advance and equal value.

In our opinion, the introduction of such a norm will be a great incentive to increase the welfare of the population in the future, to further support entrepreneurship in our country, to legally guarantee ownership relations, and to strengthen the inviolability of private property. Therefore, in the course of the ongoing constitutional reforms, it is considered necessary to legally strengthen relations related to citizens' property, to strengthen the norms related to guaranteeing the inviolability of the population's rights to housing through the constitution.

Results and discussion.

On August 24, 2022, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to reliably protect the inviolability of property rights, prevent unreasonable interference in property

relations, and increase the level of capitalization of private property" was adopted. Termination of the right to land by annulment of the documents that are the basis for the creation of the right to land by decree, annulment of these documents only by the court, formalization of voluntary relinquishment of land by the Government or governor's decisions, cancellation of the rights to the land upon liquidation of a legal entity and restrictions have been lifted. Also, in order to permanently deregister those who do not have property rights to the residence or are related to the owner of the residence in the implementation of property rights to the residence, the state will transfer the ownership rights of this residence to the individual who has been found by the court to be an honest owner of the residence. After 3 years from the moment of registration, the demand in kind was cancelled.

At this point, let's touch on the foreign experience. For example, the first document of constitutional importance in history that defined the guarantees of private property was the French Declaration of the Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen in 1789, which stated that private property is a natural and inalienable, sacred and inviolable right of man. Property issues in the declaration are reflected in the section "human and civil rights" and its paragraph 2 states: "The purpose of any political association is to ensure the natural and inalienable rights of a person. These rights include liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression."

Chapter I, Article 14 of the German constitution stipulates that property and inheritance rights are guaranteed, and their content and limits are determined by law. Chapter VIII, Article 73 of the Basic Law of Denmark stipulates that private property is inviolable, that no one can be forced to give up his property, except in cases where it is required for the public good.

Everyone has the right to own private property and that such property cannot be unjustly taken away by any party. The prohibition of abrogation of the common right to private property is recognized in the constitutions of Indonesia and Georgia.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be said that ensuring the inviolability of private property, protecting it from various attacks, creating all the necessary conditions for maintaining and increasing private property, supporting owners, protecting the rights of independent ownership, use and disposal of property that belongs to one's own. further strengthening of guarantees, this is the most important criterion of legal democratic state and civil society. In general, achieving the above-mentioned goals will be a strong impetus for the comprehensive and rapid development of the country's economy and the creation of direct conditions for ensuring legal guarantees of private property rights in relations with state bodies.

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