

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE
PROTECTION OF YOUTH RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL
PERSPECTIVE**

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Annotation: *The article examines the constitutional foundations for the safety of teens rights within the Republic of Uzbekistan. It analyzes constitutional provisions associated with teenagers' policy and offers a comparative felony overview of global reviews. Particular attention is paid to institutional and legal mechanisms that make sure the protection of adolescents' rights. Based on diagnosed challenges, the item proposes instructions for improving constitutional and prison law in keeping with international standards and modern-day needs.*

Keywords: *Constitution, teens, human rights, rights protection, country policy, legal mechanisms.*

Youth, as a vital socio-demographic organization, plays a critical role inside the sustainable development of any state. In the context of world demanding situations and speedy social variations, the protection of kids rights profits particular significance. The constitutional and criminal enshrinement of ensures for teenagers displays the adulthood of a rustic's criminal gadget and the priorities of its public policy¹. The Republic of Uzbekistan, undergoing considerable reforms in

¹ UNDP. Youth as a Key Driver of Sustainable Development. 2021.
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prison and social spheres, has positioned growing emphasis on kids' policy². However, making sure complete and powerful safety of teenagers' rights requires no longer simplest political will but additionally sturdy legal mechanisms grounded in constitutional principles³. This article aims to discover the constitutional and criminal foundations for the protection of children rights in Uzbekistan, drawing on international experience and institutional frameworks.

Young humans occupy a special location in the gadget of values and strategic priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The up-to-date version of the Constitution of 2023 carries a number of provisions at once aimed at safeguarding the rights and interests of younger human beings. Thus, article seventy-nine of the Basic Law states: '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'⁴.

Furthermore, article thirteen of the Constitution establishes that the individual, his or her lifestyles, freedoms, honor and dignity are the supreme fee. This provision paperwork the premise of the legal status of younger people as a section of the populace in particular want of State guide and protection.

Of unique importance is the State Youth Policy Act of 14 September 2016, which defines the criminal, organizational and institutional framework for State policy on children. Article three of the Act defines younger human beings as citizens among the ages of 14 and 30. The law announces the tasks of making

² Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Overview of Reforms in the Field of Youth Policy. 2023.

³ European Youth Forum. Youth Rights Advocacy Toolkit. Brussels, 2020.

⁴ Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2023), Article 79.

situations for the improvement of younger human beings and the realization of their rights, pastimes and capability in all spheres of existence in society⁵

Under the Act, the State ensures that younger humans have identical get admission to training, health care, vocational schooling, employment and cultural and social existence. Special interest is paid to assisting socially vulnerable categories of teenagers, together with orphans, humans with disabilities and unemployed teens.

The felony and regulatory framework in this location is also complemented with the aid of the ‘Uzbekistan 2030’ development strategy, authorized in 2023, which identifies young people policy as one of the priorities for national improvement. The report offers for the improvement of legal mechanisms for protective the rights of younger humans, growing their participation in decision-making, and elevating the level of prison culture and civic duty⁶.

Thus, the modern-day law of Uzbekistan paperwork a stable basis for the implementation of a teenagers’ policy focused at the protection of the rights, freedoms and valid pastimes of young residents. At the equal time, the existence of innovative norms calls for adequate implementation mechanisms and systematic monitoring with the aid of State bodies, civil society and the clinical community.

The protection of young people rights in the current international is turning into a concern now not best in countrywide social policy however also inside the constitutional improvement of democratic states. Youth, as awesome social institution, calls for a specific technique that displays their transitional prison and social reputation and improved vulnerability. A comparative analysis of global criminal structures makes it feasible to identify the only institutional and regulatory

⁵ Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Youth Policy”, 14 September 2016, Article 3.

⁶ Strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030”, approved by Presidential Decree No. PF-180, 2023.

mechanisms for making sure kids rights, as well as capacity guidelines for the modernization of country wide rules⁷.

Germany demonstrates one of the maximum complete processes to the protection of adolescents' rights, combining constitutional popularity, a strong legislative framework, and lively teenagers participation in political existence. Although the Basic Law (Grundgesetz) does not include a selected article on children, it enshrines fundamental rights that absolutely practice to young people: the proper to human dignity, equality before the law, the right to training, and free improvement of character.

In addition, Germany has enacted the Youth Welfare Act (SGB VIII), which regulates the organization of youngsters' assistance offerings, mechanisms for protection from violence and discrimination, and youth participation in choice-making on the local degree⁸. This act provides each younger individual the proper to assist in developing their personality and integrating into society, hence giving legal substance to the idea of "teenagers engagement."

Within Germany's federal shape, local kids' welfare workplaces (Jugendämter) play a key position in imposing kids guidelines and presenting offerings. The principle of subsidiarity is central, that means that country intervention happens handiest whilst families or groups are not able to satisfy young people wishes independently⁹.

South Korea represents a version of lively nation paternalism in adolescents' coverage, that specialize in legislative law and complete national

⁷ Council of Europe. Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights.

⁸ Youth Welfare Act of Germany (SGB VIII), Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, 2020.

⁹ German Federal Youth Ministry. Structure and Functions of Jugendämter, 2021.

techniques. The Constitution of the Republic of Korea does not explicitly single out youth as a separate organization however ensures human rights, equality earlier than the law (Articles 10 and 11), and outlines the state's obligation to ensure social justice¹⁰.

The cornerstone of teens coverage is the Framework Act on Youth, which defines kids as individuals aged nine to 24 and establishes the main directions of state coverage: schooling, health, employment, safety of rights, and participation in governance. The Act requires the government to expand a National Youth Policy Plan and file annually on its implementation.

A superb characteristic is the Youth Policy Coordination Committee, a pass-ministerial frame under the Prime Minister's Office, which coordinates country programs, studies, and kids' projects. Additionally, a device of teenagers' advisory councils inside executive corporations guarantees institutionalized youth participation in coverage-making.

Although numerous laws and strategic files deal with teenagers' issues, there may be no unified legal framework that consolidates adolescents-related rights and duties. The absence of a dedicated constitutional chapter or a comprehensive Youth Code results in fragmentation and felony uncertainty. Moreover, the definition of "kids" varies across criminal acts—a few use the age range of 14–30, others sixteen–25—resulting in inconsistencies in the application of benefits and programs. This legal ambiguity hinders the concentrated on and inclusivity of kids' policy.

While felony guarantees exist on paper, their implementation stays uneven. Access to education, employment, healthcare, and cultural possibilities differs

¹⁰ Constitution of the Republic of Korea, Articles 10–11.
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significantly between urban and rural regions, and among diverse socio-financial organizations. Young girls, folks with disabilities, and unemployed youngsters face extra structural limitations, inclusive of social stigmatization and restricted support systems. This exacerbates marginalization and undermines the precept of equality enshrined in the Constitution.

Many younger humans lack simple information of their constitutional and felony rights, which prevents them from successfully advocating for their pastimes or carrying out civic life. This is mainly mentioned among children in rural regions and people outdoor the formal schooling gadget. While adolescents' councils and advisory our bodies exist, their roles are often restricted to consultative capabilities, and they lack mechanisms for actual effect on policy decisions. This creates a disconnect among young citizens and kingdom establishments.

To build an inclusive and future-orientated adolescents' coverage, Uzbekistan should beautify criminal coherence, make bigger civic schooling, and institutionalize mechanisms for significant kids participation. International experience offers treasured insights for adapting quality practices to the national context. The adoption of a Youth Code would consolidate diverse teenagers-associated norms right into a single legal instrument, improving criminal readability and administrative performance. This Code ought to regulate rights in schooling, hard work, fitness, social assist, and political participation. Such codification would align with international practices, along with Germany's Youth Welfare Law or Korea's Framework Act on Youth, imparting a based basis for inter-organisation cooperation.

In partnership with NGOs and global groups, nationwide campaigns should promote attention of constitutional values and teens rights. Youth

corporations should be granted greater autonomy and institutional ability to symbolize younger human beings' interests independently from state structures. Funding mechanisms ought to be obvious and different. The function of the Ombudsman for Youth Rights have to be bolstered with authority to provoke legislative proposals, conduct monitoring, and reply to violations through legal remedies¹¹.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has established a solid constitutional and legal framework for the protection of kids rights, reflecting its dedication to empowering the younger era. By enacting laws which includes the State Youth Policy Act and incorporating young people-centered provisions within the Constitution, the country has laid a sturdy foundation for making sure same possibilities and improvement for younger human beings. With continued reform and alignment with international standards, Uzbekistan is poised to become a leader in youth policy, guaranteeing the full realization of youth rights and fostering a generation equipped to contribute to the country's future¹².

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¹¹ NGO Forum Uzbekistan. Proposal for Empowering the Youth Ombudsman, 2023.

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