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PROBLEMS OF ILLEGITIMATE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNGSTERS

Abstract: In this article, comparing the laws of Uzbekistan and Islamic law on the involvement of youths in labor, the consequences of this case, the fact that father and mother are responsible for the effective spending of free time of the child from a young age are given. It was emphasized that the father and mother and close relatives play a big role in the child's successful growth in the future. The fact that the father appears as a perfect person in the eyes of his child at home, when walking and communicating with members of society is an important factor for the child to grow into a mature person.

Key words: Adolescent, child, mahram, child's right, obligation, wajib, law.

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Introduction

It is known from history that any society that is lagging behind modern science is definitely in crisis and dependent on foreign invaders. That is why our Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, ordered the ummah to "teach your children to swim, ride a horse, and shoot archery."

In the past, our forefathers taught young people that a person should work honestly and live professionally, not to be lazy, idle, and not to make a living in unclean ways. When our mothers sent their few halals to earn money, they were appointed to earn money only in an honest way, through hard work, and advised them, "We can endure poverty and hunger, but we cannot endure the fire of hell."

Teaching a child, a profession from a young age is an important task of parents. It was not for nothing that our great poet Alisher Navoi wrote from the language of the hero of one of his epics: "Hunarni

asrabon netkumdir ahir, Alib tufrokkamu ketkumdir ahir." The famous oriental poet Nizami Ganjavi was right a thousand times when he wrote: "Each craft learned will benefit the craftsman one day." In one of the wisdoms: "If anyone has no money, but has a craft, there will be no danger in the world. That's why a person should be decorated with handicraft jewelry. His Holiness Alisher Navoi also said: "A person who has no skill alone is a person who is alone in the number of people." That is, even if there are a hundred people, if there is no knowledge, one person is counted, and a single person will never be counted among mankind.

There are also legal grounds for making a child interested in a profession from a young age and raising him to be a hard-working and ambitious generation. Here are some of them:

A young child under the care of a father or grandfather, as well as the guardians of both of them,

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can hire him for some service. These people have the right to use the child's labor even if they do not pay for their labor for the purpose of teaching and training. In fact, it is appropriate to pay for their work. Society always needs people with professions such as doctors, builders, weavers, teachers, defenders of the Motherland, gunsmiths, car drivers, and bakers. Whoever has the right to provide a young child with a service in the form of a rental, can also receive the fee for this service. Since rent is also a right related to the contract, this right belongs to the person who concludes the contract. The lessor does not have the right to spend even if he is entitled to the fee given for the service to the child. Because this property belongs to the child. Father, grandfather and these two No one other than guardians has the right to dispose of the property of a young child. Also, although the person taking care of the property given to the child can own it, he does not have the right to spend it. According to Imam Muhammad, if necessary, it is appropriate for a young child to spend this property for himself, because keeping it without spending it is harmful for a young child [1, p.35-36].

In addition, if the child's father was not a weaver, the person who later took care of him does not have the right to hire him as a weaver. The harmful side of this profession can affect the honor and social status of a young child [2, p.130-131].

Involvement of minors in hard labor . Regardless of whether it is compulsory or voluntary, it is prohibited to use the labor of minors in certain types of work.

To prevent the use of minors' labor ", it is not allowed to use the labor of persons under the age of 18 in work related to lifting and transporting heavy loads exceeding the established norm. Child lifting impossible weight standards are defined in the decision on approving the regulation on setting the limit of heavy load standards that persons under 18 years of age can carry and transport [3, p.1-2].

According to Article 49-1 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility, one time of the minimum wage against persons who violated the requirements to prevent the use of the labor of minors, who used the labor of a minor in work that could harm his health, safety, or morals shall be fined up to three times. If it is committed together with the crime of forced labor, it is considered an aggravating circumstance and the punishment measures are increased accordingly.

Therefore, according to the legislation, the involvement of minors in work related to lifting heavy loads beyond the above standards, either voluntarily or by force, is considered illegal, and the person involved in such work will be held accountable.

Contains a set of rules regulating the employment of young children in the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural products. A person who is not well-informed about all the legal norms on the

subject can accept this set of rules as if it were a document regulating the export of children to cotton. In fact, it is not. Because picking cotton by children is prohibited in Uzbekistan based on the following legal norms:

Labor and Social Protection of the Population and the Ministry of Health adopted on June 26, 2009, "The list of jobs with unfavorable working conditions in which the labor of persons under the age of eighteen is prohibited", it is determined that persons under the age of eighteen should not be involved in manual cotton picking. So, it turns out that the set of rules regulating the use of the labor of pupils and students in the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural products does not apply to cotton picking. Because manual picking of cotton is included in the list of unfavorable working conditions for minors.

The document does not provide information about the types of agricultural work. In the rules, this document was developed in accordance with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On revision and development of regulatory documents on labor protection" [4, p.134-135] and "On further improvement of the normative legal framework on labor protection". is said to have been issued.

According to the 12th rule of the document, in accordance with Article 77 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is noted that employment is allowed from the age of sixteen. At the same time, in order to prepare young people for work, students of general education schools, vocational schools, in order to do light work that does not harm their health and spiritual and moral development, does not disrupt the educational process, in their free time from studying - after they turn fifteen years old, one of their parents or with the written consent of one of the substitutes of his parents[5, p.884]. Therefore, one of the conditions for the involvement of minors in such work is that such a cocktail should not disrupt the educational process of children, that is, they must attend school or academic lyceum every day and have extra time after school to do homework, after which they can go out if they have time.

Another point is that in order to participate in such activities, the minor must agree and want to participate. Otherwise, it will be forced labor. As we mentioned above, forced labor is prohibited based on the "Labor Code" and a number of other legal documents. In addition, if the parents of a minor do not want to participate in work, the child cannot participate even if he wants to[6, p.214]. Therefore, minors may be involved in non-prohibited agricultural work, first of their own free will, and then with the consent of their parents.

The Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on the Minimum Age for Employment, the Convention on Forced Use or Forced Labor, the Convention on Urgent Measures to Prohibit and

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Eliminate Severe Forms of Child Labor, and on September 12, 2008, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Convention "Ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decision on measures to implement the Convention on the Minimum Age for Employment and the Convention on Urgent Measures to Prohibit and Eliminate Severe Forms of Child Labor[7, p.553]. According to this decision, in connection with the ratification of the above-mentioned two conventions, a National Action Plan (NAP) was developed for the implementation of its norms into national legislation.

In September 2008, Part 1 of the NAP, it is established that a working group should be established to conduct monitoring on the ground in order to prevent the use of forced labor of students of general education schools in cotton harvesting work. According to paragraph 20, part 2, every year in August-November, on-site monitoring should be carried out in order to prevent the use of forced labor of students of general education schools in cotton harvesting. Clause 20, part 3 states that on September 10, October 10, November 10, and December 10 every year, the analytical report on the monitoring results should be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers along with relevant proposals, and the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, the Ministry of Foreign Economic the Ministry of Communications, Investments and Trade, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city administrations are determined to be the responsible executors.

Particular attention should be paid to the phrase "university schools" in paragraph 20 of the NAP. Because students of general education schools consist of children up to 15-16 years of age, students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges, which are the next level of education, are not included in the number of students of general education schools. But most of them are under 18 years old. Based on the wording used in the document, NAP does not provide students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges under the age of 18 with legal protection against forced labor. This means that the NAP contradicts other legal norms regulating the labor of minors. In fact, in the text of the document, the term "under 18" or "minors" should have been used[8, p.1061]. According to international law, any minor under the age of 18 who has not been emancipated is considered a child. In order to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned international conventions, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 26, 2012 approved the "Convention on Forced Use or Forced Labor and the Convention on Urgent Measures to Prohibit and Eliminate Severe Forms of Child Labor, ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2012". "On additional measures for implementation in 2013"[9, p.6735]. According to the decision, a plan of

additional actions planned to be implemented in 2012-2013 (hereinafter referred to as the Plan of Actions) was adopted for the implementation of the adopted conventions into national legislation.

In paragraph 14 of this action plan, the error made in the previous NAP has been corrected. According to it, in order to prevent the use of forced labor of students of general education schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, on-site monitoring and control is established. Therefore, this article provides for the protection of persons over 18 years of age, but who are students of an academic lyceum or college, from forced labor[10, p.145].

In accordance with paragraph 18 of the plan of events, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, the Ministry of Public Education, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional and Tashkent city governors every year in August-October in order to prevent from compulsory labor of students of general education schools, it is necessary to conduct on-site monitoring and submit a detailed analytical report on the monitoring results together with relevant proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers. Therefore, the above-mentioned agencies should monitor the implementation of the legal norms that ensure that students are not involved in cotton picking. Citizens can directly apply to these agencies to complain about violations of the law. These agencies, in turn, should prepare a report on this and submit it to the Cabinet of Ministers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that parents should pay attention to their children from a young age, find them something to do or make them apprentice to a craftsman to teach them a trade. It is necessary to teach our girls from a young age about chores such as gardening, cooking, housekeeping, child rearing, and self-care. So that they show that they are prosperous in the places they have visited, that they do not suffer in their new places, that their lives are prosperous and that their families are full. From time immemorial, our women have made a name for themselves in handicrafts, weaving, cooking delicious food, goldsmithing, embroidery and other crafts. They raised their daughters to become masters of several professions before marriage.

Ali Nazimov, a well-known enlightener who lived at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, gained great fame in Central Asia and was taught as a textbook in schools and madrassas. A science that is necessary and impossible not to learn is the science of handicrafts. Since even the highest knowledge and education cannot replace this science, young ladies and girls should try to learn this science. A woman who is a master of handicrafts can make a living in modesty and chastity due to the skill and dexterity of her hands. The ladies of rich

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families spend a pleasant and peaceful time behind their handicrafts, and they help the needy and become a humanitarian. The needle is a true and true friend, often a helper and one of the most valuable weapons

of the country's people. He comforts in lonely times, overcomes sadness, does good deeds, fights against poverty and poverty when necessary. Handicrafts should be taught systematically from childhood."

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