

## **New Changes to The III Section of The Constitution Republic of Uzbekistan**

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**Abstract** In this article, changes will be considered in the III section of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023.

**Keywords:** economics, entrepreneurship, goods and services, property, state property, private property, institution of civil society, religious organization, family

### **INTRODUCTION**

If we consider changes in the III section of the Constitution Society and Personality, then we must start with 53 articles of Chapter XII.

Section Third. Society and Personality

Chapter XII. The economic foundations of society

The article additionally indicates free honest competition equal to the legal protection of all forms of ownership, to protect the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship. In addition, the article 53 was enriched with an additional note that indicates the issue of alienation of property.

Article 53

The basis of the economy of Uzbekistan aimed at developing market relations is property in its various forms.

The state guarantees the freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor, taking into account the priority of consumer rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership.

Private property, along with other forms of ownership, is inviolable and defended by the state. The owner can be deprived of it only in cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

The basis of the economy of Uzbekistan aimed at developing market relations is property in its various forms.

The state guarantees the freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor, taking into account the priority of consumer rights, free honest competition equal to the legal protection of all forms of ownership.

Private property is inviolable and defended by the state.

The state creates the conditions for the balanced development of sectors of the economy and territories, and also ensures a fair distribution of economic resources.

The state provides a favorable business and investment climate, conditions for the development of entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurs have the right to carry out any activities not prohibited by law, to independently choose areas of their activities, to receive income from entrepreneurship in an unlimited amount.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is guaranteed the free movement of goods, services, labor and financial resources.

Measures aimed at restricting the movement of goods, services, labor and financial resources can be introduced in accordance with the law, if necessary to ensure security, protect human life and health, protect nature and cultural heritage.

Unscrupulous competition, monopolization of economic activity is not allowed.

The results of dispersion and privatization of review and cancellation are not subject to cancellation.

Article 53–1

Not a single person can be deprived of his property other than by court decision. The forced alienation of property for public needs can be made in exceptional cases and the manner prescribed by law, subject to preliminary and equivalent compensation.

The next changing amendment Article 55, which considers the issue of land tenure.

Article 55

Earth, its bowels, water, atmospheric air, plant and animal world and other natural resources are national wealth, are subject to rational use and are in state property. The land may also be in private property on the terms and in the manner prescribed by law.

Agricultural land, forest fund belong to the state and allocated to business entities on the basis of lease agreements.

Natural resources are subject to rational use and are protected by the state.

Chapter XIII. Public associations were also changed, in particular Article 56 and 61

The article reveals the institutions of civil society, determines their content, and articles 61 are guaranteed the freedom of the activities of religious organizations.

Article 56

The institutions of civil society, including Mahalalli, political parties, movements, media, trade unions, public funds and other public associations of persons form the basis of civil society, determine its content. They are designed to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, democratic values, promote the achievement of social and cultural goals, satisfy the spiritual and other intangible needs of society

Article 61 religious organizations and associations are separated from the state and are equal before the law. The state does not intervene in the activities of religious associations.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is guaranteed the freedom of the activities of religious organizations in force in the manner prescribed by law. The state is a guarantor of peaceful coexistence of faiths.

Change and chapter XIV. Family. Article 63 at the legislative level approved that the family is a marriage of a man and a woman.

Article 63

The family as a natural and main cell of society, the basis of the preservation and reproduction of the population is under the special protection of society and the state.

Marriage is based on free consent and equality of women and men. The state creates the social and economic conditions necessary for the full development of the family.

The state ensures the provision of benefits and social guarantees to large families in accordance with the law.

Article 64 indicates the need for parents and persons replacing them to take care of their children of their adulthood.

Article 64

Parents and replacing them have the right and are obliged to maintain their children until their age, take care of their upbringing, education, healthy, full and harmonious development. The state and society provide content, education, healthy, harmonious development and education of orphans and children deprived of parental care, encourage charitable activities in this direction.

If we consider Article 65, then it affects the interests of the child, determines the state responsibility for the formation of children committed by national and universal values.

Article 65

Children are equal before the law, regardless of the origin and civil state of the parents.

The interests of the child, the creation of all conditions for the full physical, mental and cultural development of children are the most important priority of state policy.

Motherhood, paternity and childhood are protected by the state.

The state and society take care of the formation in children and youth of commitment to national and universal values, pride in the rich spiritual heritage of the great ancestors.

The education of legal awareness in the younger generation does not come down only to the expansion of knowledge about law, the formation of a positive attitude towards it as the social value of our society, the psychological and spiritual and moral education of youth in a multinational and multi-confessional society is no less important.

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