

## PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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**Annotation.** This article describes the pedagogical features of the implementation of social protection in preschool education.

**Keywords:** patriotism, constitution, convention, obligation, humanity.

### **Introduction**

Like all democracies, this issue, which is the education of the younger generation and the formation of a legal culture in the field of children's rights, is an important and topical issue for Uzbekistan. Educating the younger generation in the spirit of freedom, democracy and humanity, raising them in the spirit of the full human being and protecting and ensuring their rights and freedoms is very important for any society that aims to build a democratic, legal state based on civil society important and topical. It should be noted that more than half of the provisions of the law are devoted to the protection of children's rights.

Based on the above, it can be said that over the past period, the country has created an international and national legal framework for the legal protection of children, and they are being implemented. These legal documents pay special attention to the formation and development of the legal culture of children, as well as all other segments of the population in the field of children's rights. Legal education is important in this regard. As a result of the implementation of relevant international documents, laws and resolutions of the parliament, the ideas of the President, relevant decrees and orders, today in our country preschool and general secondary education, higher education and higher education. A system of legal education has been created in postgraduate education.

The study of children's rights has become an integral part of this system. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most comprehensive and forward-looking

document that has the force of international law on the rights of the child. Adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989. The Convention develops the provisions of the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The Declaration declared that "Humanity is obliged to give children all the best it has." The Convention incorporates the laws on the rights of the child into this Declaration and other international instruments. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is of equal importance to peoples in all parts of the world, with the primary goal of protecting the interests of children as much as possible. It consists of an introduction, 3 parts, and 54 articles. Under the Convention, any person under the age of 18 is considered a child unless national law sets a minimum age for puberty.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a set of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. It requires that children, among other things, be provided with minimum standards of health and environmental safety, access to health care and food, clothing, and shelter, in order for them to freely develop their moral, mental, and spiritual abilities. According to the Convention, a child has the right to take an active part in his or her development, to express his or her views, and to be taken into account in resolving issues affecting his or her life. The Convention contains provisions on the right of the child to life and healthy development, the right to adoption, the rights of orphans and refugee children, as well as the rights of delinquent children, and the primary role of the family and parents in the care and protection of children. , recognizes its commitment to helping children. Non-discrimination against children is an important principle of the Convention. Children should be able to exercise their rights without discrimination, regardless of race, body color, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national, ethnic or social origin, property status, state of health, parent or legal guardian or any other circumstances. Within the framework of this program, events are held to explain the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rights and obligations of state and non-governmental organizations dealing with children's rights, methods and forms of protection of children's rights in case of violation. The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, international

standards are promoted among the population, and information is provided on the relevant state and public structures working in the interests of children on the ground.

It is important to publish not only the text of the convention, but also special literature, posters and materials in Uzbek, Karakalpak and Russian, which will help to raise the level of education in the social and cultural development of the child. A meeting of the Interagency Coordinating Council on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Uzbekistan was held in Tashkent. Representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as experts from international organizations discussed priority issues in this area.

### **Results and discussions**

Guarantees of the rights and interests of the child Our people have always paid special attention to the younger generation as the successors of our lives. It can be seen that the upbringing of the younger generation is also based on the views of our great scholars Abu Nasr Farobi, Ibn Sino, Kaykovus, Sahibkiran Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi. At the same time, our sacred hadiths focus on family relations, the duties of parents and children, the impact of upbringing on the child's mind, parental responsibility. Our great ancestor Abu Ali Ibn Sina emphasized the importance of observing a child's behavior and inculcating good habits in him, and the need to introduce him to the basics of literacy, vocational training and the arts in a timely manner. According to the scholar, a father should give his child a good name, take care of him when he is older, protect him from bad influences, and teach him to solve problems that are not complicated when he is six years old. Indeed, educating the younger generation will never lose its relevance.

This noble tradition has become more widespread during the years of independence and has become one of the priorities of our state policy. As a result, a large-scale work is being carried out in our country today to ensure the rights and interests of children, to care for their life and health, to prevent discrimination, to protect their honor and dignity, to ensure equal rights and opportunities. To help every child to develop physically, intellectually and spiritually, to bring them up in the spirit

of patriotism, tolerance and peace, to acquaint them with our national traditions and values, achievements of world culture, to develop scientific and artistic creativity, to strengthen cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations. The reduction in crime and delinquency between the two countries is also a testament to the scale of the work in this area. Improving the legal framework of the industry is important for their successful implementation. Therefore, over the past years, measures have been taken to create a national legal framework that guarantees the rights of the child at the level of international standards, along with creating conditions for young people to get a perfect education and develop their talents. First of all, it should be noted that the Constitution fully guarantees the rights of the child. Judge Renate Winter, an international expert on children's rights, said: "Uzbekistan is fully implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and has a strong legal framework in place. It is noteworthy that the country pays special attention to improving the legislation in this area and international cooperation," he said. The Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child for the first time clarifies the meaning of such concepts as children, orphans, children in need of social protection, and children with disabilities. It strengthens the powers of state bodies and public associations to ensure the rights of the child and create the necessary conditions for their implementation.

The adoption of a number of Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" and "On Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Delinquency", which incorporate international and national documents on the rights of the child, further strengthened the legal framework for protecting the rights and interests of children. It should be noted that in the world ranking compiled by the international organization "Save the Children", Uzbekistan is included in the top ten countries that take great care of children's health.

### **Conclusion**

The human rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establish the scope of individual freedom and self-determination, its autonomy, and regulate social relations and relations on the basis of universally recognized

international norms and standards in the field of human rights and freedoms. and coordinates, the state prevents the unreasonable interference of man in the sphere of personal freedom, sets the boundaries of its activities by preventing the absolute domination and arbitrariness of state structures, the criteria of the relationship between man and the state, the state for its activities and defines his responsibility to the person.

The constitutional basis of any democratic state is human rights and freedoms. In this sense, it is no coincidence that the section "Fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of man and citizen" has a special place in the Constitution of our country.

Also, as noted above, the section "Basic Principles" of the Constitution reinforces the basic ideas that emphasize the supreme value of man, his life, liberty, honor, dignity and other inalienable rights. they also apply to children who are full-fledged members of society, as well as those who have additional rights and privileges as a certain vulnerable group. In short, the country has created and is improving the legal framework and institutional framework for the development of a legal culture of children's rights. However, the operation of laws, the effectiveness of their mechanisms depends, first of all, on the level of legal culture of the population. And it can't be achieved without education. Therefore, in addition to the development of human rights education in the country, special education on the rights of children, who make up a large part of its population, is becoming a topical issue today. In this regard, a number of reforms are being carried out to raise the legal awareness of children and increase the legal awareness of the population about the rights of the child.

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