

"Community Education, Psychology and Social Studies"

## Civil Rights Protection Procedure

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**Abstract.** This article describes in detail the mechanism of human rights protection, the conditions necessary for the protection of human rights based on the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The implementation and protection of civil rights is explained on the basis of normative legal laws.

**Key words:** citizens, legal entities, civil rights, legal capacity, normative legal laws.

Citizens and legal entities have the opportunity to obtain various civil rights depending on the content of their legal capacity. The procedure for the implementation of civil rights is specified in Article 9 of the Civil Code. Based on it, citizens and legal entities acquire and exercise civil rights of their own free will and in their own interests. They dispose of their civil rights, including the right to protect these rights, according to their wishes.[1]

The methods of protection of civil rights are enshrined in Article 11 of the Civil Code. They are as follows:

- 1) recognition of the right;
- 2) to restore the situation before the violation of the right and to prevent the movement that violates the right or threatens to violate it;
- 3) finding the transaction invalid and applying the consequences of its invalidity;
- 4) invalidating a document of a state body or self-governing body of citizens;
- 5) protection of a person's own rights;
- 6) forcing to perform the duty in kind;
- 7) payment of damages;
- 8) collection of neustoika;
- 9) compensation for moral damage;

- 10) cancellation or change of legal relationship;
- 11) failure of the court to apply an illegal document of a state body or a citizen's self-governing body;
- 12) other methods provided by law.[2]

Article 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that everyone has the right to be protected from attacks on his honor and reputation, and from interference in his personal life. According to Article 100 of the Civil Code, a citizen or an organization may reject by court the information that tarnishes his honor and lowers his dignity, business reputation, if the person who disseminated this information cannot prove that it is true, has the right to demand that it be done. In this case, the law refers to the position of a person in society and the reputation he has earned through his work in the protection of personal rights. The presence of such provisions in the civil legislation means that special attention is paid to the protection of the rights of individuals.[3]

The exercise of civil rights must not violate the rights and interests of other persons protected by law. Citizens and legal entities must respect the moral principles and moral norms of the society while exercising their rights, and entrepreneurs must follow the rules of business etiquette.

Article 19 of the Civil Code defines a number of norms related to the name of a citizen. According to it, unless otherwise determined by law or national custom, a citizen has rights and obligations under his surname and first name, as well as his father's name, and performs them.[1]

A citizen can use a pseudonym in the cases and in the manner stipulated by the law. A citizen has the right to change his name in accordance with the law. Changing the name of a citizen does not serve as a basis for revoking or changing the rights and obligations acquired by the previous name. The citizen is obliged to take necessary measures to inform his debtors and creditors about the change of his name, and he assumes the risk of possible consequences due to the fact that these persons do not have information about the change of the name of the citizen. A citizen who has changed his name has the right to demand that appropriate changes be made to the documents issued in his former name at his own expense. [3]

The procedure for protecting civil rights is divided into general and special procedures. The general procedure for protection of civil rights consists of protection through the court and economical court, as well as protection of the citizen's own rights. Civil Code Article 10, civil rights that are violated are mainly protected by a court, a commercial court or an arbitral tribunal, depending on which jurisdiction the cases involve, as defined in the procedural laws or the contract. Civil rights are protected in the administrative procedure only in cases provided for by law. The decision taken in the administrative procedure can be appealed to the court (Article 10, Part 2 of the Civil Code). [4]

A special procedure for the protection of civil rights can be applied only if there is a special instruction in the law or other regulatory documents. The special procedure for protection is as follows: the protection of civil rights is also carried out by trade union organizations in the cases and in the order established by law. [2]

Therefore, in our country, great importance is attached to the protection of civil rights, and I think that knowing these rights will strengthen the legal literacy of every citizen.

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