

Eurasian
Research Bulletin

The concept of the institution of the rights of the child and its place in the modern legal system

**Sharakhmetova Umida
Shaakbarovna,**

**Professor of the Civil Law Department
of Tashkent State University of Law,
PhD in Law**

ABSTRACT

Ensuring and protecting children's rights is a priority of state policy. The recognition of children's personal and property rights, their observance, protection and proper regulation of relations arising from them should be an important condition for the development of all spheres of social and economic life in our country.

The article comprehensively analyzes the scientific and practical problems connected with the regulation of children's rights in the current legislation, the determination of directions of their solution is an important theoretical and practical task for the improvement of the relevant section of the civil and family legislation

Keywords:

relationship of family legal and civil legal relations, right and duties of parents, minor parent, legal fact.

The protection of the rights and legitimate interests of minors in our country, the creation of the necessary conditions for their comprehensive maturation is an urgent issue. After all, care for the future determines the future of the state and society. Ensuring and protecting children's rights is one of the priorities of state policy.

Protection of children's rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in accordance with the norms established in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a number of other normative legal documents. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law, guarantees the rights and freedoms of man and citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the principle of support for motherhood, fatherhood and childhood in the Republic of Uzbekistan). Uzbekistan), and also takes maternity, childhood and family under the protection of the state (Article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan), strengthens the socio-economic basis and the legal basis for the normal education, upbringing

and development of children. The implementation of Uzbekistan's policy on ensuring the rights of the child is based on the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international legal instruments on human rights and freedoms, which have been implemented in more than 100 laws and other normative legal documents, among which the Constitution has priority. Uzbekistan has established a solid legal framework and organizational and legal mechanisms to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of children, the laws "On guarantees of the rights of children" and "On state policy with regard to young people".

At present, "ensuring family stability, increasing the family's responsibility for raising children, and protecting mothers and children are of great importance. However, "the legislative base for strengthening the institution of the family is imperfect, the absence of a solid legal basis for the protection and support of the family based on a study of law enforcement practice and best foreign practices" requires improvement of family and legal regulation of

the protection and implementation of children's rights.

In the theory of law, the legal system is divided into legal branches, sub-branches and institutes. A field of law is an isolated totality of legal norms regulating homogeneous social relations. According to A. S. Pigolkin, the area of law is considered as "the largest and relatively independent department of the legal system, which includes legal norms regulating a certain, qualitatively isolated area of public relations and usually requiring certain legal means of influence¹." Pigolkin distinguishes 15 branches of law, including civil and family law as independent branches of law, V.V. Lazarev and S.V. Lipen², in different periods the doctrine divided different branches of law - from 10 to 15 and more ³. In turn, the institute of law is a separate group of legal norms regulating certain types of public relations.

One of the most important institutions of family law is the institution of children's rights. As A.I. Zagorovsky noted, "The family union includes three kinds of relations: relations between spouses, between parents and children, and between guardians and custodians". Regulated by law, they create three institutions of family law: marriage, parents and children, and guardianship and custody.

Modern ideas about the system of family law are most vividly expressed by L.M. Pchelintseva, in her opinion, "the system of family law includes general and special (special) parts. ...The separate part of family law includes many institutes, each of which regulates certain types of social relations. These include: ... rights and duties of parents and children (establishment of origin of children, rights of minor children, rights and duties of parents, etc.).

However, the above points leave open the question of which branch of law the institute of the rights of the child belongs to, since the important and fundamental question of the relationship between family law and civil law has not yet been resolved unambiguously. A number of scientists consider family law to be a small branch of civil law. This approach is

clearly revealed by G.F. Shershenevich³: "The family, marriage should not become in the first place, and should not be moved away from property, contracts, wills. That is why we believe that family law should be a part of civil law. However, in science there is an opposite position. This position is taken by V.A. Dozortseva "Family law regulates mainly non-property relations, and therefore family relations are beyond the scope of civil law... Property relations included in family law are not commodities and money, they do not serve the economic turnover characteristic of civil law. The property relations of family members (payment of alimony) are not primary relations and acquire a derivative character based on their mutual personal relations.

But in the Republic of Uzbekistan family law as an independent branch has the following features:

1) only citizens can be the subject of family relations;

2) family legal relations arise from specific legal facts: marriage, kinship, maternity, paternity, adoption of child to foster family and civil legal relations arise from contracts and other agreements, obligations, decisions of courts, state bodies and local authorities.

3) family relations, as a rule, are long-term and bind not outsiders (as in civil law), but relatives;

4) family relations are characterized by strict individualization of their participants, absence of exchange of other persons in these relations;

5) in their content family relations consist mainly of personal and then property relations;

6) Family relations are of a character based on personal trust, since the main place in them is occupied by the personal relations of family members.

Without denying these features, family law seems less reliable than the opposite view that it is a sub-branch of civil law. This conclusion can be supported by the following points: Family law is not an independent branch of law, because in the process of legislative

reform in the mid-90s of the twentieth century, part of the norms and institutions from family law was transferred to civil law.

This change in the institution of guardianship and custody (the RUz Civil Code retained the norms of requirements for guardians and custodians, the rights of the child, the specific rights and responsibilities of guardians/ custodians raised by their own family or guardians/ custodians are appointed in relation to children); confirmed that civil law rules would not change. This situation indicates that there are changes in the subjects of civil and family law, characterized by their gradual convergence, in which some institutions of one branch harmoniously "move" into the other branch. Civil law (among others) is a subject of regulation of public relations, the subjects of which can be only citizens, for example: inheritance according to the law, where only citizens can be testators and heirs; only a citizen can conclude a unilateral contract in the form of writing a will on inheritance under a will, etc.

From agreements such as family legal relations, civil legal relations (marriage contract, agreement to pay alimony, agreement to exercise parental rights of parents living apart, etc.), contracts (consent of husband or wife to dispose of joint property of spouses, indicate the transaction subject to registration, the transaction for the commission of which the law established the mandatory notary form); court decisions (establishment of paternity, alimony relations between grandparents and great-grandchildren, etc.) may come out of the agreement.

As an example, agreements concluded in a decisive condition. If the parties have stipulated the termination of rights and obligations by its coming or not coming, the transaction is considered conditional. (part 2 of art. 104 of the Civil Code of the RUz). Thus, prior to the onset of a situation (condition) specified in the contract, the rights and obligations of the parties to the contract exist, and therefore legal relations continue. For example, if the landlord rents a dwelling before the marriage and this continues until it is not clear when it happened,

that is, renting a dwelling creates a continuing legal relationship.

The notion that almost all relations in family law are of a continuing nature is, in our opinion, incorrect. Spousal relations indisputably continue, as the marriage only ends if one of the spouses dies or is declared dead or the marriage is dissolved (Chapter 7 of the Family Code). The law does not allow a marriage to be concluded on the basis of a certain condition, much less the registration of a marriage without the intention to create a family, i.e. a fictitious marriage leads to its invalidity. (Part 2 of Article 49 of the Family Code). Also, the property relations of husband and wife are considered to be uninterrupted when the legal regime of property of spouses is in force and also ceases when the marriage is dissolved.

If there is a contractual order of the property of the spouses or there is an agreement between them on the division of property, its duration is determined by the conditions specified in this contract or agreement. This conclusion once again emphasizes the inseparability of family relations from civil relations. Overall, the marriage contract clearly proves the unity of civil and family law.

The relationship between parents and children is considered continuous. Parental rights under chapter 11 of the Family Code cease when children reach the age of eighteen, as well as when minors marry and have full legal capacity until they reach majority, and in other cases prescribed by law cease when they reach majority. Relations between the parents of adult children who are unable to work are uninterrupted. Under article 66 of the Constitution, adult children who are able to work are obliged to take care of their parents. This relationship lasts throughout the life of the parents. Article 314 of the Civil Code establishes non-transferable rights. According to it, the rights that are closely connected to the person of the creditor, in particular claims for alimony and compensation for harm to life or health, cannot be transferred to another person. It is difficult to agree with the thesis that it is impossible to exchange subjects of family legal relations.

Naturally, exchange of subjects in marriage relations is not allowed, as for the conclusion of a new marriage it is necessary to dissolve the previous marriage (Article 47 of the Family Code), and entry into a new marriage does not lead to the replacement of relations, but to the emergence of new conjugal relations. However, in family law, there are relations in which subjects may be replaced. An example of such a relationship may be the placement of a child under guardianship, foster care, foster care or adoption of a child, placement of a child in an educational institution. Since the topic related to moral and educational perceptions is beyond the scope of this study, we will only emphasize the substitution of the subject responsible for the education of the individual in such relationships in some cases. It is undisputed opinion that personal non-property relations prevail in family relations, but the majority of such relations are regulated by norms of morality, propriety and custom, and are not regulated by law at all. In addition, according to Part 3 of Article 9 of the Civil Code, the exercise of civil rights must not violate the rights and legally protected interests of others. Hence, the principle that participants in civil legal relations must act honestly, reasonably and fairly. This principle acquires a more moral character.

In our opinion, this principle in family relations is practically more important than in civil law relations, because it is in the family, in relations between spouses, parents and children, as well as other relatives, from strengthening the family to strengthening family relations, mutual love, trust and respect, consent, help each other and building on the sense of responsibility of all its members to the family, preventing arbitrary interference of any person in family affairs, ensuring the right of family members to freely and that these There is also no possibility of legal regulation of certain personal non-property rights as defined in the norms of family law. M.V. Antokolskaya stated that "the law with respect to such relations defines only external limits of their emergence and termination: conditions of marriage, termination of marriage and establishment of

paternity, deprivation of parental rights, etc. are beyond legal regulation.

It should be noted that in Article 5 of the Family Code family law regulates personal property and property relations between family members, but not all personal property and property relations regulated by law are regulated by family law.

Inheritance relations, contractual relations (except as expressly stated in the Family Code (for example, according to T. Y. Sinelnikova, "the Family Code of the Russian Federation shall regulate only the property relations of spouses, as defined by the marriage contract, since article 8 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation - the rules of the chapter "Contractual regime of property of spouses" in the civil law is absent, since their occurrence depends on the legal facts relating to the marriage and manifestation of the will of the spouses regarding In our opinion, although alimony obligations are civil law obligations, as they do not differ from other civil law obligations on the basis of their emergence, change and termination, as well as on the principles of execution, especially article 347 of the Civil Code allows consideration of claims for the recovery of alimony, and does not consider claims for compensation for damage caused by a citizen's injury or death, and article 347 of the Civil Code does not allow renewal of alimony obligations, regulates c Therefore, the predominance of private non-property or property relations cannot be a criterion determining the independence of the legal field. Not all family relationships can be characterized as based on personal trust. If a child and one parent live apart, that parent is not exempt from the obligation to support the child. Voluntary support of the child in such a situation indicates personal trust and a voluntary relationship. However, the Family Code also provides for a judicial procedure for the recovery of child support, and Article 171 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for a judicial procedure for the recovery of child support for minor children (Articles 170, 171, 172, 173 of the Code). Article 117 of the Family Code defines the obligations of spouses to provide for each other, and Part 1 of this article strengthens the obligation of

spouses to provide for each other financially. This shows that this is not a relationship of personal trust, but of an imperative nature, and the law, in the case of refusal of such assistance, needy, disabled, as well as the wife during pregnancy and within three years of the birth of an average child, an average disabled child of eighteen years. age or from childhood, is entitled to receive maintenance (alimony) from the wife (husband), who is able to help.

At the same time, relationships based on personal trust take place in civil law. For example, the trust agreement (articles 817-831 of the Civil Code) is characterized by its fiduciary nature, i.e. based on personal trust. In addition, the fiduciary nature of this contract is the possibility of unilateral refusal of its performance, even without specifying appropriate reasons. In addition, there are many other examples: for example, all contracts with authors and performers are personal.

Chapter 37 of the Civil Code is devoted to the types of the contract of work, i.e. contracts of research, development and technological works. According to part 1 of article 694 of the Civil Code, the obligation of the contractor to personally conduct scientific verification of works is strengthened. Therefore, the nature of the emerging relations between subjects cannot be a criterion for classifying family law as an independent branch.

Analysis of legislation of foreign countries shows that (the French Civil Code (the Napoleonic Code) and the German Civil Code) of countries belonging to the continental legal system, Germany and France define family law as a sub-branch of civil law, and family relations in these countries are regulated by civil law norms.

Differences between family-law and civil-law relations are as important and few as their unifying features, which allows to include family relations in the subject of civil-law regulation. The specifics of family relations are insufficient to allocate a set of norms regulating these relations into a separate branch of law, but we believe that it is sufficient to consider family law as another sub-branch of civil law.

The rights of children, unlike other family relationships, deserve special attention

from the legislator, even if they do not have a qualitative characteristic. Currently, the property rights of the child are clearly enshrined in the Civil Code, while the procedure and content of the realization of these rights, which depend on the actions of the parents or persons in loco parentis, are different.

The existing cases of inadequate realization of the subjective rights of children are due, among other things, to the lack of adequate information about these rights from both parents and minors.

In accordance with Chapter 2, paragraph 8 of the Cabinet of Ministers Decree of 15.03.2017 № 140 "On general secondary education" confirms that the purpose of general secondary education is to implement the constitutional right of every person to receive education and vocational training in accordance with state educational standards. In this regard, we consider it advisable to include the subject "The legal status of minors in the Republic of Uzbekistan" for high school students. This proposal is very relevant, because children's rights are reflected in more than 140 laws and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which makes it difficult for a non-professional audience to study them. Based on this situation, we propose to adopt a new codified act - the Code of Children's Rights. It covers the entire spectrum of children's rights, including social, cultural, organizational, children's rights, and social rights.

List of used literature:

1. Бурханова Л. М. Правовая характеристика частной собственности отдельных видов юридических лиц в условиях перехода Республики Узбекистан к рыночным отношениям // Вестник Пермского университета. Юридические науки. – 2010. – №. 2. – С. 88-98.
2. Бурханова Л. М. МЕХАНИЗМ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЯ УБЫТКОВ ФИЗИЧЕСКИМ И ЮРИДИЧЕСКИМ ЛИЦАМ В СВЯЗИ С ИЗЪЯТИЕМ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫХ УЧАСТКОВ ДЛЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ И

- ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ НУЖД ПО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН //VII INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIZED CONFERENCE" INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF LAW, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE". – 2018. – С. 5-9.
3. Бурханова Л. М. и др. ИСТОРИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ДОЛЕВОГО СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ДОГОВОРА ДОЛЕВОГО УЧАСТИЯ В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ //O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 472-477.
 4. Бурханова Л., Матвеева Л., Ачилова Л. Особенности правового регулирования гендерного равенства: международный и национальный аспект (теория и практика применения) //Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных наук. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 6-12.
 5. Бурханова Л. М. Вопросы совершенствования правового регулирования нематериальных благ как особого объекта гражданского права в проекте новой редакции Гражданского кодекса Республики Узбекистан. – 2021.
 6. Караходжаева Д. М., Бурханова Л. М. Особенности осуществления реформ частной собственности на землю в Республике Узбекистан //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 1083-1096.
 7. ВОПРОСЫ РЕГЛАМЕНТАЦИИ ИНСТИТУТА ВЕЩНЫХ ПРАВ В СФЕРЕ ПРОВОДИМЫХ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЙ. ДМ Караходжаева, ЛМ Бурханова. УЧЕТНО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ РЕГИОНА, 243-248.
 8. Бурханова Л. НОВЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ ПОНЯТИЙ НЕМАТЕРИАЛЬНЫЕ БЛАГА В ПРОЕКТЕ НОВОЙ РЕДАКЦИИ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО КОДЕКСА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 21-29.
 9. ЛМ Бурханова НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ЗАНЯТОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН: ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ. Материалы VII Международной научно-практической конференции «Актуальные проблемы социально-трудовых отношений», посвященной 60-летию основания Института социально-экономических исследований ДФИЦ РАН. 2019. С. 118-120.
 10. Бурханова Л. М. ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ, ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ И ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДОГОВОРА ЭНЕРГОСНАБЖЕНИЯ ПО ГРАЖДАНСКОМУ ПРАВУ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН: ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ И ВОПРОСЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ //Вестник Полоцкого государственного университета, серия Д. Экономические и юридические науки. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 146-154.
 11. Бурханова Л. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ДОГОВОРА АРЕНДЫ ПО ГРАЖДАНСКОМУ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН //Review of law sciences. – 2018. – №. 4. – С. 19-25.
 12. Бурханова Л. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ДОГОВОРА АРЕНДЫ ПО ГРАЖДАНСКОМУ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН //Review of law sciences. – 2018. – №. 4. – С. 19-25.
 13. Burkhanova, L. M. . (2022). BASED ON THE DEFINITION OF CIVIL ADVANTAGES OF INDIVIDUALS: QUESTIONS OF THEORY AND

- PRACTICE. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(1), 159–168. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/ejar/article/view/328>
14. Мусаев Э. Т. ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В СФЕРЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН // НАУКА, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ, КАДРЫ-ОСНОВЫ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ ПРОРЫВНЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ В АПК. – 2021. – С. 102-110.
 15. Мусаев Э. Т. ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ КОРРУПЦИИ В ОБЛАСТИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН // Правовые и нравственные аспекты функционирования гражданского общества. – 2020. – С. 35-40.
 16. Мусаев Э. Т. Спортивное право как подотрасль юридической науки в Республике Узбекистан // International scientific review of the problems of law, sociology and political science. – 2020. – С. 11-22.
 17. Мусаев Э. Этическая составляющая в противодействии коррупции // Право. бу. – 2017. – №. 3. – С. 110-114.
 18. Караходжаева Д. ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ В СФЕРЕ ИНСТИТУТА ПРАВА СОБСТВЕННОСТИ И ИНЫХ ВЕЩНЫХ ПРАВ ЗАЛОГ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ЛИБЕРАЛИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ // Review of law sciences. – 2018. – №. 3. – С. 55-59.
 19. ДМ Караходжаева ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПРАВОВОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ЛИЦ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН-INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, 2022
 20. Караходжаева Д. Новые механизмы защиты частной собственности как основа улучшения инвестиционного климата // Обзор законодательства Узбекистана. – 2019. – №. 1. – С. 34-35.
 21. Караходжаева Д. М., Бурханова Л. М. Особенности осуществления реформ частной собственности на землю в Республике Узбекистан // Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 1083-1096.
 22. ВОПРОСЫ РЕГЛАМЕНТАЦИИ ИНСТИТУТА ВЕЩНЫХ ПРАВ В СФЕРЕ ПРОВОДИМЫХ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЙ. ДМ Караходжаева, ЛМ Бурханова. УЧЕТНО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ РЕГИОНА, 243-248.
 23. Караходжаева Д. М., ТЕМИРОВА Н. С. Гражданское право // Общая часть. Ташкент: Укитувчи. – 2008.
 24. Караходжаева Д. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ДОГОВОРОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ COVID-19: ОСНОВНЫЕ РИСКИ И ПРАВОВЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ ИХ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ // Review of law sciences. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. Спецвыпуск. – С. 44-48.
 25. Karahodjaeva D. Innovative solutions in the field of the Institute of property rights and other real rights–the key to the liberalization of the economy // Review of law sciences. – 2018. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 11.
 26. Садуллаев К., Караходжаева Д. Крипто активы как объект гражданских прав и их оборотоспособность // Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 4/S. – С. 66.
 27. Шарахметова У. Issues of improving the regulation of circumstances preventing marriage in family law // Юридик фанлар ахборотномаси. – 2017. – №. 2. – С. 50-53.
 28. ШАРАХМЕТОВА У. ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ БРАЧНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ // Iasaʼi universitetiniń habarshisy. – 2020.
 29. Шарахметова У. Ш. Ота-оналик ҳуқуқидан маҳрум қилиш жавобгарлик чораси сифатида // Журнал правовых исследований. – 2021. – Т. 6. – №. 12.
 30. Шарахметова У. Ш. НИКОҲДАН АЖРАЛИШНИНГ АЙРИМ МУАММОЛАРИ // ЖУРНАЛ

- ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ. – 2020. – №. SPECIAL 4.
31. Шарахметова У. Issues of improving the regulation of circumstances preventing marriage in family law //Юридик фанлар ахборотномаси. – 2017. – №. 2. – С. 50-53.
32. Шорахметова У. Ш. Никоҳ тузиш шартларига риоя қилмаслик оқибатларини белгиловчи қонунчиликни такомиллаштириш муаммолари (Проблемы усовершенствования законодательства, устанавливающего последствия невыполнения условий заключения брака) : дис. – Ташкент, 2009.
33. Dilorom K., Burkhanova L., Sharakhmetova U. Features of determining the legal status of legal entities in the draft new version of the civil code of the republic of Uzbekistan and the need to introduce new institutions in the legislation: Theoretical developments and proposals //European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine. – 2020. – Т. 7. – №. 2. – С. 2151-2161.
34. У.Шарахметова ВОПРОСЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ, ПРЕПЯТСТВУЮЩИХ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЮ БРАКА В СЕМЕЙНОМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВЕ // Review of law sciences. 2017. №1.
35. Реймова З., Эгамбердиев Э. ВОПРОСЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ПОНЯТИЯ ПРАВОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ //ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА. – 2014. – Т. 23. – №. 2. – С. 99-102.
36. Матирзаев У., Эгамбердиев Э. ЖОКАРГЫ КЕНЕС-ВЫСШИЙ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОРГАН РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН //ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА. – 2014. – Т. 23. – №. 2. – С. 86-90.
37. Эгамбердиев Э. КОНСТИТУЦИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН-ФУНДАМЕНТ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВОВОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА //ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА. – 2016. – Т. 31. – №. 2. – С. 103-106.
38. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. Расторжение брака в судебном порядке в Республике Узбекистан: проблемы и пути совершенствования законодательства //Журнал юридических исследований. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. 1. – С. 65-74.
39. Эгамбердиев Э. Х., Кутлымуратов Ф. Расторжение брака в органах загс при взаимном согласии супругов //Хабаршысы. – 2019. – Т. 4. – С. 103.
40. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. Особенности расторжения брака в органах ЗАГС по заявлению одного из супругов по семейному законодательству Республики Узбекистан: вопросы теории и совершенствования //Юридический мир. – 2020. – №. 6. – С. 37-42.
41. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СЕМЕЙНОГО ПРАВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН //ХАБАРШЫСЫ. – 2017. – С. 119.
42. Бурханова Л. М., Эгамбердиев Э. Х. СЕМЕЙНОЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВО В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН КАК СПОСОБ РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПРОБЛЕМ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ //Материалы VII Международной научно-практической конференции «Актуальные проблемы социально-трудовых отношений», посвященной 60-летию основания Института социально-экономических исследований ДФИЦ РАН. – 2019. – С. 121-123.
43. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. РАСТОРЖЕНИЕ БРАКА В СИСТЕМЕ ОСНОВАНИЙ ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЯ БРАКА //Лебедева

- Надежда Анатольевна–доктор философии в области. – 2019. – С. 34.
44. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. Понятие брака и семьи: вопросы определения и совершенствования законодательства //Журнал правовых исследований. – 2020. – №. SPECIAL 2-2.
45. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. Правовой и статистический анализ проблем ранних браков в Республике Узбекистан //Синтез науки и образования в решении глобальных проблем современности: Сборник статей по итогам Международной научно-практической конференции (Саратов, 24 августа 2021 г.).- Стерлитамак: АМИ, 2021.-178 с. – 2021. – С. 152.
46. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. ВОПРОСЫ РАСТОРЖЕНИЯ БРАКА ПО КАНОНАМ ИСЛАМСКОГО ПРАВА //Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych. – С. 22.
47. Эгамбердиев, Э. 2022. Институт примирения супругов по законодательству Республики Узбекистан. Общество и инновации. 3, 7/S (авг. 2022), 259–273. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss7/S-pp259-273>.
48. Эгамбердиев, Э. Х. Правовые вопросы осуществления торговли объектами виртуального мира за реальные денежные средства / Э. Х. Эгамбердиев // Инновационные научные исследования в современном мире: теория, методология, практика : Сборник научных статей по материалам VII Международной научно-практической конференции, Уфа, 31 января 2022 года. – Уфа: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью "Научно-издательский центр "Вестник науки", 2022. – С. 100-105. – EDN CWWBAW.
49. Эгамбердиев Э. Х. ВОПРОСЫ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЯ И РАСТОРЖЕНИЯ БРАКА ПО СВЯЩЕННОЙ КНИГЕ ЗОРОАСТРИЙЦЕВ «АВЕСТЕ» //Развитие концепции современного образования в рамках научно-технического прогресса. – 2020. – С. 19-23.