

## PROTECTION OF PERSONAL NON-PROPERTY RIGHTS

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**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the concept of personal non-property rights in civil law, their specific characteristics, and protection mechanisms.*

*Since personal non-property rights include fundamental rights such as human honor, dignity, professional reputation, and privacy, the issue of their effective legal protection is urgent.*

*The article discusses the civil legal protection of personal non-property rights based on current legislative norms, judicial practice, and modern approaches.*

**Keywords:** *Personal non-property rights, honor and dignity, business reputation, civil rights, legal protection, moral damage.*

### INTRODUCTION

Civil law is an important area of law that regulates property and non-property relations in society. In particular, personal non-property rights are of particular importance in ensuring the inviolability of a person as a person.

In the context of globalization, the development of digital technologies, and the accelerated exchange of information, violations of individual non-property rights are increasing.

Therefore, the issue of effective legal protection of these rights is considered one of the urgent problems of civil law.

### MAIN PART:

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, personal non-property rights and other intangible benefits are of paramount value, and their protection is one of the most important tasks of the courts. The expressions "personal non-property relations", "personal rights" have a legal meaning and are enshrined in various laws and other regulatory documents. For example, Chapter VII of the Constitution, Article 99 of the Civil Code contain provisions on personal rights. Other laws (for example, the Criminal Code, the Family Code, etc.) also reflect the issues of protecting and exercising personal rights.

.Personal non-property rights and other intangible benefits mean a person's:  
life and health;  
personal privacy;  
privacy;  
the right to privacy and family confidentiality;  
the right to a name;  
image rights;  
the right to protection of personal data;

copyright, including rights in the field of intellectual activity;  
honor and dignity;  
reputation for hard work;  
other personal non-property rights;  
Other intangible benefits that belong to a person from birth or by law.

Violation of these rights, regardless of whether they lead to property consequences, can be protected in court, and their restriction is allowed only in cases established by law.

A person whose personal non-property rights have been violated or whose personal information has been disseminated that is untrue or discreditable shall be subject to criminal liability under Articles 1261 (domestic violence), 139 (slander), 140 (insult), 141 (violation of the equal rights of citizens), 1411 (violation of privacy), 1412 (violation of the legislation on personal information), 1413 (disclosure of information that degrades the honor and dignity of a person and reflects the confidential aspects of human life), 143 (violation of the procedure for maintaining the confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph messages or other messages) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code).

The person has the right to apply to the relevant law enforcement agencies for administrative liability under Articles 40 (slander), 41 (insult), 592 (domestic violence), 2022 (dissemination of false information) of the Code of Administrative Offenses.<sup>57</sup> Many personal non-property rights terminate upon the death of their owner. For example, the right to the author's name, inviolability of the place of residence, etc.

For some rights, the termination of legal action depends on the expiration of a certain period. For example, the right to publish, process and distribute a literary work may be inherited and may be in circulation for up to 50 years after the author's death. One of the important features of personal non-property rights is that they are personal.

individuality, singularity. The institution of personal non-property rights is a subject allows us to distinguish one right from the other, to distinguish their uniqueness and undoubtedly protects its uniqueness and individuality, each subject is

has a set of unique non-property rights, which also serve to separate him from society allows, but in any case, non-property rights are separately will have an advantage in the individual case when There are various classifications of personal non-property rights. First of all, a distinction is made between personal rights that are related to property rights and those that are not.

Personal non-property rights associated with property relations, their The appearance of property rights as a basis for their emergence in the implementation

For example, an individual's authorship of a literary work (personal right) is

It then creates a property right by receiving a fee (royalty). Legal scholar A. Hasanov has a traditional point of view on this issue.

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<sup>57</sup>Lex.uz. Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan

"It is undoubtedly necessary to distinguish between the concepts of person and law. After all, a person is not only the owner of these goods not only with the mind, but above all with the mind, with the will, as well as with the social, characterized by spiritual qualities"<sup>58</sup>

The law takes into account the position and reputation that a person has earned in society through his or her own labor in protecting personal rights. The presence of such provisions in civil law indicates that special attention is paid to the broader protection of the rights of individuals.

Information that harms the honor, dignity or business reputation of a citizen must be refuted in the same media outlet in which it was disseminated. If such information is found in a document received from an organization, such document must be replaced or withdrawn. In other cases, the procedure for refuting it is determined by the court. If the court's decision is not complied with, the court has the right to impose a fine on the violator in the amount and in the manner established by law. A citizen whose information harms his honor, dignity or business reputation has been disseminated has the right to demand compensation for damages and moral harm caused by their dissemination, in addition to the refutation of such information.

In conclusion, the personal non-property rights of every citizen are innate and inalienable human rights, which protect the most important interests of a person, such as honor, dignity, freedom, personal life and name. The effective protection of these rights is one of the important signs of a democratic legal state and civil society. The current legislation provides legal guarantees for citizens by protecting personal non-property rights from violation, restoring them, and establishing liability for moral damage caused. Therefore, respecting and protecting personal non-property rights is an important task not only of state bodies, but also of every citizen.

The current legislation establishes clear mechanisms for the protection of personal non-property rights, and in case of their violation, there are possibilities for restoration of rights, compensation for damages, and recovery of moral damage. This strengthens the legal guarantees of citizens and creates conditions for their free exercise of their rights.

At the same time, the protection of personal non-property rights is not only the task of state bodies, but it is also important to increase the legal culture of each member of society and respect the rights of others. Because the higher the legal awareness and culture, the fewer cases of violation of personal non-property rights.

## REFERENCES:

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