JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Volume: 3 Issue: 2 | February–2024 ISSN: 2720-6882
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr

Interpretation and Legal Nature of the Right to Privacy

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Abstract: This article provides a theoretical analysis of the concept of the right to privacy and its legal nature. The development of digital technologies, the widespread introduction of digital technologies in the life of society requires conducting scientific research on ensuring the privacy of citizens' privacy. Therefore, it is necessary to study and analyze the concept of the right to privacy from a conceptual, scientific and methodological point of view. Natural rights and freedoms, such as the right to life, privacy of housing, privacy of correspondence, freedom of conscience, are not granted by the state, but belong to the individual from birth. If we consider the right of each person to make a moral and ethical assessment of his qualities as his personal right, it is considered to have a subjective nature. Therefore, its value and prestige may or may not be compatible with the social opinion in the society. The author touched on "personal life", "privacy of personal life", "functions of privacy". In the article, a comprehensive analysis of the right to privacy, analyzing the advanced experience of foreign countries and the approaches of legal scholars to the privacy of personal life, an author's tariff on the right to privacy of personal life has been developed.

Keywords: privacy, right to privacy, principles of the right to privacy, tasks and functions of the right to privacy, privacy of personal data.

Introduction

Today, the development of digital technologies and their wide implementation in the life of our society require scientific research to ensure the privacy of citizens. Therefore, the conceptual, scientific-methodological study of the concept of the right to privacy, and the scientific-legal analysis of its legal nature are the primary tasks of this research work.

First of all, during the research, it was found that the concept of "inviolability of personal life" from the point of view of constitutional law is not clearly defined in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, in order to study the concept of "inviolability of personal life" from a theoretical and legal point of view and to assess its legal nature, it was considered appropriate to conduct an analysis of international documents along with national legislation.

In our opinion, first of all, it is appropriate to analyze the international documents on the privacy of personal life and the privacy of personal data.

For example, Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, states that everyone has the right to privacy, and Article 12 states that no one can be arbitrarily interfered with in their private life, and everyone is free from such interference or aggression. It is established that he has the right to protection through [1]

Also, in Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, "Everyone shall be free from arbitrary or unlawful interference with his private and family life, arbitrary or unlawful invasion of the privacy of his home or correspondence, or may not be subjected to illegal attacks on honor and dignity.

Everyone has the right to be protected by law against such interference or aggression"[2].

In addition, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

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Article 16 guarantees that "a child's right to privacy, family life, privacy of home, or the right to privacy of correspondence cannot be arbitrarily or unlawfully interfered with, or unlawfully attack his honor and reputation" and that "the child has the right to legal protection against such interference or aggression." .

The International Convention "On the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" stipulates that "interference with the privacy, family life, home, correspondence or other communications of migrant workers and their family members shall not be allowed".[3]

In the resolution "On the right to privacy in the digital age" by the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, it is understood that "a person's right to privacy, the right not to be interfered with by anyone in his private and family life, home or correspondence, and the right to legal protection against such interference" caught.

The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of May 25, 2018 aims to ensure the lawful, fair and transparent collection and processing of personal data and control over individuals' personal data.

Material and methods

It is appropriate to conduct the research of this issue with three types of bases. Firstly, the task of analyzing the scientific views and approaches of national legal scholars in this regard, secondly, interpreting the opinions of foreign experts, and thirdly, the development of specific proposals and recommendations through the comparative legal research of advanced foreign experience was determined.

In order to find answers to the above-mentioned issues, methods such as historical, systematic-structural, comparative-legal, logical, comprehensive research of scientific sources, statistical data analysis were used in this research.

Results

The analysis of international documents shows that the concept of "inviolability of private life" is not fully expressed in them, but mainly the statement of the right to be protected from interference with private life is expressed. From this, it can be said that there is a need to define a clear boundary of personal life and a clear series and categories of personal information.

It should be acknowledged with particular pleasure that in Article 31 of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in the national referendum held on April 30, 2023, "Inviolability of personal life of every person, to have personal and family secrets, to protect one's honor and dignity" has the right".

Naturally, the entire legal system of our country will be modernized in the near future on the basis of these constitutional provisions of managerial and methodological importance. In this process, it will be necessary to take a serious and special responsibility to further improve the organizational and legal mechanisms of the legislation on the right to privacy, to have personal and family secrets, to protect one's honor and dignity in accordance with the conditions of the development of digital technologies.

At this point, the analysis of other legal documents, in particular, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Personal Information", "On Cyber Security", Family and Civil Codes, shows that they do not provide a clear definition of privacy.

Therefore, in the conditions of digitization and the development of artificial intelligence, the lack of a definition of the concept of privacy requires the study of theoretical and legal doctrinal studies to determine its characteristics. We believe that an analytical assessment of international and national legislation regarding the concept of "privacy" and the analysis of the related scientific views of foreign

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and national legal scholars can serve to achieve the main goal of this scientific research work. First of all, a comparative legal research was carried out by referring to the scientific works of the USA, Europe, CIS and national legal scholars.

The first scientific studies on the right to privacy were conducted by scientists S. Warren and L. Brandis of the Boston Law School of the United States. In their article "right to privacy" (right to privacy)[4], the right to privacy is initially described as a right that embodies the protection of the "inviolate personality" of each person as a customary right. The authors emphasized that the right to privacy should be recognized in the mainstream legal system, justifying their view by the fact that when information about a person's private life is made available to others, it can affect a person's reputation and even cause financial damage.

Therefore, we consider it appropriate to analyze the definition of personal life in connection with the right to privacy.

Russian scientist M. N. Maleina in his work "Personal property rights of citizens: understand, implement, protect" "personal life is the secret of personal life about a certain person, not related to his professional or social activities, his character, appearance, health, financial situation, his family status, lifestyle, some facts of his biography, information about his relations with relatives, friends, acquaintances and others" [5]. By this definition of the author, it should be concluded that all non-public information should be kept secret and considered a part of private life.

I. B. Grigoryev defined that: "personal life is the physical and spiritual life of an individual that he controls and is free from external influences"[6]. According to the author, the concept of "personal life" is an area with two characteristics - controlled by the individual and free from external influence.

In our opinion, personal life may not always be controlled by the individual himself. For example, when it comes to a family secret belonging to several people, it can be disclosed by other people independently. We believe that personal life should be free from external influences, including the interference of the state, society and other individuals, supporting the binary character of the author.

L.O. Krasivshikova showed several aspects of the right to privacy in her scientific work. In particular, in his opinion, personal life is manifested in different ways. In particular, a person's "sex life" is his individual life, "family life" of a person is information related to his family members, "organizational life" includes information such as his place of work, place of study, place of residence, property information, "with health" "Related" information is the information in a person's personal medical record, "rest" is the right of a person to rest and have fun wherever he wants, and "communication" is the relationship with friends and acquaintances. [7]

I. L. Petrukhin defines the concept of "personal life" as follows: "Family life, relationships with relatives, friends, sexual and other personal relationships, liking or disliking something, freedom of creativity, expression of opinion, and the right to express it are related to personal life"[8] .

N. Rishards defined the concept of personal life as follows: "Life in the whole family, kinship and friendly relations, lifestyle, sexual and other personal relationships, love, sympathy and antipathy, thinking, interests also belong to the sphere of personal life" [9].

Analyzing the opinion of these scientists, the definition given to the concept of personal life did not fully cover the family and social life of a person.

L. J. Straxilevis in his work "The positive theory of the right to the inviolability of private life" lists several features of the understanding of private life [10]:

Inviolability of private life, according to the positive theory of law, the primary characteristics of private life:

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a) "family issues" (information about family relationships);

b) "organizational issues" (manifested in setting the agenda, choosing a place of study or work, and organizational issues);

c) "medical issues" (expressed in actions aimed at health care)

d) "issues related to recreation" (manifested in activities such as recreation and entertainment);

e) "issues related to various relationships" (relationships with friends, acquaintances, etc.);

f) "issues related to sexual relations" (sexual habits) and others.

In our opinion, it is possible to witness that the scientist's approach to privacy and the types of personal data is "mixed" and the issue of "spiritual" (psychological) privacy has been overlooked. In our opinion, the development of the concept of privacy on the basis of a theoretical-legal and conceptual approach requires, first of all, to identify the following signs of privacy:

prohibition of collection, storage, use or any form of processing of information about "personal life" without a person's consent;

that the right to control personal data is limited to the individual;

protection of honor, dignity and various personal or family values;

protection of medical, biological, genetic and professional confidentiality;

that the right to privacy is not in the public interest;

disclosure or processing of information about a person without his consent is defined as a violation of privacy.

By researching the psychological, sociological, legal and other aspects of personal life in the research works of scientists such as S. Smart [11], P. Miller, N. Rose [12], J. Eckler [13], V. A. Shtroo, A. A. Kozyak [14] they emphasize that new trends are emerging in the conditions of digitalization.

Personal life includes the right to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of thought, decision-making and self-determination. This right gives a person the opportunity to determine his values, beliefs, preferences, relationships and affinity [15].

In general, privacy is a personal space in which everyone has the right to privacy, freedom and protection from unwanted and illegal interference by government agencies, the public or other individuals.

From this point of view, the following author's definition of the concept of "personal life" is put forward: "Personal life is the confidentiality and secrecy of human life, which serves as the basis for personal freedom, self-expression and self-determination. is the sum of personal, sexual and personal aspects".

Also, some researchers say that all efforts to define the concept of the right to privacy are futile, and in many cases, privacy requires interdisciplinary research, and the definition given to it may raise new questions.

In particular, Professor R. Wax of the University of Hong Kong, conducting research in the field of the right to privacy, noted that it is not necessary to give a doctrinal definition to this concept[16].

In the scientific research of Y. Telina, the right to privacy, personal and family secrets is considered an inalienable constitutional right of a person and should be protected regardless of citizenship or nationality[17], A. A. Avedyan stated that privacy is the spiritual and physiological life of a person that does not conflict with current legislation. that it forms a system of information that is defined as a

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secret in the mind of a person[18], M.V. Balgay considers personal life as a way of life of a person and that information that he does not want to fall into the hands of others, and that this is "personal sovereignty"[19], O.Y. Kutafin that inviolability is considered a state of protection from any aggression from the outside[20] are noted.

In his commentary to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, O.E. Kutafin writes: "Inviolability of personal life means the possibility guaranteed by the state to prevent the disclosure of information of a personal, intimate nature, to control information about oneself. It consists of a number of powers, and it is understood to have the opportunity to be outside the state and society, workplace, social environment, to create legal guarantees of non-interference in the implementation of this right" [21].

From the analysis of the scientific works of the above-mentioned legal scholars, it became clear that the principles of non-interference and protection of privacy are very important for ensuring the right to privacy. In our opinion, it is important to distinguish the meaning of the principle of secrecy and confidentiality in order to protect the freedom of the individual from the unwanted interference of state bodies, society or other persons.

When defining the concept of "personal life", it is permissible to start from the definition of the general criteria of personal life that can be applied individually to each person.

First of all, the boundaries of the right to privacy are subjective, and the concept of privacy can vary dramatically in different cultures. In particular, the boundaries of personal life are not the same in Western countries and Eastern countries.

Second, the boundaries of the concept of privacy may change depending on the circumstances. For example, information that we consider personal at home may be designated as professional information at work.

Thus, the concept of privacy may experience changes in the scope of identity over time. For example, information that we currently consider personal information may become less personal over time.

Fourthly, cases of taking into account exceptions related to the personal life of public officials within the framework of public civil service or measures aimed at preventing corruption can also be observed.

Confidentiality means that personal information is encrypted, access to it is closed with a login and password, and a security system is installed. Privacy is the information system used by organizations, sites, and services, whose privacy is controlled by the individual.

Therefore, we believe that the following are the main principles of privacy. First, the principle of non-interference (Laissez-faire) means that the state and other persons should not interfere in private life without its consent or legal basis. It ensures that an individual has the right to be free from unlawful or unlawful interference, including unlawful wiretapping, surveillance, search or interrogation without proper legal basis and without due process. Non-interference is a fundamental principle of privacy protection, which means that a person's private sphere, private life and private affairs must be respected.

Secondly, the principle of protection is related to guaranteeing and ensuring the right to privacy. This means that a person's personal life and private sphere are protected from possible violations. Protection means that legal rules and mechanisms must be in place to prevent any form of illegal collection, use or disclosure of personal information, except in cases provided for by law.

Therefore, the privacy principle guarantees that everyone has control over what information and personal information about them is collected, used and disclosed. This right represents protection against unlawful collection of personal information, access to personal documents or correspondence

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without consent, as well as against unauthorized disclosure of personal affairs and information to the public.

Fourth, the principle of confidentiality states that personal information, as well as confidential information, must be protected from unlawful collection, use, or disclosure without the individual's consent.

Fifth, the principle of self-determination and independence means the right of every person to independence, freedom of choice, freedom from interference in personal decisions, as well as freedom of thought, belief and speech.

Secondly, the principle of protection against discrimination implies the obligation of society and legislation to fight against any form of discrimination based on the unique characteristics of each person, including age, gender, nationality, religion, and disability.

In the opinion of professor O. Khusanov, one of the national legal scholars, personal life is his rights, thoughts, work, and being able to make such important decisions individually [22], according to the opinion of academician A. Saidov, the inviolability of personal life means not to interfere in the individual life of a person from outside. means physical (life, human health) and mental (moral, religious, personal honor and conscience) inviolability[23].

We believe that privacy is based on respect for the individual freedom and independence of each person. Its essence is that every person has the right to independently determine what information about himself and to whom to disclose, what decisions to make and how to behave in relation to his personal life, without harming other persons or the public interest.

In his scientific work, N. Saburov gave the following definition of privacy: "Privacy is a way of life of a person that comes into being with the birth of a person and does not allow anyone to interfere"[24]. Sh. Saydullayev also supports N. Saburov's approach in his scientific work [25].Mazkur fikr qo‘llab-quvvatlagan holda shuni qo‘shimcha qilish mumkinki, har bir inson o‘limidan keyin ham o‘z shaxsini va integritetini saqlab qolish huquqiga ega. Bu shuni anglatadiki, inson hayoti davomida maxfiy bo‘lgan ma’lumotlar uning o‘limidan keyin ham maxfiy bo‘lishi kerak.

G. Tulaganova in her article entitled "Protecting the honor and dignity of a person is one of the constitutional rights" connected privacy with interference in private life. In particular, the scientist wrote in his article "Non-interference in personal life is one of the main constitutional principles guaranteeing the personal rights of a person. Under this principle, it is understood that someone's interference in a person's personal and family life, as well as the prohibition of disseminating information about his personal life without his consent" [26].

In the course of researching the scientific works of foreign and national legal scholars, the definition of the concept of privacy was developed by scientists or, according to the opinions of some experts, the definition of privacy is considered a complex, vague and multifaceted concept, but the structural features and legal nature of this concept are complete. it cannot be said that it has been exceeded.

In the explanatory dictionary published on the national legal internet portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Inviolability of personal life is one of the main constitutional rights of a person and means the protection of personal and family life by law. It is prohibited to collect, store, use and distribute information about a person's personal life without his consent. Sometimes it defines additional guarantees in the form of getting acquainted with the registered information about the person, using them, making corrections in case of inaccuracies" [27]".

As it can be seen, encyclopedic sources also reflect a consistent approach to the concept of privacy with the concept of personal data. In order to increase the content of the right to privacy, it is necessary

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to analyze the two most important elements included in it. In particular, the concepts of "personal life" and "integrity" should be clarified.

In our opinion, personal privacy means, on the one hand, non-interference by the state, society, and individuals, and on the other hand, protection of certain areas by the state.

V.N. Lopatin states that an attack on any freedom of a person is an attack on the privacy of personal life[28], V.N. Blosky that privacy means the desire to separate oneself in certain moments of life, to provide a certain physical and psychological space whose boundaries are inviolable to others [29], S.V. Solgalov states that personal life should be defined as a physical and spiritual sphere controlled by the person himself, free from external governing influences, including legal regulation [30], N.V. Tkashyova that the right to privacy is a subjective right, and a person can determine his own life as a completely independent person. , note that he assumes the right to make independent decisions, to ensure the protection of personal and family information[31].

Analysis of research results.

Analyzing doctrinal views and international standards regarding the development of guarantees for the right to privacy, the following trends can be put forward:

First, the formation of the right to privacy: the concept of privacy has historical roots and specific conditions in different cultures and societies. Hammurabi's law and the principles and philosophical ideas of privacy developed by Aristotle created the scientific-theoretical foundation of this phenomenon.

Second, the protection of human rights and the development of international law: in the 20th century, the development of human rights actively entered international activities. Important international documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognized privacy as one of the basic rights. After this international recognition, the creation of legal documents aimed at protecting personal life began.

Hence, the development of national legislation: with the development of human rights, nation states have developed laws and policies that guarantee privacy. This includes data privacy laws, medical confidentiality, and other forms of protection of personal information and privacy.

Fourth, technological changes and the development of the digital space: with the development of technology and the digitization of society, new problems and threats to privacy have appeared. Technologies such as the Internet, mobile devices, social networks, and mass data collection and analysis are creating new threats to privacy. In response to these challenges, new laws and policies are emerging to protect privacy in the digital environment.

Fifth, international cooperation and standards: problems arising in the protection of privacy in the digital age require international cooperation and the development of international standards. The UN, the European Union and other organizations are working to develop international tools and standards that guarantee the protection of privacy, taking into account modern challenges and technological changes.

In the context of the development of digital technologies, the main functions of the right to privacy include the following aspects:

1. Personal data protection: As digital technologies evolve, more personal data about us is collected, processed and stored. In the digital age, the main purpose of privacy is to protect personal information from unauthorized access, reading or abuse. This includes privacy principles, consent-based data collection, mandatory notices and safeguards.

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2. Online Privacy: In the digital age, our lives are increasingly moving to an online environment where we interact through social media, email, online shopping and other digital platforms. Privacy's primary mission is to protect the online privacy and confidentiality of our personal information, accounts, correspondence, financial information, and other digital activities.
3. Regulation of state control and supervision: in the context of the development of digital technologies, new opportunities for state control and control of citizens are emerging. The primary purpose of privacy is to set rules and regulations for government data collection, surveillance, wiretapping, and other forms of digital surveillance, and to prevent abuse and illegal invasion of the private sphere.
4. Protection of the digital footprint: all our actions in the digital environment leave a trail that can be collected, analyzed and used for various purposes. The primary function of privacy involves protecting our digital footprint and being able to control who has access to our digital data and how it is used.
5. Guaranteeing freedom of expression and diversification: in the digital age, social networks and online platforms have become an important space for free expression and access to information. The primary purpose of privacy is to protect freedom of expression, diversity of opinion, and the right of everyone to the privacy of their communications and opinions in the online environment.

If we conclude from the opinions of the scientists mentioned above, the privacy of personal life represents the right to the protection of information that defines human habits, family relationships, and informal communication with other people. Since the right to privacy is a natural right, it belongs to an individual from birth, regardless of whether it is enshrined in law or not. In order for the state to realize this right, it is necessary to fulfill the obligation to ensure that this right is acquired, and not the possibility of using it.

Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn regarding the legal nature of privacy:

1) the right to inviolability of personal life represents the individual's right to independence of his life, personal actions and decisions. This right is directly related to the individuality of a certain person and represents the state of protection from the interference of other subjects;
2) the physical and mental state of a person free from external influences, the state of protection of information about various environments, in particular, family environment, household environment (family members, position, nationality, religion, etc.), communication environment (romantic, friendly or interests, etc.), religious environment reflects;
3) the right to privacy is a right related to other personal rights;
4) collection, storage, use, distribution or processing of personal data by such persons without the consent of the person is prohibited and requires legal guarantees;
5) it requires that the state, organizations, legal entities and individuals do not interfere with the privacy of a person, and strict measures of responsibility are established for violations of the law in this regard.

Therefore, based on the above definitions and the characteristics of the right to privacy, it is appropriate to give the following author's definition of privacy.

Based on the analysis of the legal and scientific-theoretical foundations of the "Inviolability of personal life" institute, its concept can be expressed as follows: "Inviolability of personal life - non-interference by other persons in personal, family, psychological and other personal relationships,

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personal, family and other personal relationships not to reveal secrets, not to collect, store, change, use, distribute or process personal data in any way without the consent of the individual.

According to modern constitutional doctrines, despite the fact that a person, his rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest value, the fact that human rights are a complex multifaceted concept requires the approach of other rights in the development of a clear theoretical and legal definition of the concept of human rights and privacy.

In particular, natural rights and freedoms such as the right to life, inviolability of housing, privacy of correspondence, freedom of conscience are not granted by the state, but belong to a person from birth. The state must strengthen and ensure rights and freedoms by law.

In this respect, privacy can be defined as a situation that represents a person's personal and family life, living environment, residence, physical and mental integrity.

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