SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF HUMANS AND CITIZENS IN THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENIANS

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The article identifies the impact of global trends in the early twentieth century. on the development of constitutionalism in the newly created state in 1918 - the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. It is stated that the Publishing Constitution of 1921 established the constitutional order of the state, in particular, enshrined in separate sections the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen. Particular attention is given in the article to the analysis of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which defined the social and economic rights of the individual. These include the following rights: the right to work, to engage in business, the right to social protection, social insurance for workers against accidents and illness, unemployment, disability, old age and death, health care and free medical care. It was found that some social guarantees were given to the military, which was extremely important in the postwar period. Special protection was given to women and children who were not allowed to work in harmful conditions; disabled people, orphans, widows of war, relatives of the military who died or died during the war, in the event of their poverty and inability to work, the state provided assistance. It was determined that at the state level certain activities were supported: cooperative business, national economic associations that did not aim to profit, marine fishing, etc. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1921 regulated in detail the ownership, fixed the legal regime of ownership, use and disposal of land and forest land, provided for the alienation of large land holdings with their subsequent redistribution. It is concluded that the social and economic rights of man and citizen in the Kingdom of Serbs. Croats and Slovenes, enshrined in the basic law of the state, were progressive and established social guarantees for the vulnerable sections of the population. However, certain remnants of feudalism slowed down the process of social transformation. In view of this, the list of socio-economic rights defined in the 1921 Constitution needed to be expanded.

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