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### ABSTRACT

This article provides a brief overview of the law. Law is a system of generally binding social norms established or approved by the state. It includes legal relations and basic rights of the citizen, which are strengthened, guaranteed and protected by the state.

### Keywords:

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**Law** is a system of generally binding social norms established or approved by the state. It includes legal relations and basic rights of the citizen, which are strengthened, guaranteed and protected by the state. H. appears in a society organized as a state and strengthens ownership relations, the mechanism of economic relations, serves as a distributor of labor and its products among members of society in certain dimensions and forms (citizenship H<sub>i</sub>, labor H<sub>i</sub>); determines the formation, procedure, and activity of competent bodies, state administration bodies, determines the way in which disputes should be resolved, measures to combat the violation of existing social relations (criminal H, procedural H.), affects various forms of relations between individuals ( family H.). H.'s norms differ from other social regulatory norms (religion, morality, custom, etc.) by their obligation.

H. has international law created by the will and desires of 2 or more states, and national H. that is within the framework of only one state. There is also a "geographical" interpretation of H. in science. According to it, the following legal systems ("families of law") are distinguished: continental (or Romangerman), Anglo-Saxon (or Anglo-American), In-Daisy, Muslim law.

Representatives of comparative jurisprudence suggest that countries called "socialist countries" should be included in a separate system. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to the continental H. system.

H. has its own general and special symptoms. Among these are H.'s sociality, its formulation of normative instructions, expression of the ideals of justice and freedom, general mandatory and voluntary features, legal certainty, officially defined, systematic and vigorous, state protection. There are 3 main approaches to defining the concept and essence of H.: a) a normative approach that treats H. as a system of absolute legal norms (this is also called understanding H. in a narrow sense); b) a sociological approach that equates H. with the social relations it regulates; c) a philosophical approach connecting H. with the criterion of freedom and justice (the next two approaches are also called understanding H. in a broad sense). At the same time, there is an idea of division into natural law and positive law of H., which has been considered and carefully developed in the science of jurisprudence. Positive H. is the result, product of state legal creativity. It is H. expressed in the norms adopted by the state, i.e. legislation, as well as in

other legal sources. In jurisprudence, H. system is divided into 2: private H. and public Law. Civil Hi (object Hi, obligation Hi, trade Hi, family Hi, inheritance Hi, commercial Hi) belongs to private H. Public H.ka state, finance, criminal, procedural and international law. is entered.

H. affects various spheres of society's life - economy, politics, social sphere, cultural and spiritual relations, and thus performs economic, political and educational functions. From a legal point of view, these functions can be divided into 2 types: regulatory (regulatory) and negative (protective) functions. The regulatory function of H. is to establish positive and acceptable rules of conduct and behavior of society members, to put social relations on a legal basis, to harmonize and stabilize social relations between people. The negative function of H. is the direction of legal influence determined by its social function, which is focused on the protection of economic, political, spiritual and other social relations of general importance, ensuring their integrity and, at the same time, suppressing harmful relations alien to society. The specific features of this function of H. are clearly shown when comparing it with the activities of the state to protect H. Relevant state agencies ensure strict compliance with legal requirements by owners of H., create an environment of legality in society. This work is provided by determining the fact of violations of H., investigating them and bringing the perpetrators to justice.

In the West, including in Europe, social scientists, especially jurists, have been deeply and consistently covering the theoretical issues of H. Thanks to independence, efforts and efforts, research and research in this regard have increased somewhat in Uzbekistan. Uzbek jurisprudence was born. Representatives of this science are trying to combine national values, scientific heritage with modern universal human values in studying the history of national statehood, general theoretical issues of law and the state. They look at this field as part of the work of strengthening national independence.

The concept of international law means public international law. International public law - legally regulates the legal relations of **states** ( **subjects** ) participating in **international**

**relations** . Public international law defines the basic international principles of **international relations** between **states** . International public law represents inter-state national relations, states and international organizations, basic **rights** , **duties** and **freedoms of citizens on an international scale** , **international law** and other relations related to the resolution of international **disputes and disagreements**.

**International law** is a set of public legal principles and norms that regulate relations between states and other participants (subjects) in international dialogue. In contrast to the domestic law of the state, the object of international law is international, more precisely, inter-state relations, which in terms of their content go beyond the competence of a separate state. Unlike domestic law, there are no legislative bodies responsible for creating and enforcing international law. States are the main subjects of international law. The norms of international law created by their mutual agreement express the agreed will of the states. This is the peculiarity of international law. Various international treaties, agreements, agreements, conventions, declarations, UN documents are the normative basis of international law.

Modern international law is divided into international public law and international private law. International public law legally regulates the relations of states and other subjects participating in international relations. Private international law regulates property and other relations between citizens and organizations of different countries, their legal status, jurisdiction, and the procedure and conditions for applying the national legislation of the country where they live.

Public international law includes areas such as international treaty law, diplomatic and consular law, international organizations law, international human rights law, international economic law, international ecological law, international criminal law, international maritime law, international air law, international space law. . There are generally recognized principles of international law. They are universal mandatory norms that are of great

importance in the implementation of international law. Most of the principles of international law are described in Article 2 of the UN Charter. They are in accordance with the UN Charter, 1970 on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation between States. It is explained in detail in the Declaration and the Final document of the Security and Cooperation Council of Europe (CSCE). These are: non-use of force and non-threat of force; peaceful settlement of international disputes; non-interference in the internal affairs of states; international cooperation of states; sovereign equality of states; self-determination of peoples and nations; conscientious fulfillment of international obligations by states; inviolability of borders; territorial integrity of states; is to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. New principles expressing the need to solve universal problems facing the world community (for example, environmental protection) are also being formed.

After gaining state sovereignty, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to operate as a full-fledged subject of international relations. In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, most of the above-mentioned principles of international law are defined (Article 17), and respect for "other generally recognized principles and norms of international law" is mentioned. The Republic of Uzbekistan consistently adheres to these principles and norms of the international community, participates in the development and adoption of international agreements, implements them, participates in the activities of international organizations, and collective security systems. Together with the countries of the world, it contributes to ensuring comprehensive and fair peace, establishing mutually beneficial cooperation, and solving universal problems facing humanity. The main principles of modern international law are enshrined in the law "On the main principles of the foreign political activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (December 26, 1996).

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**International conventions** are one of the types of international agreements; determines mutual rights and obligations of states, usually in any specialized field. Multilateral international conventions include norms of a general nature (for example, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 on international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, etc.). Most international conventions are adopted by the UN and its specialized international organizations

**A legal entity** is an enterprise, institution, organizations and individuals who are considered subjects of civil rights and obligations. According to the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a legal entity has a separate property in its property, business management or operational management and is responsible for its obligations with this property, can have property and personal property rights on its own behalf and can exercise them, fulfill obligations, is an organization that can be a plaintiff and a defendant in court. Legal entities must have an independent balance sheet or estimate.

In the FC of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following 2 types of legal entities are distinguished: 1) commercial organizations, that is, organizations that make profit as the main goal of their activity. For example, private enterprises, economic companies and societies; 2) non-commercial organizations, that is, organizations that do not make profit the main goal of their activity. For example, public associations, self-government bodies of citizens. Legal entities by a citizen (citizens) (for example, in the form of a private enterprise, limited liability company, notary office), by legal entities themselves (for example, by purchasing shares of another joint-stock company, by joining legal entities into associations or unions), the state can be established by (for example, the establishment of an educational institution based on operational management, when a state-owned enterprise is transformed into an open joint-stock company, and part of the shares remain with the state itself). They, in turn, are the founders of the established legal entity. Also, the founder of a legal entity in the

Republic of Uzbekistan can be a foreign citizen or a foreign company (legal entity). According to the rule, if the amount of the chartered fund exceeds 150,000 USD at the time of state registration of the legal entity being established, and at least 30% of the share is contributed by a foreign investor, such a legal entity is a joint venture, if one hundred percent of the share belongs to a foreign investor, such a legal entity is a foreign enterprise. At the same time, such property taxes are also imposed on local legal entities. For example, the authorized fund of a limited liability company, a business company must not be less than 50 times the minimum monthly salary established by law at the time of state registration of the company, company. There are also limitations. For example, political parties, which are a type of legal entity, receive donations only from legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Financing Political Parties" dated April 30, 2004). According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity" (May 25, 2000), entrepreneurs can engage in any type of activity that is not prohibited by law. Also, it is allowed to engage in certain types of activities only with a permit (license) (the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 25, 2000 "On Licensing Certain Types of Activities"). list of types" is defined. They include, inter alia, design, construction, operation and repair of nuclear power facilities, geodetic and cartographic activities, certification of products and services, publishing, medical, non-governmental educational institutions. At the same time, according to Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, those who aim to change the constitutional system by force, who oppose the sovereignty, integrity and security of the republic, the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, who promote war, social, national, racial and religious enmity, the health of the people and the formation and activity of paramilitary associations, national and religious political parties, and public associations that attack the spirituality of the country are prohibited. The creation of secret societies and associations is also prohibited.

The legal capacity of a joint-stock company comes into existence from the moment of its formation, that is, from the moment of state registration, and ends with the termination (termination) of its activity. A legal entity operates on the basis of the charter or on the basis of the founding agreement and the charter or only on the basis of the founding agreement. In the cases provided by the law, a legal entity that is not a commercial organization may operate on the basis of the regulations on such organizations. A legal entity acquires civil rights and undertakes civil duties through its bodies acting in accordance with laws and founding documents. The procedure for appointing or electing bodies of a legal entity is determined by laws and founding documents. In the cases stipulated by the law, a legal entity can acquire civil rights and assume civil duties through its participants. The activity of legal entities is canceled by reorganization (adding, annexing, dividing, separating, changing) or liquidation (by the decision of the founders, when the activity is carried out without a permit, when it is declared bankrupt - by the decision of the court).

In our country, there are several legal documents that directly regulate the activities of legal entities: "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (February 15, 1991). "On protection of joint-stock companies and shareholders' rights" (April 26, 1996). "On Notary" (December 26, 1996), "On Advocacy" (December 27, 1996), "On Mass Media" (December 26, 1997), "On Agricultural Cooperative (Company Farm)" (April 30, 1998), "On Agriculture" (revised August 26, 2004), "On Agriculture" (April 30, 1998), "On Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations" (April 14, 1999), "Liability of Legal Entities for Offenses in the Construction Industry on" (December 15, 2000), "On Business Companies" (December 6, 2001), "On Limited and Joint Liability Companies" (December 6, 2001), "On Private Enterprise" (December 11, 2003) and others are laws. Ed.: Sokirov IB, Civil law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, T., 1996; Rahmonkulov HR, general description and comments on the first part of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, T., 1997; Rozinazarov Sh.N., Civil



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