



NORMS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Ollamov Yarash Yuldoshovich

Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

Annotation

This article reflects the issues related to the formation of the sphere of the right of self-government of citizens as part of the national legal system in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, the norms of the right of self-government of citizens to this sphere and the peculiarities of their institutions are scientifically analyzed.

At the same time, it is touched upon the peculiarities of legislative acts aimed at regulating the sphere of the right of self-government of citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: norms and institutions of the right of self-government bodies of citizens, the sphere of law, the right of self-government of citizens.

Introduction

The strategy of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 “on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” the decree was adopted. 1.3. the “improvement of Public Administration system” in the priority first line of improving the state and society building system of action strategy - a case study. in the article “increasing the effectiveness of the role and activities of the neighborhood Institute in the management of society” particular attention was paid to the issue, which in turn dictates the comprehensive legal implementation of the norms and institutions of the right to self – government, the legal status of the neighborhood-citizens' self-government bodies, their position in the national legal system.

In connection with this, it is important to determine from what the self-management of citizens, its individual characteristics indicate.

According to Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the meetings of citizens in the towns, villages and ovules, as well as in the neighborhoods within them, as well as in the neighborhoods of cities are self-governing bodies. Proceeding from this norm of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is established in Article 1 of the law "on self-government bodies of citizens" that self – government of citizens is an independent activity of citizens, guaranteed by the Constitution and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to solve issues of the status





quo, arising from their interests, historical features of Self-government of citizens is carried out by the inhabitants of the corresponding territory through their electoral rights, other forms of public power, other bodies of self-government elected.

As you know, the spheres of law differ from each other primarily on the subject of regulation. Therefore, in order to give citizens the concept of the right to self-government, it is necessary to determine the peculiarities of social relations that make up its subject. This will determine the difference of the sphere of the right of self-government of citizens from other branches of law in Uzbekistan and the linkage of the unification of such relations as an independent type of social relations, which objectively requires legal regulation.

A distinctive feature of the relationship that is regulated by the norms of the right of self – government of citizens is that the relationship arises in a separate sphere of the life of the society-in the field of local self-government.

Law norm - the rules of Conduct, which are determined, guaranteed, protected by the state, are mandatory for all.

At the local level, the norms of law that strengthen and regulate the social relations that arise in the process of the organization and functioning of self-government are called the norms of the right of self-government of citizens. These norms constitute the right of self-government of citizens in Uzbekistan with its own set. The norms of the right of self-government of citizens, like all other norms of law, have common features. Along with this, the norms of law of this sphere also have a distinctive feature.

A relatively large part of the norms of the right of self-government of citizens is the nationwide rules of Conduct, which are expressed in the documents of the self-governing bodies of citizens. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on self-governing bodies of citizens" gives the right of citizens to receive documents on issues of local importance, which are given by legislation to self-governing bodies and their officials. The peculiarity of the norms that make up the composition of the right to self - government of citizens is due to the individuality of this right. A distinctive feature of such legal structures in the system of law is that such norms of law appear in some way "in the direction of two addresses". Relatively many norms of the right of self - government of citizens are in practice simultaneously with the norms of the main branches of law-constitutional law, civil law, financial law and other branches of law. The object of legal regulation, that is, the norms of the right of citizens to self-regulation, according to the scope of relations that must be regulated, are divided into strengthening norms. These include strengthening the position of citizens ' self-government bodies in the system of people's power, the basis of the activities of self-



governing bodies of citizens (legal, territorial, organizational, financial and economic bases), powers of self-governing bodies of citizens, guarantees of the activities of self-governing bodies of citizens, responsibility of citizens' self-governing bodies and their officials, control over the activities of these bodies norms that determine the installation.

The norms of the right of citizens to self-government are divided into the norms of rights and authorizations (permits), obligations and prohibitions according to the description of the content of the instructions in them.

The norms of law and authority determine what actions can be taken. These norms, for example, define what should be included in matters at the discretion of citizens' self-government bodies.

Obligation norms determine what actions should be taken. For example, citizens' self-government bodies and their officials are obliged to provide every interested person with access to documents and materials directly related to the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens. These norms also impose (prohibitive) obligations of state bodies on citizens' self-government bodies and other subjects.

Prohibition norms prohibit certain behaviors. These norms reinforce this or that rule, which has the character of a ban, in particular, it ensures the inviolability of the right of citizens to self-government. For example, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies" prohibit the restriction of citizens' rights to self-government.

Norms of the right of citizens to self-government, the content of which is divided into imperative and dispositive norms according to the degree of clarity.

An imperative norm defines, for example, the procedure for enforcing decisions of citizens' self-government bodies and their officials related to human and civil rights, freedoms and obligations (which require official publication). Examples of dispositive legal norms are, for example, the norms established by the state body on the procedure for consideration and resolution of issues on reorganization and termination of citizens' self-government bodies.

The sources of the nature of the documents, which are the norms of the right to self-government of citizens in their composition, can consist of the norms established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on self-government bodies of citizens". The sources of citizens' right to self-government can be expressed in the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of local government bodies.





The most significant part of the right of self - government of citizens is reflected in the decisions made by the direct desire of citizens, in the decisions of the bodies of self-government of citizens and in the decisions of their officials. These documents include the statutes of the self-governing bodies of citizens, rules that are nationwide within their competence.

The norms of the right of self - government of citizens are divided into legal-material and prosessual norms. Legal and material norms strengthen the powers of the self-governing bodies of citizens, and they are the powers of officials, other subjects of the self-governing bodies of citizens, the rights and obligations of citizens. The prosessual norms of the right to self-government of citizens determine the order of the activities of the self-governing bodies of citizens, the order of the adoption of decisions directly by citizens, the procedure for the initiative of normative creativity by the population in matters of local significance, etc.

The norms of the right of self-government of citizens are classified not only by Types, but also by institutions of the right of self-government of citizens.

Legal institution in the right of self - government of citizens-this is the sum of the norms of the right of self-government of citizens, which, within the framework of the subject of the right of self-government of citizens, form an independent separate group and within a certain framework regulate interrelated social relations. The institutions of the right to self-government of Citizens, for example, include the basis of the activities of self-government bodies of citizens. This is a relatively complex institution, consisting of several simple institutions, that is, the territorial basis of the self-governing bodies of citizens, the property of self-governing bodies of citizens, institutions of the service of self-governing bodies of citizens, etc.

In the national legal system of Uzbekistan in the conditions of independence, the right of self-government of citizens is part of the sentence of the law branches in a new direction, which is developing systematically. Its internal structure, which is the normative basis of the right of self - government of citizens-this right serves as the existence of the sphere as a whole, a holistic organizational structure. The right to self-government of a citizen is a complex system, which includes a set of parts that characterize its peculiarity from its internal structure and other branches of law. The right of self-government of citizens to express itself by its legal nature a whole, holistic Union, which has relative independence in relations and activities with the external environment and is structurally regulated.

The independence of the right of self-government of citizens is also confirmed by the fact that this system of Rights was established. The main indicator of the independence of the right of citizens to self-government is its division into General





and Special parts. The existence of the General Part in the right of citizens to self-government indicates the high degree of consolidation of its internal legal norms and its constant development. Although scholars have not yet commented on the system of citizens' right to self-government, the division of this area of law into General and Special parts is objectively conditioned, which will ensure the strengthening of citizens' right to self-government. If the right of citizens to self-government was considered as a small branch of constitutional or administrative law, such structural elements could not be separated from it. However, the separation of the General and Special parts is a process of legal development of any branch of law, and the question of the independence of the right of citizens to self-government should not be questioned, as such a system is formed in the right of citizens' self-government.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens' self-government bodies operate within the limits of their powers established by law. These bodies may also exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation. This, in turn, means that citizens can accept for consideration all other issues that are within the discretion of local self-government bodies and are not within the competence of public authorities and administration.

Thus, in the right of citizens to self-government, legal regulation is not one of the main methods specific to this area of law, but a generalization of methods of legal regulation is used. This is determined by the nature of the right of citizens to self-government, which affects both public law and private law, as well as the specifics of local government, the recognition and guarantee of its form of organization and implementation by the state, the solution of local issues. due to the specificity of the right of citizens to self-government, directly by the population, through elected and other bodies of citizens' self-government, aimed at solving them independently and under their own responsibility.

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