



PECULIARITIES OF CONSTITUTIONAL-LEGAL RELATIONS

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Annotation:

In this article, the legal content of the constitutional-legal relationship, the rights and obligations of the participants in the relationship is formed. These relations are mainly related to the strengthening of the structure of the state and society, the system and forms of implementation of the people's power, therefore, it is said that the constitutional-legal relations play a crucial role in the legal system.

Keywords: Oliy Majlis, legal norms, socio-economic, subject, referendum, administrative-territorial, political parties, institution, enterprise, organization, partnership, farm, peasantry

Constitutional-legal relations include not only the relations between the above-mentioned bodies, but also state-legal relations between these bodies and citizens, public associations and deputies, and voters.

The constitutional-legal relations of the higher bodies of state bodies related to the leadership of the lower bodies and the annulment of the decisions of the lower bodies arise, and the participants in it can be subjects. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan suspends and cancels the documents adopted by the governing bodies of the republic, as well as the governors[1]. The views of the authors of the first point of view are very abstract. Because they could not clearly reveal the true meaning of constitutional-legal relations due to their very broad understanding[16]. Although the second point of view is very clear, it is a very narrow worldview in which constitutional-legal relations have been reduced in importance. This kind of worldview leads to contradictions in improving or developing the existing state structure. Thus, the rights and obligations of the participants of the relationship constitute the legal content of constitutional-legal relations. These relations are mainly related to the strengthening of the structure of the state and society, the system and forms of implementation of the people's power, therefore constitutional-legal relations play a crucial role in the legal system[4].

It is recommended to study the special scope of the participants in these relations, i.e. subjects, by dividing them into groups.

Subjects of constitutional-legal relations include:



1. The people of Uzbekistan. Article 7 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan states that "the people are the only source of state power", and Article 9 states that "the most important issues of society and state life should be put to a public discussion, i.e. vote (referendum)"[5].

According to the Law "On the Referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on November 18, 1991 and August 30, 2001 in a new version, the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan is on the most important issues of state life and social life, including the adoption and amendment of laws and other decisions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is a means of direct implementation of the people's power[6].

Decisions made in the referendum have supreme legal force in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and can be canceled or changed only by holding a referendum. For example, in the referendum on January 27, 2002, the next call is the referendum held on issues related to the bicameral election of the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the reduction of the constitutional term of office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from five years to seven years[17].

The second form of implementation of people's power; It is the right of the people to participate in the management of state and community affairs through their representatives. Participation in this way is carried out through self-management and organizing the activities of state bodies on the basis of democratic principles. As an example of this: elections held on December 26, 2004 to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to the regional, city, district Councils of People's Deputies[7].

2. State-legal relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the procedure for determining the scope of their powers. It is specified in the laws, decisions, contracts and agreements adopted on the basis of the principles enshrined in Chapter XVII and other articles of the Constitution[22].

3. Administrative-territorial units: The Republic of Uzbekistan consists of regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, as well as the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Article 68 of the Constitution)[18]. The state enters into legal relations with these administrative-territorial entities. And they, in turn, are determined to carry out legal actions within their powers. For example, with the consent of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the borders of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, and the city of Tashkent can be changed, as well as the creation and termination of regions, cities, districts[8].

4. Public associations: registered in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan: political parties, trade unions, youth organizations, societies of scientists, veterans and creative associations, mass movements and other associations of citizens. in the course of their activities, they can be subjects of state-legal relations in matters related to the nomination of candidates for deputies or the implementation of the procedure for recalling deputies.



5. Labor teams: institution, enterprise, organization, cooperative farm, farm, farm, students, teachers, colleges and lyceums, military personnel, etc. State and society can be subjects of state-legal relations when discussing important issues. For example, by expressing their opinions during the discussion of the Constitution and laws or participating in the Referendum, they become the subject of state legal relations[9].

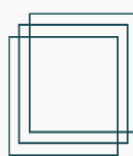
6. State bodies: The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the basic principles of the activity and organization of state bodies. On the basis of constitutional norms, state bodies enter into constitutional-legal relations with each other in the process of implementation and organization of state power:

State authorities (President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Oliy Majlis, Cabinet of Ministers and local state authorities); State administration bodies (ministries and agencies, state committees, farms, institutions, etc.); Judicial bodies (Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Supreme Economic Court)[19]; Prosecutor's Office[10]. Constitutional-legal relations include not only the relations between the above-mentioned bodies, but also state-legal relations between these bodies and citizens, public associations and deputies, and voters. The constitutional-legal relations of the higher bodies of state bodies related to the leadership of the lower bodies and the annulment of the decisions of the lower bodies arise, and the participants in it can be subjects. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan suspends and cancels the documents adopted by the governing bodies of the republic, as well as the governors.

7. Officials of state bodies and public associations. They participate as a subject in state-legal relations related to, for example, the request of a deputy, citizens' complaints about the actions of officials. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, every person has the right to apply directly to competent state bodies, institutions or representatives of the people with applications, proposals and complaints[11].

8. Members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and deputies of the Legislative Chamber and Councils of Local People's Deputies. Deputies and Senators participate as subjects in relations related to the fulfillment of their rights and obligations. For example, a deputy or senator has the right to make a request to speak on the issue being discussed at the session, to ask a question to the chairperson[12].

9. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They are their social activities. In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they have the right to hold rallies, meetings and demonstrations. They are subjects in the relations that arise from their participation processes[20]. Also, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan can enter into special constitutional-legal relations as full members of society. Along with certain obligations to citizens, citizens are also given certain rights before state bodies.



In particular, Article 18 of the Constitution stipulates that all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social status[13]. That is, the legal capacity of citizens participating as subjects of constitutional-legal relations is guaranteed in the Constitution. For example, a citizen can become a subject by entering into constitutional-legal relations with state bodies, people's deputies, public associations and other associations and organizations.

10. Foreign citizens and stateless persons can be specified as subjects of constitutional-legal relations.

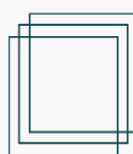
The norms of constitutional law determine the rights and obligations of the participants of constitutional-legal relations in relation to certain objects, that is, things and events. Objects of constitutional legal relations can be divided into several groups[14]:

1. State territory. For example, Article 4 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Basics of State Independence" states that "the state border and territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are inviolable and indivisible, and cannot be changed without the will of the people, i.e. without their consent."

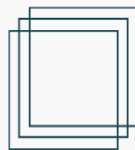
Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan states that "... the territory and borders of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are inviolable, cannot be changed or divided." State-legal relations are based on these norms[21]. Because the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a sovereign republic within Uzbekistan, its territorial changes can be changed with the consent of the people. 2. Material wealth[15]. The norms of constitutional law determine the scope of objects that constitute state property and also determine the entities that have the right to use these objects. For example, surface and underground resources such as water, natural resources, forests, and wildlife are national resources. State control over the protection and use of the animal world is carried out by local state authorities, the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the procedure established by law.

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