

CITIZENS AND LEGAL ENTITIES AS SUBJECTS OF CIVIL-LEGAL RELATIONS**Kenjayeva Sevinch Shamsiddin qizi**

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Annotation: *This article will talk about civil-legal relations, as well as the participation of citizens and legal entities as subjects of civil-legal relations, as well as the basics of the rights and treatment capacity of citizens, the organization and termination of legal entities.*

Keywords: *citizens, legal entities, legal capacity, handling capacity.*

In recent years in our republic, a large-scale reform of society in all aspects of life is being carried out. In particular, the system of civil legislation was radically improved. Civil-legal attitude is said to be a social attitude that occurs between legally equal individuals and is regulated by civil-legal norms. Mandatory enforcement measures prescribed by the state apply.

One of the main characteristics that characterize civil-legal relations is the legal equality of the parties. Like all legal relations, civil-legal relations consist of three independent elements – the subjects, content and objects of legal relations. The subject of civil-legal relations is understood as people or organizations that, due to legal norms, are participants in certain relations and owners of subjective rights and legal obligations. According to the rule provided for in the second part of Article 2 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens, legal entities and the state are considered subjects of civil-legal relations regulated by civil legislation.

In civil law Relations, a subject participating in a separate individual way is a citizen, and the subjects participating in groups are a legal entity and a state. In Civil Law relations, all subjects are considered equal and do not rule over one another. It is based on the principle of equality of the parties in civil-legal relations. The principle of equality of parties in civil-legal relations is that any subject participating in a civil - legal relationship has the same rights and legal opportunities, legal status as another subject. Persons participating in civil-legal relations must first of all have civil rights and treatment capacity.

The legal capacity of citizens gives citizens the legal opportunity to enter into various legal relations in order to satisfy their material and cultural needs. The legal capacity of citizens is equally recognized, that is, the capacity of all citizens to have rights and duties. The right of citizens arises from the moment of a person's birth and ends with his death. According to the provisions of the first part of Article 17 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the same legal capacity applies to all citizens. According to this article of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms, strengthening the

provisions of Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which guarantees equality before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, faith, social origin, social status.

Legal capacity can arise even in a child who has not yet been born, for example, Article 1118 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the fact that the children of the inheritor who were in the fetal position during their lifetime and who were born alive after the opening of the inheritance can become heirs. Legal capacity is also present in the situations mentioned in Article 36 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and is also suspended when a citizen is found dead by the court, subject to the appropriate condition.

The ability of a citizen to have and exercise civil rights through his actions, to create civil duties for himself and to fulfill them (the capacity of treatment) arises in full size when he comes of age, that is, when he reaches the age of eighteen years.

A citizen who has been married on a legal basis before coming of age is considered to have the capacity to be treated in full size from the time of marriage. As a result of the conclusion of a marriage, the holder's divided treatment capacity is fully preserved even if the marriage is annulled before the age of eighteen. When a marriage is deemed invalid, the court may decide that the underage husband (wife) has lost full treatment capacity from the moment the court determines. The main difference of the capacity for treatment from the capacity of law is that all citizens can have the capacity of law, but not have the capacity for treatment. The main condition for being able to behave is that citizens who have the capacity to behave must be sane and act with an understanding of the consequences of their actions.

Adult citizens are considered eligible for circulation on equal grounds. The treatment capacity of citizens can be limited only in cases and procedures provided for by law. Transactions aimed at limiting a citizen's handling capacity are deemed invalid in their own right (Article 23 of the FK). The treatment capacity of citizens can be studied in the following groups, and they are as follows:

- those who are completely incapacitated (children under 6 years of age, those who were found mentally ill and mentally retarded by the court); - partial disability (minors aged 6-14 years and 14-18 years); - limitation of their ability to behave; - full eligibility (citizens who are sane over 18 years of age and who have applied the condition of emancipation and entered into marital relations before the age of 18).

As independent subjects of civil law, the ability to participate in civil-legal relations and, in this regard, have certain rights and obligations is given not only to citizens, but also to legal entities. An organization that also has a separate property in its own property, business or operational management is a legal entity that responds to its obligations with this property, can acquire property and personal non-property rights on its own behalf and carry them out, can fulfill obligations, be a plaintiff and liable in court (article 39 of the FK).

According to the definition described above, only organizations that can meet certain requirements, and not any organization, can become legal entities. Legal

entities: • organizational unit; • property independence; • independent property liability; * must have signs of acting on their behalf in civil circulation.

Legal entities will have civil legal capacity in their activities in accordance with the goals provided for by the Constituent documents. It is absolutely natural that there is a difference in the size of legal capacity between organizations and citizens. Legal entities cannot have all the rights and obligations established in relation to citizens, they can only engage in the activities specified in their charter or statutes. The special legal capacity of legal entities is determined by its Charter, Charter or legislation (Article 41, paragraph 3 of the FK).

The property independent of legal entities, that is, the ownership of a separate property, is inextricably linked with its independent civil legal liability, the ability of a legal entity to respond to its obligations with the property belonging to it, since the meaning of a separate separation of the property of a legal entity is based on the separation of material objects (to distinguish from

Together with the property of a legal entity, exclusive rights related to the results of intellectual activity and other means of individualization of an equivalent legal entity of a proprietary nature, products, work performed or the means of individualization of the services provided by the law do not count on property (Article 81 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan), but

The ability of a legal entity to have property or personal non - property rights on its behalf, to be able to fulfill obligations, to be liable to the plaintiff in court - is the characteristic signs of a legal entity and, to a certain extent, the purpose of its organization.

The obligation of a legal entity to have an independent balance sheet or shift is also included in the signs of a legal entity, the reason is that the presence of these documents in many respects provides for the real property separation of a legal entity and the organization of its property independence from a legislative point of view.

A legal entity acquires civil legal capacity in accordance with the goals of its activities provided for by its constituent documents. The legal capacity of a legal entity arises from the moment it is concluded (fourth part of Article 44 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and is terminated from the moment of its completion (third part of Article 55 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The special legal capacity of a legal entity is determined by its Charter, Charter and legislative acts. The rights of a legal entity can be limited in cases and procedures provided for by law. The decision to limit the rights of a legal entity can be appealed to the court (Article 41 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

Legal entities are established by the owner or the person he represents, or on the basis of the order of the competent authority, as well as in the manner provided for by law. Owners, subjects of the right to economic or operational management or persons represented by them are the founders of legal entities (Article 42 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

A legal entity acts on the basis of a charter or on the basis of a founding condition and a charter, or only on the basis of a founding condition. In cases provided for by law, a legal entity that is not a commercial organization can act on the basis of a regulation on these types of organizations. The founding condition of a legal entity is drawn up by its founders, and the charter is approved (Article 43 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

A legal entity must be registered with the state in the manner prescribed by law. Information about state registration is entered into the unified state register of legal entities, which is open for everyone to get acquainted with.

A legal entity is considered established from the moment of state registration. A legal entity must be re-registered only when established by law (Article 44 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

Today, the registration of legal entities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in connection with the state registration of entrepreneurial entities, recognition or non-recognition of a legal entity as a subject of entrepreneurial activity in accordance with its organizational legal status.

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