

## THE CONSTITUTION: LEGAL NOTION

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about constitution, law and legacy system in Uzbekistan. Main aspects of legacy are analysed in it.

**Keywords:** Reconciliation, civil, implementation, constitution, legacy.

### INTRODUCTION

In human history, the need for the regulation of specific relationships in all areas of social life has led to the emergence of legal norms. In the history of legal views, there has always been a debate about legal and legal approaches to knowledge of legal events.

In the legalistic approach to the law, the right is defined by the legal norm, which is considered as a general rule established by the state. In the legal approach to the law, attention is paid to the differences and unity of law and legal norms. In this approach, law is regarded as an objective condition - content, and legal norms - as their expression and form. In this approach, legal norms must be legal, that is, they should be compatible with the law, their motives - legal needs and interests. As the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoev noticed, the main goal of our constitutional laws is the comprehensive protection of human interests. This is the first condition of the rule of law.

**Material and methods.** Indeed, law is a social relationship. But it is not all social, economic, political, social and spiritual relationships, but the moments they have. If the relationship of equality, justice and freedom in social relations requires that it be guaranteed, it is a right. And their reflection in legal norms is a cultural process that is the responsibility of legislators. Equality, justice and freedom exist at the level of moral relations. But the power underlying these relationships in morality is a public honor and a matter of guarantee. And the government can guarantee them. That is why on December 7, 2016 at the International Forums Palace "Uzbekistan" the President of the country issued a policy statement "People should serve the people, not state bodies".

So how do these traits of rights arise, and what are the links between them?

**Results and discussion.** The first aspect of legal entities is that legal capacity demands and creates equality. Take, for example, the relationship between a 5-year-old and a 30-year-old father. Their existence is natural - it is legal. They have the right to life even when they are minimized. However, there is a big difference between them on the other side of the legal subject - the ability to communicate. It is illegal for a father to claim the income he earns from his 5-year-old child. Therefore, the ability to be treated requires another quality mark - justice. Let's give the district government and the farmer as a second example. They also have strong and weak relationships with each other. Their existence is objectively conditioned and conditioned. It is quite legal that they demand from each other their functions - problem-solving skills. A strong man cannot be offended or destroyed. Therefore, problem-solving requires

justice. The attitude demanded by the legal capacity of justice is the filling, guarantee and formalization of equality. On this basis, the rights of any subject - individuals and legal entities within their competence - that is, the third quality mark. That is why the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov said that "the right is independence". And independence is freedom. Thus, equality, justice and freedom exist in all social relationships. But they need to be guaranteed in order to get legal. Only then do we say that such moments in social relations are legal, regardless of whether or not they are reflected in legal norms.

Because legal norms are expressions of all levels of rights, they are sometimes referred to as "positive law", sometimes "official law" and sometimes "laws and rules" for their implementation by the state. They include, first of all, the constitution and current (simple) laws, secondly, the decrees of the President, including the constitutional legal acts - decrees and names; decisions and orders of local representative and executive bodies.

As legal needs and interests are the motives for their emergence, they exist in general, sectoral and sub-disciplinary forms.

While the people of our country are celebrating the 26th anniversary of the main law of the country - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we want to emphasize that interest is the place where people and their communities have their place in society, in the country and in the world. Common interests are the basis for network interests. This is reflected in our national legislation. Our Constitution defines the common interests of our citizens, and our sectoral laws are the interests of the sector. That is why the constitution is the basis, source and determinant of our other laws. Our industry laws are fed from constitutional norms. The common interests of our citizens are, first and foremost, directly constitutional, and secondly, indirectly, through the norms of sectoral law.

The independent people of Uzbekistan are moving towards building a democratic civil society. Democratic civil society consists of the two opposing sides, or the so-called "wings", the unity of the legal state and civil society. From the point of view of modern political and legal disciplines, democracy can be described as a combination of interests and their management. As the combination of benefits comes from governance, President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, the importance of the power of the people will be enhanced if government agencies serve their people.

The main task of building a democratic civil society is to guarantee the rights of legal and natural persons. Because rights ensure that interests are impartial and legitimate. Law is the basis of interests, it shows the abuse of the powerful against the weak. The right is exercised mainly by the government. Therefore, for the sake of fairness, the state government must come from the rights, rely on and obey the rights. Only then will the state become a legal state and become a real support of the rights of citizens. Since the state is legal, its laws must also be legal.

Consequently, the constitutional legal norms unite the rights of all, synthesize common aspects of different interests, and the norms reflecting them are accepted as criteria. As a result, these legal criteria are constitutional reconciliation of interests. Therefore, laws that reflect the interests of the sector should not be unconstitutional. This is the second condition of the rule of law.

## CONCLUSIONS

Regardless of legal or juridical approaches to law feed on philosophical understanding of social events. Doctor of Juridical Sciences, professor Z.M.Islamov explains that "... the root of the bullet is a certain understanding of the knowledge of legal events. Rights are certain aspects of human relationships. They are objective. In fact, most relationships between people are of a conscious, purposeful nature, that is, cultural. It is also a cultural process based on a certain understanding of such relationships and reflecting on certain norms. That is why history, including the dialectical cultural understanding of the right, is included." Therefore, one of the most urgent tasks is to critically analyze the legal and social and legal philosophical bases of our Constitution within the dialectical cultural understanding of history and law, which is formed in connection with the activities of the country's leadership.

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