

## Citizens – as subjects of civil law

*Nadirkbekova Umida Karamatdin qizi*

*a student of the Faculty of Law of Karakalpak State University named after*

*Bayjanova Ramuza Teñelbay qizi*

*Berdakh a student of the Faculty of Law of Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh*

**Abstract:** In this article, civil-legal relations, issues of citizens' participation in it analyzed theoretically and legally.

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**Introduction.** It can be said that civil law has more ancient roots compared to other branches of law because it regulates the usual, permanent, normal property relations and personal-property relations related to everyday life emotions between people.[3]

Registration of civil status documents has a special place in the system of legal facts. Civil rights and duties are created, changed or canceled as soon as civil status documents are registered. For this reason, the legislation stipulates that certain categories of civil status documents are determined by the state. In particular, according to the first part of Article 38 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following civil status documents must be registered by the state: 1) birth; 2) death; 3) the marriage was concluded; 4) divorce.[1]

No country, state, people can effectively regulate social relations without the right of citizenship in the current conditions. [3]

Any subject of civil law must have legal capacity and legal capacity to actively participate in civil legal proceedings as its subject. Citizens, who are considered to be one of the main subjects of civil law, are required to have the same signs. The capacity to have civil rights and duties is a legal capacity and is equally recognized. The content of legal capacity of citizens is defined in the Civil Code. At the moment, the main provisions of the content of the legal capacity of citizens are expressed in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 18 of the Constitution, all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social status. they are equal before the law. Therefore, in civil legal relations, citizens are recognized as equal in legal capacity, that is, all citizens are assigned the same civil rights and obligations. [1]

The content of legal capacity of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan is broadly defined and strengthened in a number of articles in the second section of the Constitution entitled "Basic rights, freedoms and duties of people and citizens". They allow citizens to own property, inherit, leave an inheritance, choose a profession and place of residence, create works of science, literature, art, engage in entrepreneurial activities

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and in general any activities not prohibited by law, as well as it is said that they can have other extensive property and personal non-property rights and it is strengthened at the level of the basic law.[2]

According to Article 43 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for committing a crime, measures may be taken to deprive individuals of certain civil rights, such as service restrictions, deprivation of certain rights, and restrictions on freedom. In addition to life imprisonment, other civil rights restrictions are temporary in nature.

Legal capacity is a characteristic, quality of a person from birth to death. A person, regardless of his condition, whether he is a baby, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, has full legal capacity. [1]

The difference between legal capacity and legal capacity is that not all citizens have legal capacity. The condition for having legal capacity is that citizens who have legal capacity act with common sense and understand the consequences of their actions. It is known that even if a newborn child has full legal capacity, he does not acquire any rights and obligations by his actions. The ability to make conscious actions begins only after reaching a certain age. Therefore, it shows that the citizen's capacity for dealing comes into full force when he becomes an adult. Adulthood begins at the age of 18. Upon reaching this age, a person not only becomes a full participant in civil legal relations, including property relations, but also acquires other civil rights and obligations along with political rights. [2]

The issue of the participation of minors in civil proceedings is regulated in a differentiated manner. That is, there are peculiarities in the scope and content of the legal capacity of minors aged 6 to 14 and minors aged 14 to 18. Minors under the age of 14 (young children) are considered completely incompetent. However, the law gives them certain opportunities to participate in civil proceedings.[1]

Usually, normal civil treatment is manifested not only through the implementation of the subjective rights of the subjects of civil-legal relations, but also through their reliable protection. The implementation and protection of civil rights is not limited to the use of legal measures. There are also political, economic, organizational and other measures aimed at creating the necessary conditions for it.

The methods of protection of civil rights are understood as material and legal measures of a mandatory nature strengthened by law. There are two forms of protection of civil rights - jurisdictional (through court) and non-jurisdictional (without court). The jurisdictional form of protection is manifested in the activity of competent state bodies in the protection of violated or disputed rights. Its essence is that a person whose rights and legal interests have been violated applies to the competent state body to restore his rights. The jurisdictional form, in turn, has general and special procedures for the protection of violated rights. As a general rule, the protection of civil rights and legal interests is carried out in court. The main part of the civil-legal dispute falls on civil courts. [2]

In short, citizens as subjects of civil law have their rights and use these rights in accordance with the law.

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