

APPLICABILITY OF NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS TO TIME, TERRITORY AND PERSONS

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Announcement

On the application of normative legal acts in the time zone and when they are rejected. In Hama, you can see that the terms of the Individuals have been reviewed and compared with other states.

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An important condition for the effective implementation of regulations is a clear definition of their scope. The validity of normative documents is the occurrence of the legal consequences provided for in them. The extent to which regulations apply is directly relevant to practice. This issue covers the following four areas: The application of regulations to time, territory and individuals.

- What social relations this document applies to (subject of action);
- when and for how long the normative document is valid (valid for time);
- which region it affects (region, space);
- to whom the normative document belongs (applies to individuals).

Subject of application of the document. Normative-legal documents regulate social relations of different content. For example, regulations in the field of administrative law regulate relations with public administration; civil law regulates property and non-property personal relationships. None of the documents in these areas can regulate the relationship between the subject and the scope of another. The subject of legal regulation is voluntary-social relations.

This excludes the possibility that legal documents may affect an event or other situation in which the human will does not participate. Such cases may arise only as legal facts. That is, the law can determine the legal consequences arising from these facts, but can not affect their content, their internal action. Thus, normative-legal documents regulate social relations of a certain type and content. [1]

The time period of normative acts means the time of entry into force and expiration of a law or other legal act. Each country has rules governing the publication and entry into force of laws and regulations. In Uzbekistan, the procedure for publication of laws in the press and their entry into force is determined by special legislation. In particular, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be published in Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages no later than ten days after the adoption (signing) of legal acts of state authorities, as well as on radio and television. . The laws will be signed by the President of Uzbekistan.

The laws come into force throughout the country 10 days after the publication of other resolutions of the Oliy Majlis in the Bulletin. The same documents come into force 10 days after their publication in the official media (Khalk Sozi, Narodnoye Slovo, Erkin Karakalpakstan and Vesti Karakalpakstana). Documents that do not have a normative content from the date of their adoption and publication in the press. The law comes into force from the beginning. Of course, this is a general rule. However, the legislature may also set other deadlines depending on the situation.

Unless otherwise specified in the decision on the procedure for enactment of a particular law, the law shall enter into force after its publication, not within the period specified above, but within the period specified in the parliamentary resolution.

For example, the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted on September 24, 1994 and entered into force on April 1, 1995; The Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 25, 2007 and came into force on January 1, 2008; The Customs Code of the Republic was adopted on December 26, 1997 and entered into force on March 1, 1998. It usually takes months before codes and other large-scale laws come into force. The reason for this period is the need for time and opportunity to create the appropriate socio-economic conditions, to carry out organizational and preparatory work. During this period, by-laws (decrees, government decrees, statutes and instructions) are developed and adopted as part of the law enforcement mechanism. If necessary, a system of organizational and institutional structures will be created, and so on. [2]

Some regulations come into force from the date of their publication in the press. The relevant instructions will be provided in the decision on the procedure for enactment of the law. In practice, there are cases when the legislation is gradually adopted and enters into force. For example, the first part of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 25, 1995, and the second part of the Civil Code was adopted on August 29, 1996, and both parts came into force on March 1, 1997. Presidential decrees use a variety of forms to enforce them. For example, the text of the decrees contains the following rules: "The decree shall enter into force from the date of its signing", "The decree shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the press", "The decree shall enter into force from the date of its adoption". Such forms of enforcement also apply to other types of normative legal acts. [3]

The procedure for promulgation and entry into force of a law adopted in a referendum is set out in the Law on Referendums:

"The Central Commission for Referendum will announce the results of the referendum to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the media no later than ten days after the end of voting. These decisions are based on the decisions of the Central Referendum Commission. The theory of state and law can be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan within a week from the date of its development. "

It is important to clearly define the date of entry into force and entry into force of regulations. Because they have to be done from the beginning. This is due to the implementation of the rule of law. The requirement that a law is not retroactive means that it does not apply to actions and relationships that arose and existed before the law was enacted. However, there are two exceptions to this general legal axiom: first, if the law or regulation itself specifies their retroactive force; second, the law is retroactive if the law provides for the suspension or mitigation of punishment for an act committed.

The law and other normative legal acts terminate on the following three grounds:

- a) The period of validity of the normative document has expired;
- b) There is a decision of the competent state body to repeal the normative document or it is specified in the newly adopted normative document replacing the old one;
- c) A new normative document replaces the existing one.

Usually, a special decision is made to repeal an outdated normative document or declare it invalid. [4]

Territorial and spatial validity of regulations. According to the principle of state sovereignty, normative legal acts are in force throughout the territory of the state. The territory of the state

includes the land area, groundwater, inland and territorial waters, airspace over land and water territory, the territory of embassies, warships, flying ships (apparatus) and ships floating on the high seas. The territorial scope of regulations is closely linked to state jurisdiction. In some cases, foreign law may apply to a specific country.

However, this requires an agreement between the two countries on the application of the legislation in each other's territory. International agreements may also provide for extraterritorial action of normative documents. That is, the laws of one state apply outside its own territory (the laws of one state apply to its own citizens and organizations in the territory of another state). In law-making acts, federal law applies throughout the Union, and the laws of the subjects of the federation apply only to their own territories.

Most countries have conflicting laws. These are used when a conflict situation arises. For example, conflict rules apply when there is a conflict between equally strong legal documents, as well as when documents issued at different times or documents of different volumes or documents established by different bodies contradict each other. Documents issued for different administrative-territorial units of the state may also be inconsistent. In most cases, such disputes are resolved through the courts. [6]

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For example, if a foreign citizen residing in the Republic of Uzbekistan is brought to the court to testify, and he exercises the right of diplomatic immunity (immunity), the actions of such a person will be resolved through diplomatic means. Some Uzbek laws do not apply to foreign nationals. For example, they do not have the right to vote in our country; He may not serve in the armed forces or work in government law enforcement agencies. [5]

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan also apply to citizens of our country residing abroad (permanent employees, tourists, business trips). For example, an Uzbek citizen who commits a crime abroad is liable under foreign law and the Uzbek Criminal Code. At the same time, it should be noted that persons with the right to diplomatic immunity (immunity) are not affected by the normative legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These are ambassadors, heads and staff of diplomatic missions, their families, members of international delegations. Their situation is regulated by international law.

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