



FORMS OF LAW AND TYPES OF REGULATORY LEGAL DOCUMENTS

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Abstract: *This article talked about forms of law and types of regulatory legal documents. Throughout the article, reasoned opinion and reasoning within the subject area was used. At the end of the article, conclusions and suggestions are presented.*

Keywords: *form of law, legal consciousness, internal and external structure of legal norms.*

In the legal literature, the phrase form of law is used in a sense with the phrase source of law. That's wrong. Because the source phrase does not indicate a working form at any time. The form is its structure, which is associated with the content of this right. The form of law is a way of raising the will of all classes, nationalities, elites and peoples in society to the level of law. The expression of the source of law does not denote the form of law, but refers to the material, ideological and legal meanings of society. The source of law regulates the economic relations of society in the material sense. Economic relations include relations of production, Forces of production, weapons of production, economic system and forms of property. In the ideological content of law, legal consciousness is understood, legal consciousness is the sum of views on the rights of people in society, and includes legal upbringing and a quukian culture. The source of law in the legal sense indicates the internal and external structure of law and all legal norms. The expression of the form of law, on the other hand, is determined by the method of coercion of the state ERK for all citizens.

The form of law is a method that represents the legitimate free of the various classes, nationalities, elite classes and people in society. This ERC is adopted by state bodies, through its coercive power, in the form of laws, decisions, decrees and other regulatory acts. The implementation of these is mandatory for all state bodies, public associations, officials and citizens.

Legal custom is the acceptance of norms of good custom in society as legal norms, subject to state approval. Legal custom was the first historical form of this right and existed in slavery and feudal states. For example, the law of schedule XII, Manu Drakond's law, Russian pravdasi (truth) and others that have reached us from the legal customs of these states until now. Legal custom is associated with these religious norms. Therefore, the legal custom is used in the current system of Muslim, Indian and African states. Legal custom is little used in the Republic of Uzbekistan system. For example, Article 8 of the Özr Family Code specifies the use of proverbial Customs and traditions that do not contradict the principles of the Özr legislation, in the fate of the legislation that does not contain relevant norms regarding the regulation of family relations.

A judicial or administrative precedent is the decision of cases that are previously heard by judicial or administrative authorities, depending on the case. This form of law is used in



the hukuk system of England, the United States, Canada and other states at the peak time. In the Uzbek hukuk system, no judicial or administrative procedure is used. The third form of law is normative legal acts, which are widely used in the legal system of modern states.

Normative legal documents are those that determine, change and cancel the rules of life of people in society. In Uzbekistan acts mainly regulatory documents from forms of law. Through this, the land of all the people is raised to the level of law. Doing these is universal for all people. Regulatory legal acts include the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, various laws, type international treaties.

Signs of regulatory legal acts include:

1. In regulatory legal acts, new norms are established, the valid ones are changed or canceled. Therefore, they determine the right and duty to the parties involved in the Huguenot relationship. With the support of regulatory documents in marriage, legal acts appear that have a personal significance in the regulation of various social relations between them and people. For example, a court decision, a court verdict, a warrant for obtaining an apartment, a decision on the appointment of benefits, etc.

2. Regulatory legal acts are issued by the state in writing, called Law, Decree, decision, order, adopted state body (Parliament, president, government bodies are indicated).

3. Norms that are mandatory in normative legal acts are drawn up according to gurutlar, for example, sections, chapters and articles of the Constitution and codes.

4. Regulatory legal acts are classified according to their legal force, content, character, scope of action and which state body issued them. Regulatory legal acts are divided into Acts issued on the basis of konun and law, depending on the legal force, divided into state law, Acting, General limited, emergency (due to natural disaster, military circumstances) regulatory legal acts, depending on the size and nature.

We see that the normative legal acts-the state Constitution, various laws, codes, decisions, orders, directives and statutes-are included. The law occupies the most important place within the normative legal acts of modern states. The law regulates the legal framework of the most important Society and state structure.

The law is the sum of the rules of life, which have the highest legal force called by the supreme body of state power, represent the interests of all nations, elates and people in society, which regulate various social relations in their circle. Signs of the Act include:

- 1) convocation of state power by the Supreme representative body;
- 2) the law has supreme legal power;
- 3) its normative legal character;
- 4) the law expresses the erk-will of all nations, elat and class and people in society;
- 5) the law regulates various social relations between people.

The law plays an important role in ensuring the independence of Uzbekistan, in the transition to market economic policy, in strengthening various forms of property. At present, Uzbekistan has adopted several laws that provide the legal basis for the reform of the state structure, economic, social and other spheres. In particular, the main ones are: on the basis of State Construction — the electoral system, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Assembly, the president, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the prosecutor's Office, the internal affairs bodies, laws on local government. In the economic



sphere, ownership of enterprises, entrepreneurship, taxes on banks and enterprises, associations and organizations, foreign economic activity, foreign investment, currency regulation and other laws. In the social sphere-protection of motherhood and childhood, social assistance to low-income citizens, provision of benefits and other laws. These laws are related to theory and life, and regulate various social relationships among individuals. The implementation of the law is one of all valid rules for the transition to market economic relations.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the procedure for the adoption of regulatory legal acts of state bodies is defined as follows:

1. The OECD is a state representative body and exercises legislative power. It makes laws and decisions;
2. The chairman of the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan issues orders;
3. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of state and executive power and issues decrees, decisions and orders of a normative nature;
4. The Government of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issues decisions and orders;
5. Various ministries, state committees and institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan — accept orders, manuals, directives and regulations,
6. Provincial, District and municipal governors make decisions.
7. Local state authorities issue resolutions and orders of the councils of people's deputies in the regions, districts and cities of the localities. Thus, we see that normative legal acts consist of: constitutional laws, international treaties, decisions, normative decrees, orders, orders, manuals, directives, statutes and codes.

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