

Principles of Administrative Law

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Abstract:

legal regulation of social relations in the field of Public Administration - is carried out by strengthening the rules of Conduct, which are mandatory for all participants in relations, in the norms of administrative law. By establishing such rules, a certain legal procedure for the implementation of the functions that arise in public administration and in relations associated with it was created.

Keywords: *administrative law, state, sphere, attitude, political issues, enforcement, legal norm, ordinance, law, rule.*

Administrative law regulates social relations in the process of organizing and implementing public administration, that is, social relations that arise in the activities of state bodies in the implementation and issuance of orders. In its essence, Public Administration covers the most important aspects of social life. In this process, economic, organizational, socio-cultural affairs are carried out, administrative and political issues are solved. The sum of the legal norms that regulate various social relations that arise in the process of organizing public administration and the implementation of management-constitutes a network of administrative law.

The legal regulation of social relations in the field of Public Administration is carried out by strengthening the rules of conduct that are mandatory for all participants in the relationship in the norms of administrative law. By establishing such rules, a certain legal procedure for the implementation of the functions that arise in public administration and in relations associated with it was created. A clear social attitude is an administrative attitude, and first of all, the relevant state body will definitely participate in it; second, the regulatory effect of administrative law occurs when the public administration body uses the powers granted to it. Almost all measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of the performance and issuing orders of Public Administration bodies are carried out using the norms of administrative law. Administrative law is one of the largest, complex and developed branches of the legal system. This is due to the specific nature of its regulatory subject, the wide range of relationships. Since executive power, managerial activity and management itself cover all areas of the life of the state and society, it occupies a fundamental place

in the system of administrative law and affects other branches of law, or, conversely, is influenced by them. The norms of administrative law, arising from the norms of Public Law, first of all strengthen the characteristics inherent in public administration and its interaction with other types of public activity (connoisseurship, Court, prosecutor's control), as well as the principalities of Public Administration¹. Administrative law-further clarifies and complements the norms of Public Law, determines the mechanism of implementation of most rights and obligations of citizens through their governing bodies, as well as the protection of these rights from any violations. Administrative law-defines the procedure for the organization, reorganization and liquidation of state bodies, its tasks and goals, powers and other aspects of its legal status, structure and process of activity. Administrative law regulates the communications of managed facilities. These norms strengthen the planning procedure, the distribution of material resources and the determination of wages. Administrative law is of great importance in establishing the legal status of public organizations and public bodies. Administrative law regulates not only management, but also managed activities. Administrative law regulates a certain group of social relations, and this relationship forms its subject. Most scientists of the science of administrative law include in the subject of administrative law the following group of social relations that arise in the process of Public Administration: 1) relations between public administration bodies, one of which is subordinated to the other organizationally (for example, social relations that arise between the departments and departments of the ministry and state committees subordinate to them); 2) relations between non-subordinate public administration bodies (for example, social relations arising between two ministries, ministries and state committees); 3) relations between public administration bodies and subordinate enterprises, institutions and organizations; 4) relations between public administration bodies and public associations; 5) relations between public administration bodies and citizens.

In all recorded social relations, a state body is involved. This is legal, since managerial activity is one of the forms of implementation of state functions. In the field of Public Administration, there cannot be social relations that constitute the subject of administrative law, without the participation of the body acting on behalf of the state and representing its will. Therefore, the relationship that arises between two citizens — administrative-legal relations-is not considered. Relations that arise between economic entities on the basis of contracts are also not part of the subject of administrative law, since they are contractual relations regulated by the norms of civil law. One of the basics of dividing law into branches in the legal system is the method of Legal Regulation. The style of legal regulation consists of the sum of methods, tools and paths that are applied in the influence of law on existing relations in society. Like any branch of law, administrative law has its own regulatory style. Administrative law, implementing the regulatory function, uses a certain set of legal tools or methods that regulate the behavior of participants in relations in the process of Public Administration. In the framework of regulated social relations, that is, on the subject, the branches of current law are often very close to each other, and in some cases even the form is consistent with each other.

In the process of management, relations are regulated, which are under the influence of various norms of law and do not fall within the framework of the subject of administrative law. Thus, the interaction of different branches of the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan occurs. The discipline of administrative law is very close to the disciplines of constitutional law and financial law. But at the same time these branches of law differ from each other depending on their subject of regulation (the circle of social relations) and their specifics. The science of constitutional law occupies a special place in the legal system. It expresses the foundations of the social structure of the state and state policy, the interaction between the state and the individual, the national state and administrative-territorial structure, the foundations of the system of state bodies, the basic rights, freedoms and duties of Man and citizens. The subject of constitutional law is wider than the subject

¹ Худойбердиева В.Ж., Хожиев Э.Т. Маъмурий ҳуқуқ. Ўқув қўлланмаю – Т., 2000. – 35-36-б.

of administrative law. In particular, constitutional law defines the principalities of organization and functioning, which are common to all public bodies. The norms of administrative law, on the other hand, regulate their application in public administration, based on the above. Constitutional law defines the rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, while administrative law determines, further clarifies the procedure for their implementation; fills the legal status of citizens with other rights and obligations; determines the management mechanism of the fulfillment of rights, freedoms and obligations by citizens. For example, under the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens have the right to appeal to the court over the illegal behavior of state bodies and officials. This process is regulated by the norms of constitutional law. Administrative law, on the other hand, determines which body these complaints belong to, the duration and procedure for considering the complaint. Administrative law is also related to finance law. The right to finance regulates social relations in the field of financial activity of the state, that is, social relations in the process of organizing, distributing and using funds in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks and functions facing state and local authorities. The main task of financial law is to regulate social relations in the process of distribution and redistribution of the national income of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The financial activity of the state is, in its essence, a manifestation of Public Administration. In this regard, the subject of regulation of financial law is narrower than administrative law. In finance law, the style of direct commandment (like administrative law) is used in the regulation of social relations. The content of the powers of state bodies carrying out state financial activities in the field of Finance is regulated by the norms of financial law, and the process of their implementation by the norms of administrative law. Hence, the legal norms that determine the scope of competence of state bodies carrying out state financial activities are simultaneously the norm of both administrative law and financial law. While administrative law regulates management relations in the financial sphere, financial law regulates financial relations itself.

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