

## THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF EQUALITY AND JUSTICE IN LAW

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### ABSTARCT:

**In our article, the concept of equality and its implementation, the word Justice, the laws of human behavior and their implementation. Opinions were expressed about the laws improved by the state.**

**Key words: equality, justice, man, law, state.**

### INTRODUCTION:

One of the basic principles of philosophical law is the principle of equality. There is justice only when there is equality. Universal equality is one of the necessary components of the principle of formal equality and one of the important properties of law. Equality as such formally requires freedom and justice, as we have said in other parts of the legal principle of equality. Therefore, equality is an equal measure of freedom and justice.

Equality means not only the norm of general and universal legal regulation, but also the proportionality and uniformity of relations between subjects of law.

Legal equality is the equality of subjects of law, free and independent from each other, in a single scale, a single norm, and equal measure.

Legal equality is the equality and freedom of free people, the total volume and equal measure of freedom of people. Where people are divided into free and unfree, unfree people belong to objects, not subjects of law, and the principle of legal equality does not apply to them. ... [One]

The law speaks and acts in the language and measure of equality, and as a result, freedom in the coexistence of people becomes a universal and necessary form of expression and realization. In this sense, it can be called the mathematics of law and freedom.

Equality in the social sphere is always legal equality, the official legal measure of equality. This is due to the fact that legal equality, like any equality, is abstracted from practical differences (in accordance with its basis and criteria) and therefore has a formal character in terms of necessity and definition.

There are many uncertainties, misconceptions and misconceptions about equality. They are based on the lack of understanding that equality has a rational meaning, because legal (formal-legal, formal) equality, which is absolutely the same for everyone in the social world, is logically and practically possible.

Inequality of rights (structure, content and scope of rights of different individual subjects of law), achieved as a result of differences in the initial practice, is considered (and regulated) from the point of view of abstract universal equality of people, expressed as inequality). Legal equality and legal inequality (equality and inequality in law) are uniformly ordered (comparable and complementary) legal tariffs, definitions and concepts that are equally opposed and different from existing differences. Equality of regulation of relations

between different subjects implies that the real subjective rights acquired by them are not equal. A mixture of a disorder of differences becomes a legal order of consistent equations and inequalities on a single scale and equal measure by virtue of the law [1].

The formal understanding of law as equality includes justice, as well as universal equality and freedom.

With regard to the distinction between law and law, this includes the concept of law, that justice is determined by law and that justice is an inherent property and dignity of law, that categories and classifications do not go beyond the law (morality, decency, religion, etc.) means that it is legal.

Hence, the question of whether the law is fair or unfair is always relevant, and in essence it is the question of whether the law is legal or not, legal or not. However, such a statement is inappropriate and cannot be applied to the law, since it is (in theory) always fair and is the bearer of justice in the social world. [Four]

After all, only the law is fair. Because justice is also fair, because it reflects and expresses the general importance of justice, which in a rationalized sense means universal legality, that is, the essence and basis of law, the content of the legal principle of universal equality and freedom.

For everyone whose relations are manifested through the legal form, regardless of how narrow the legal sphere is, the law is a general form of law (different in its current, physical, mental, property, status, etc.) The scale and measurement of uniformly fair regulation of the general importance for all subjects. In general, the commonality of the scope and measurement of law (namely, the measurement of equality, freedom and justice) as a single and equal phenomenon (for a particular sphere of relations) means the denial of arbitrariness and privileges (within the framework of this legal field).

According to the content and etymology (origin) justice (iustia) comes from the law (ius), which means that in the social world there is a legal basis and its correctness is imperative and necessary [3].

Only that which represents the law, corresponds to the law and obeys the law is just. To act fairly is to act in accordance with the requirements of common law and equality. He does not know any other principles and forms of expression other than the right to justice.

As you can see, the main feature of the law is its inalienability - equality and justice. But there is a point of freedom that is different. The legislator should pay attention to this. Plato also implied that a person has natural qualities - they determine his behavior and actions. The owner of the law must take these qualities into account, correct them and pass laws that correct these qualities, because in this way the owner of the law also corrects the behavior of the citizen ... [2] above Therefore, when drafting laws, attention should be paid to young people, who are the main link in society. In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based. [5]

Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials. [6]

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