

Research Article

**SPECIFIC ASPECTS CONCLUSION OF PAID SERVICE CONTRACTS WITH THE
PARTICIPATION OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIR ORGANS**

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Abstract

The article describes the civil-law aspects of concluding a contract for paid services with the participation of the internal affairs organs.

Key words: contract, paid contract, civil-law, internal affairs organs.

Services pay an important role in economic stability and improving the quality of life of the population. Paid service is an agreement aimed at providing a wide range of services to the population due to the formation of market relations in the country and the rapidly changing democratic processes. Relationships arising on the basis of services, which are defined as the object of civil law, can not be imagined without paid service contracts. Indeed, the basis for the formation of civil relations related to services are the executors concluded between the customer and the customer. Usually, the contracts of the internal affairs organs are signed by the head or deputy head (on the basis of an authorized document). In this case, the position, number and date of the person who signed it shall be indicated. The most important thing is to reach an agreement between the participants. The study of the conclusion, amendment and termination of paid service contracts with the participation of the internal affairs organs requires a direct analysis of civil law.

Also, on a contractual basis, paid services are provided by the patrol and post service units of the Interior Ministry, the State Traffic Safety Service, the Department for Coordination of Safe Tourism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There is a need to make additions and amendments to the regulations concluded with the participation of these sectors and the pricing of services. In this regard, we believe that it is necessary to develop a mechanism for the dissemination of this information to the public through the official media. This is due to the fact that the population has access to information about the services provided by the internal affairs organs, as well as the exact price chain, which leads to an increase in the number of services.

According to civil law, the subject of a contract for paid services is "services" that are not in kind. That is, it is an activity carried out by people with a certain specialization, qualification, which is related to the performance of certain actions or the performance of a certain activity, aimed at meeting the needs of individuals (Zokirov I.B., 2009). Therefore, the legal features of the contract can be seen in the following. First, a fee-for-service contract can be both consensual and real, depending on the type of service. For example, if the patrol service of the police and the provision of public order and public safety services in crowded places with the participation of legal entities are consensual, hairdressing can be realistic. Second, a fee-for-service contract is made in its own name for a fee. In this case, the customer undertakes to pay for the services performed by the executor in accordance with its instructions. Third, a fee-for-service contract is a type of bilateral agreement. Because both parties to this agreement have both rights and obligations.

It can be seen from the above-mentioned legal features that the rules of oral and written forms of contracts are followed when concluding contracts for paid services. Contracts of paid services concluded with the participation of law enforcement agencies are required to be concluded in writing, as law enforcement agencies have the status of legal entities. H.R. Rahmonkulov noted that the completeness of the content of any contract largely depends on the

legitimacy and accuracy of its terms, as well as the extent to which these conditions are met (H.R. Rahmonkulov, 2005).

It should be noted that in accordance with Article 354 of the Civil Code, the principle of freedom of contract plays an important role in concluding a contract. Freedom of contract is seen as the decisive basis of civil law, in which the contract states that the parties enter into the relationship in a truly free, voluntary manner. The contract is the basis for the organization of economic relations of independent entities (Commentary of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2010). It is important to reach the following agreement between the customer and the executor when concluding service contracts for a fee. By mutual consent and equality of the parties to the contract; in the subject of the contract; in the rights and obligations of the parties; on payment for services; during the term of the contract; under the obligation of the parties to the contract; under the responsibility of the parties; in resolving disputes in court;

When concluding a service contract for a fee, the parties express a genuine desire and willingness to enter into a contractual relationship, firstly, in the act of concluding the contract, secondly, in determining the terms of the contract, and thirdly in the performance of contractual obligations.

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