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Abstract: *This article describes the concept of private property, types of subjects and objects of private property, opinions on ownership, use, disposal of private property by subjects.*

Key words: *property, private property, object, subject, enterprise, cooperatives, social funds, economy companies*

Subjects of private property rights are citizens, the economy companies and societies, cooperatives, public associations, social funds and other legal entities not belonging to the state are individuals (Article 208 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

The right to private property is the property of citizens and non-state legal entities appears in the form. Civil property is unique to private property. The appearance is the following in relation to other types of property has advantages:

First, the owner is always a concrete person;

Second, the owner is closest to the property and to it has a number of advantages in impact;

Thirdly, such property is theft, theft, lack of management is far from the possibility of becoming a victim.

In other words, this type of private property can be understood as property belonging to citizens individually. This the main characteristics of property are the individual owner of the property, that is, that he is a citizen and that he has private rights to property that he has the right to do so. Done privately When the increase is called, any other person who owns the property recognition of property rights at will, without obtaining permission from individuals with the purpose of obtaining profit based on the use of hired labor opportunities to own means of production, enterprises opened the way.

At the same time, private property rights are reserved for citizens it should not be understood in the sense of realizing the absolute will when exercising one's free will in relation to the proper property. The owner of private property in the exercise of his rights it should not harm the environment and should not violate the interests of other persons.

Current legislation gives citizens the right to use any property belonging to them on the basis of private property rights, both for personal consumption and for conducting business activities. embodied in the elements of law.

Citizens can engage in entrepreneurship individually or as a legal entity. Private entrepreneurship is carried out by an individual entrepreneur independently, without the right to hire workers, on the basis of property owned by him and also on the basis of other material rights that allow ownership and use of property. The joint business activity of citizens can be carried out in the form of a family business, a simple company or a farm without establishing a legal entity.

Subjects of entrepreneurial activity are the owners of the products they produce (work performed, services) and the income (profit) from their sale. The income (profit) of business entities, remaining from the reimbursement of production costs, taxes, fees and all mandatory payments, except for the cases of mandatory debt collection in court, is disposed of at their own will.

Property belonging to citizens can also be in the form of family property. Family is an association of people who live together on the basis of blood kinship or marriage and manage a common household. Family property includes:

- joint property of the spouses;
- property owned personally by each family member, including pre-marital property;
- family common property - family property is managed by the common agreement of family members.

As a general rule, a family is not a legal entity, but if a farm is established on the basis of a family, it enjoys the right of a legal entity. However, the family and the farm should not be confused here.

Objects of private property rights of citizens include land plots, residential houses, apartments, country yards, garages, household goods, personal consumption goods, money, securities, as well as enterprises and production. other property complexes, buildings, structures, vehicles and other means of production intended for The amount and value of property is not limited if it is acquired as property according to law or contract

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