



LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC STATE IN THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The actual problems of environment's legal defend in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been described in this article.

Keywords: President, democracy, legal government, republic, parliament, government.

As part of the world community, the Republic of Uzbekistan entered the third millennium of human educational development. The desire of our people, who are striving for a bright future, is aimed at establishing a fair civil society and a democratic legal state, in order to leave it as a worthy legacy to the generations.

Uzbekistan was one of the first to announce its goal of achieving true independence. He was the first among the republics of the former Union to introduce the presidential form of government, chose the path of large-scale reforms, radical changes and renewals in society. It should be emphasized that the main goal of our state is to establish a democratic, fair and free civil society.

On August 31, 1991, the right of the Uzbek people to self-determination was fulfilled - the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was declared. The will of the entire multinational population of the Republic was strengthened in the constitutional law "On the foundations of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the fact that it is an independent, democratic state was legally strengthened. The legal foundations of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan are mainly formed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other laws. It would not be wrong to say that the legal basis of the democratic reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Because the democratic reforms that are being implemented today are legally and fundamentally strengthened in the Constitution. "The adoption of the



Constitution, the active legislative activity over the past years made it possible to create solid foundations for the formation of a legal state that guarantees the equality of all citizens before the law and the supremacy of the law."

People's power is established in a legal state. The people exercise state power and manage public affairs either directly or through their elected representatives. According to Article 7 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the people are the only source of state power. As the President of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted, "We are accepting every penny related to the country's life in consultation with our people and on the basis of direct dialogue." The idea that "the people should serve our people, not the public agencies, but the public agencies should serve our people" is becoming the criterion of our activity in this regard.[1, 23].

Article 11 of the Constitution states that the system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of division of power into legislative, executive and judicial powers.[2, 224]. With this, the principle of separation of powers, which has been tested in developed countries for centuries and is a guarantee of democratic principles, was established as the basis for the formation of state power.

The principle that the territory and economic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan are indivisible, and its borders are inviolable and under the protection of the state was decided.

After gaining independence, the foundations of a democratic legal state began to be established in the republic. For this purpose, the evils of the previous totalitarian regime were sharply eradicated. Compromise with multi-partyism, diversity of ideas and opinions has become a reality. The rule of one ideology has ended. The task was to determine universal human values, world-recognized real democracy, norms of human freedoms and rights.

In the republic, not in words but in practice, the principle of separation of power into legislative, executive and judicial powers is applied. The people of Uzbekistan have become the real source of state power and exercise this power both directly and through their authorized representatives - the corps of deputies. All this required active legislative work. It is successfully conducted by the republican parliament - Oliy Majlis. Today, the



entire potential of the Oliy Majlis is directed to the comprehensive legal provision of our young independent state.

The task of reorganizing the local management system was set, and successfully introduced hokimical structures in regions, districts and cities. Reorganization of the judiciary, which ensures the supremacy of laws and the equality of all citizens of the country before them, is being actively carried out. These components of a developed civil society serve as the basis of law and order, strict discipline and accountability.

On December 8, 1992, a glorious event took place in Uzbekistan - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. He created the legal basis for the independent and free development of our republic.

The form of the state structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan is expressed in chapters XVII-XVIII of the fourth section called "Administrative-territorial and state structure" of our Constitution. In particular, Article 68 states: "The Republic of Uzbekistan consists of regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, villages, as well as the Republic of Karakalpakstan." Article 70 is devoted to the status of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It states: "The sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan is part of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

The forms of governance of countries in the world have a history of many thousands of years and have been improved and perfected in terms of content based on the development of society. This can be seen in the example of the state administration of Uzbekistan. According to our Constitution, one of the main principles of the organization of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is people's power. In the republic, the people are the only source of state power. The people govern the state directly or through their elected representatives.

After independence, a new, modern and effective system of state administration began to be formed in Uzbekistan. "The presidential system is the core of this system"[3, 41].

The presidential form of government did not appear in Uzbekistan by chance. In the creation of this modern and effective form of state administration, many thousand years of historical experiences of our people in the spheres of statehood, certain conditions of our land, traditions and mentality of the people, their own characteristics, as well as the



experience and achievements of modern advanced countries are necessarily considered.

The world's historical experience shows that the presidential system is one of the most suitable systems of state administration that meets the needs and interests of the people. "According to 1995, 140 of the 186 member states of the United Nations have the position of President, and most of them are presidential republics. These are the USA, France, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Russian Federation, Honduras, Gambia, Uruguay and others»[4, 287].

The content, main principles, specific features, legal status and powers of the President of the presidential system introduced in Uzbekistan are described in the Constitution of the Republic.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is elected by the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of general, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years. The procedure for electing the president is determined by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Chapter XIX of the Constitution fully expresses the high powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of state in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to Article 93 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the guarantor of the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitution and Laws [5, 15]. Takes measures to protect the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to implement decisions on issues of national state structure. Acts on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan in domestic and international relations. Conducts negotiations.

The President presents candidates to the Oliy Majlis for the positions of Chairman of the Constitutional Court, Chairman of the Supreme Court, and Chairman of the State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the event of emergency situations (real external danger, mass disorder, major disaster, natural disaster, epidemics), a state of emergency will be introduced in the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or in some of its places, with a view to the safety of citizens.



The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic. Appoints and relieves the supreme commanders of the Armed Forces, confers high military titles. Pardons citizens convicted by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Appoints and dismisses the head of the State Security Service and resolves other issues within his authority.

If necessary, the President suspends and cancels the documents adopted by the republic's governing bodies, as well as governors, in accordance with Article 93.

Президент ўз ваколатларини бажаришда бошқа ҳокимият тармоқларидан мустақилдир.

Now deepening the process of democratization of society and ensuring its effectiveness has become the main direction of the political reforms implemented in our country. First of all, it is important to liberalize all spheres of the political life of our country, the construction of the state and society, to increase the political activity of the population, and to form a political culture based on national and universal values.

It should be noted that a unique model of the formation of a democratic state has been developed in Uzbekistan, and state power is being improved step by step. Therefore, it is necessary to theoretically analyze the reforms carried out in all areas. It is necessary to develop scientifically based proposals to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

In conclusion, it can be said that the implementation of the principle of separation of powers in Uzbekistan is inextricably linked with the implementation of the task of building a legal state, so for a true separation of powers, the three branches of government should have equal status and authority, and their mutual relations should be clearly regulated by law. . Achieving real, guaranteed speech and freedom of the press in the political sphere, basing society and state life on transparency, and continuing to improve the private mass media system for this purpose. To transform the existing multi-party system in the country into a practical, real, functioning multi-party system, for the realization of this task, it is necessary to use transparency, real speech and freedom of the press effectively in the society. Continually continue the efforts to bring domestic national legislation into conformity with the norms and principles of international law, improve the legal and organizational foundations of uncompromising struggle against corruption and bribery in



society, deepen the ongoing reforms in the formation of a truly independent judiciary, and continue the reforms in the judicial and legal sphere. it is necessary to carry out.

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