Formation of Legislative Power Legal Basis

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A B S T R A C T

This article describes the historical process of formation of the OliyMajlis, the legislative body of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this case, the information is presented in a historical sequence, on the basis of relevant regulations.

R T I C L E I N F O

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Any just state that cares about its future and developmentwill , of course, rely on the principles and principles of democracy in the governance and organization of state power. After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan also set itself the goal of building a legal, democratic state and civil society, and chose the path of democracy in public administration. To this end, Uzbekistan has carried out comprehensive socio-political and economic reforms. At the heart of these reforms has been the rise of state power. There is no reason to talk about building a democratic and civil society without ensuring the rule of law and the protection of human rights and freedoms.

The first President Islam Karimov in his book "Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development" describes the renewed political and state structure of society as follows: It is necessary to radically improve the system, clearly define the powers and responsibilities of the republican government and local authorities, to create a fair and humane legislation.

To understand the scale of the work to radically change political life, it is necessary to recall the political legacy of the former Soviet Union, the old dictatorship. The Uzbek SSR was formed in 1924 as a result of national-territorial delimitation. The Constitution of the USSR of 1927 strengthened the system and structure of state power and public administration bodies that emerged during the formation and formation of the USSR. According to the 1927 Constitution, the Soviets of the USSR, the MIC, the MIC Presidium, and the ICC were the legislative bodies of the USSR. The Constitution of 1927 established the right to open, non-universal, unequal, multi-level and indirect suffrage.

Even if we analyze the activities of the Supreme Soviet in the light of the 1978 Constitution, the supreme legislative body of Uzbekistan still could not solve the most important issues of state building. Throughout the former Soviet Union, the legislature functioned solely as the executive. The legislature could not exercise its powers under the Constitution. After Uzbekistan gained independence, all such restrictions were left behind. Article 5 of the Law “On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan” adopted on August 31, 1991 states: “The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its laws prevail in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The system of state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the order of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches. This was, for the first time, the introduction of the principle of separation of powers in Uzbekistan, which is recognized and recognized by the whole world and is inherent in democracy. Subsequently, Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, defined this system as follows: - The system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches.

Following the establishment of the legal framework, Uzbekistan has implemented a number of reforms aimed at forming a supreme legislative body, the parliament. At the time of independence, the Supreme Council, the legislature elected by the elections of February 18 and March 4, 1990, was functioning. The current legislature, inherited from the former Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet, was a unicameral parliament. After independence, the Supreme Soviet was not dissolved, but resumed its work. In this regard, Uzbekistan has followed the saying: "Horses are not exchanged at the crossing." The creation of a legal framework for the activities of representative bodies of state power serves as a guarantee of their activities. Therefore, after gaining independence, Uzbekistan has focused on the creation of a legal framework for the representative bodies of state power

and their activities.

At the second session of the Supreme Council of the XII convocation, the Declaration of Independence was adopted on June 20, 1990, and it was determined that it would serve as a basic law in public administration. This declaration laid the foundation for the future Constitution. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted at the XI session of the Supreme Council on December 8, 1992. Section V of the Constitution deals with the organization of state power. The first chapter of this section, Chapter XVIII of the Constitution, is devoted to the formation of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Article 76 states: strengthened. The new legislature, the OliyMajlis, will also be a unicameral parliament. The issue of creating a legislative basis for the formation of the OliyMajlis, the highest representative body of state power, was put on the agenda as the most important task. Therefore, Article 6 of the Law "On the Procedure for Implementing the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" instructs the Presidium of the Supreme Council to prepare a draft law on elections to the OliyMajlis in 1993 and submit it for public discussion. tasked to do. In accordance with this task, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet established a working group of 12 people to prepare a draft law "On Elections to the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" by the Resolution of March 3, 1993.

Thus, following the discussion of the information of the head of the working group, the deputies at the twelfth session - the decision of the Supreme Council to organize the preparation of the draft law "On elections to the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan." Following these legal reforms and the adoption of the Constitution, ensuring the logical sequence of law-making, the Law "On Elections to the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on December 28, 1993 at the XIV session of the Supreme Council. On September 22, 2012, at the 16th session, a special law “On the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted. These are the most popular and modern forms of democratic separation of powers. At the same time, it shows the need for radical reforms in this area.

Thus, the legislative power of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the OliyMajlis - was formed. This body has played an important role in the establishment of a legal and democratic state in our country in the future.

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