

THE CONSTITUTION - THE GUARANTEE OF A FREE AND PROSPEROUS LIFE

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Abstract

This article discusses the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its refinement over the years, its historical significance, the enforcement of its provisions, and the enactment of laws and decisions based on it. Particular focus is given to the adoption of the new Constitution through a referendum and its entry into force.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Constitution, Islam Karimov, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Our Basic Law, our people, independence, human rights, President of the State.

Introduction

First of all, at the beginning, I would like to quote the words of the 1st President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: "The Constitution is a dictionary that introduces the state to the world as a state, and the nation as a nation." We can learn how correct and justified this definition of our Constitution is through the following considerations.

The Constitution is the guarantor of the life of the state and the people, its sustainable development. It shows that the unity and solidarity of the nation, the rights and duties and obligations of every citizen are the basis for building a humane, legal democratic state and civil society.

The Constitution (from Latin "constitution" - "structure", "regulation") is the fundamental law of the state. It determines the structure of the state, the system of government and administrative bodies, the procedures for their authority and formation, the electoral system and the relationship between the individual, as well as the relationship between the court, the state and society. The constitution should be the guiding star of every state, the torch that guides it on the right path.

"The term constitution was known in Ancient Rome as early as the 1st century AD (the law called the imperial constitution). Our great ancestor Amir Temur's "Tuzuks" had the character of a constitutional document in the form typical of the traditions of Eastern civilization. After all, it reflected the harmony of national and universal values, the primacy of human rights and the principles of justice. The Constitution was created taking into account these historical sources and the advanced constitutional experience accumulated by 97 countries of the world today. The draft Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a document of great political, legal and international importance.

By the decision of the Supreme Council on June 21, 1990, the Constitutional Commission, chaired by the 1st President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and consisting of 64 members, including statesmen, deputies, scientists and specialists, was prepared for 2 years. Recalling that President Shavkat Mirziyoyev also actively participated in the preparation of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, he says: "We all know well that the great statesman of our time, our great leader, the esteemed Islam Abduganievich Karimov, played an invaluable role in the creation and implementation of the Constitution in our lives.

The conceptually significant and profound ideas of Islam Abduganievich Karimov served as a solid foundation for the development of this important political document, which radically changed the consciousness, worldview and entire life of our people. As a deputy of the Supreme Council, I always remember with pride that I directly participated in the process of creating and adopting our Main Constitution as part of the Constitutional Commission. How our Constitution came to its current content and form, the heated debates and discussions taking place in this complex process on such a large scale as today, and the fact that a great political figure with strategic thinking and foresight led this work are of decisive importance.

It was important to express the invaluable values and rich state experience of our people in our Basic Law, along with universally recognized democratic principles. The great concept of "Man and his dignity" was given a central place in the Constitution.

Indeed, the First Head of our Republic, upon the commencement of the work of the Constitutional Commission, directly supervised the preparation of the draft of the Basic Law, which adequately reflects the specific features of our country, fully meets world standards, takes into account the achievements of the constitutional legislation of the most developed democracies, and international experience. In the implementation of these grandiose, historical tasks, the First President has shown himself as a great statesman and public figure, a talented political leader. In this sense, we have the right to say that the initiator, inspirer and main author of the Constitution of Uzbekistan is the First President of the country, Islam Karimov. It is worth noting that the draft Constitution was submitted to the general public for discussion twice. More than 6 thousand proposals and comments were made during the discussions, and taking into account the proposals and opinions of deputies, our Constitution was adopted at an extraordinary session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It consists of 6 sections and 128 articles.

Islam Karimov, in his speech at this session, said, among other things: "The adoption of the 1st Constitution in the history of our free Uzbekistan is the rebirth of our republic, the laying of a solid foundation for our legal independence. It is inevitable that our Constitution, as our fundamental law, will become the basis for laws that make a state a state and a nation a nation. The Constitution is a new document in its essence and philosophical idea. There is not a trace of communist ideology, classism, or partisanship in it. We put forward the idea that the greatest of all worldly blessings is man, and on this basis we sought to find a rational legal solution to the relationship between "citizen - society - state"

The country's basic law is based on the universally recognized principles of international law, the primacy of national and universal human values. It further develops the principles and ideas

enshrined in the "Declaration of Independence", "Baynote of the Supreme Council on the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", and the Law "On the Fundamentals of the State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In a word, for the first time in centuries, our people, under the leadership of President Islam Karimov, consistently used the opportunities provided, and as a result, a completely new Constitution was created, truly protecting human rights and interests. This was a momentous event in the life of our people who had gained independence, in the history of our country. Islam Karimov, as the chairman of the constitutional commission, delivered a report at the session. After the draft was discussed article by article by the deputies of the parliament and a number of amendments were made to it, our Basic Constitution was adopted on December 8, 1992. From this day on, December 8th was declared a national holiday.

The adoption of our Constitution was a great event in the history of our people and state. Because our Basic Law defines the guarantees of our national independence and development path, human rights and freedoms, which our people have long dreamed of. Our Constitution, which officially proclaimed Uzbekistan as a sovereign democratic Republic, was positively assessed by the world community.

In general, our Basic Law serves the greatest ideas of universal human ideals - peace, freedom, brotherhood, friendship between peoples and nations, stability of the country and the world.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "On the basis of our Constitution, a national legislative system, state bodies, and civil society institutions have been formed in our country. Today, large-scale reforms are being implemented in all areas. Our socio-economic, political, and military potential is increasing, and the worldview of our citizens is constantly expanding. All this is, first of all, the result of the life-giving power of our Basic Law."

As in the whole world, in Uzbekistan, we will not be mistaken if we say that changes in all spheres of our life, including: social - political, economic - cultural spheres, new modern knowledge, technologies, unlimited information coming through the Internet, and a number of other reasons, have prompted us to make amendments and additions to our constitution and laws.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev first mentioned constitutional reform in his inaugural speech on November 6, 2021, on the occasion of his second presidential term. In December of that year, in his congratulatory address to the people on the eve of the Constitution Day, the Head of State emphasized the need to "think not seven times, but seventy times" when solving such an important and strategic task as updating the Constitution. In May 2022, a constitutional commission was formed and the process of updating the document began.

The new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan came into force on May 1, 2023. This was based on the adoption of a relevant law consisting of 11 articles according to the results of a nationwide referendum held on April 30. Prior to this, the constitution had been amended a total of 15 times since 1992. This time, due to the large scale of the changes, a new version of the document was adopted. As a result of the update, the number of articles in the main text increased from 128 to 155, and the norms in it from 275 to 434. In general, according to officials, the constitution was updated by 65%. The most notable aspect was the proposal to

define "human dignity and honor as the highest value" in the updated constitution, initiated by Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The date of adoption of the Constitution will continue to be December 8, 1992, and the holiday date of December 8 will not change.

Also, if we focus on the main essence of the issue, the adoption of laws is only part of the work. Its essence is to convey to our people and responsible executors in a timely manner, organize their implementation correctly, and ensure strict compliance with the requirements of the law. The conclusion is that when conveying the essence of laws to our people, it is advisable not to limit ourselves to one or two articles or programs in the mass media, but to present a wider range of materials in a simplified and interesting way, and to attract the attention of our young people. In particular, in law lessons at school, avoid empty words and use educational methods and technologies more widely. Lessons can be organized meaningfully through stage performances. It is necessary to set and implement the goals of increasing the activity of each student in classes, supporting them through encouragement, and developing their potential through spiritual activities.

In any state or society where laws prevail, are followed, and work is done based on the criteria of justice, humanity, and equality, that society will flourish, prosper, and people will live a prosperous life. And the state will continue to rise. In our rapidly changing age, if we further increase the scientific and legal potential of our people, if we improve our lives based on global requirements, if we respect the constitution and laws and act based on them, we will have fulfilled our civic duty.

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