

THE ROLE OF THE COURT OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN COORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

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Abstract

The article talks about the role of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in coordinating the activities of state administration bodies.

Keywords: state, administration, cabinet of ministers, powers, special, citizen, society.

Introduction

Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines the principle of separation of powers. In our opinion, from the point of view of the state, if the separation of powers is an important condition and sign of democracy, it is manifested in the connection, location order, and functional interdependence of the links that make it up, and from the social point of view, it is the further improvement of civil society. organizational form, and subjectively, the recognition of individual freedom as a supreme value, creates the need for research as a basis for living a decent life in the conditions of the will of the majority.

It is known that the system of state authorities is divided into "general" and "special" authorized state bodies depending on their established powers. General authorized state bodies are engaged in general or multi-disciplinary management activities within their competence. Examples of them include the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, regional, district, and city councils of people's deputies, specially authorized state bodies, bodies aimed at performing a certain special task of the state, such as ministries, hokims, separate departments and divisions. consists of lim.

According to the principle of separation of powers, the second branch is the executive branch. If we define the executive power, it is a body consisting of a complex of organizational and legal mechanisms and forms that carries out the activities of execution and issuing orders.

The characteristics of the executive power are as follows: it is a derivative body, it operates on the basis of law, it is universal, it has its own enthusiasm, it has its own sphere of authority, it has a hierarchically built apparatus and a large number of professional employees, it has an organizational nature, and finally , is that he has the right to issue orders.

Each branch of government has its own purpose for carrying out its activities. The main purpose of the executive power is as follows:

- 1) ensuring the safety of citizens, society and the state;



2) creating conditions for the development of the citizen's life, society's well-being, and the country's economy;

3) it is to create conditions for citizens and public associations to exercise their rights and freedoms and for people to live freely politically, economically, socially, and spiritually.

In addition to its mentioned features, we should also mention the integrity of the executive power system. Based on the unitary nature of the state structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they are characterized by the principle of vertical subordination within the system of executive authorities. As a proof of the mentioned opinion, it is possible to cite the view of Professor Kh. The government is the basis of the executive power and heads its entire system. The constitutions of the states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, when expressing the concept of "government", emphasized the leadership of the executive power system, focusing more on its managerial and commanding nature.

The government is the supreme body of state administration, and it carries out internal and external political activities of the state based on the Constitution and laws. At the same time, the government is in charge of ensuring public order and national security, as well as leading other bodies of state administration. In many foreign countries, the government is recognized as the highest executive body. In addition, in some foreign countries, we can see that the executive power is exercised by the President and the government, and in others, it is only the government. Government is called by different names in different countries. For example, in Italy - the Council of Ministers, in the People's Republic of China - the State Council or the Central People's Government, in Switzerland - the Federal Council, in France, Lithuania and the Czech Republic - the government, in Russia - the government, etc. The names of its heads are also different: the Chairman of the Government, the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Chancellor, etc.

However, the Swiss scientist I.K. Blunchli, while conducting research on this issue, writes that this branch of power is not named correctly and its multifaceted activity is not fully covered by the concept of "executive". We agree with this opinion of I.K. Blunchli from the point of view that the activity of the executive power is indeed multifaceted, characterized by a number of specific aspects and occupies a special place in the system of authorities.

The place and role of the government in the system of state bodies is affected by complex issues related to its legal status and function, as well as its practical activity. These aspects are summarized as follows:

1. Procedure and methods of government formation.
2. Composition and structure of the government.
3. The procedure for the appointment of the head of government and his level of independence.
4. The issue of political responsibility of the government.
5. The form of political responsibility of the government and the procedures for its implementation.
6. Principles of relations between the head of state and the parliament with the government.
7. The functioning mechanism of the principles of "restraint" and "keeping in balance" in the system of the main branches of state power and its level of sufficiency for optimal (optimal) functioning of the government.



8. The system of executive bodies and the interaction of law enforcement and control bodies in the implementation of government functions.
9. Orientation of government tasks to ensure the will and interests of the people, relying on social institutions.
10. Documents adopted by the government, their legal and real force, their place in the system of regulatory legal documents of the state, procedures for their cancellation or suspension.
11. The vertical structure of the executive power system by administrative regions and the distribution of powers.
12. Procedures and organizational forms of the government.
13. Auxiliary bodies of the government.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the executive power carries out state management. Professor A. Azizkho'jayev writes about this: "... creation of a harmonious system of state administration in Uzbekistan, strict delimitation of legislative, executive and judicial powers, as well as parallelism in the activities of state bodies, one The President and the executive-management structures were added in order to end the duplication of one's work, one body's work being performed by another. Already, in the period of transition to market relations, the need to establish discipline and order in all aspects of the state, economy, social and cultural construction, and to strengthen the executive power with all measures requires this.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the supreme body of the executive power of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which directs the effective functioning of the economy, social and spiritual spheres, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decisions of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensures the execution of decrees, decisions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Cabinet of Ministers is a collegial body that heads the unified system of executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Cabinet of Ministers consists of the members of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies and advisers, ministers, chairmen of state committees. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a member of the Cabinet of Ministers by virtue of his position.

Based on this, we can say that in order to improve the activity of state administration bodies, it is necessary to constantly implement changes and innovations in accordance with the needs of society.

For this reason, from the first days of independence, the need to make radical changes in all spheres of the country's life, to ensure the consistency of reforms and the stability of the political system required the head of state to manage the executive power and lead its activities. During the period of transition, i.e. getting rid of the complications of the former totalitarian system, creating the foundations of a new statehood, and fundamentally renewing the social life of the society, the leadership of the entire executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan was entrusted to the President - the head of state. In this place, before the amendments to our Constitution in 2003 and 2007, the head of state and executive power in the Republic of Uzbekistan was the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, that is, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also considered the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers. was



These norms were subsequently amended by law. The process of these changes includes several legislative stages. In particular, if we look at the history of state development, we can see how the social and political life of our society has changed. The nineties of the last century were the period of formation and development of a new statehood, a new independent state. It was during this period that the leadership of the country was required to quickly solve the tasks of saving society and economy from crisis, supporting law and order, and creating organizational and legal conditions for carrying out reforms. In this transition period, only a strong country, the executive power, could correct the situation, that is, take responsibility for the reforms in the country and ensure a safe and stable transition to build a new regime. Implement market, socio-economic, political, judicial reforms capable of implementing the laws adopted during the transition period, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens in the political, social, and economic spheres, and ensuring social cohesion in our country. It is important to pay special attention to the formation of a strong economic basis and legal base, to the establishment of effective systems and structures of state administration and vertical authorities. During this period, the authoritarian, administrative-command-based management system was completely changed, the legal foundations of the Cabinet of Ministers, state and economic management bodies, local representation and executive bodies were created.

The establishment of the solid foundations of national statehood in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the increase in the economic well-being of the society, and the achievement of stable economic, political, spiritual and educational achievements of our people raised the constitutional reforms to a higher level. According to the results of the national referendum held on January 27, 2002 and in accordance with the law of April 24, 2003 adopted on its basis, amendments and additions were made to a number of chapters of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Article 89 of Chapter XIX. According to the amendments, the provision "Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was removed. Based on this, the Prime Minister was entrusted with leading the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers, the decisions taken by it and ensuring their implementation. That is, the reforms in the political system of our country, which successfully passed the difficult tests of the transitional period, were closely connected with the economic reforms.

The main directions of the powers and activities of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Cabinet of Ministers are clearly defined, first of all, in Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, this article specifies a total of 6 constitutional powers of the Cabinet of Ministers.

In particular, the Cabinet:

- ☐ will be responsible for effective economic, social, financial, monetary and credit policy, development and implementation of programs for the development of science, culture, education, health care and other sectors of the economy and social sphere ;
- ☐ implements measures to protect economic, social and other rights and legal interests of citizens;
- ☐ coordinates and directs the work of ministries, state committees and other state administration bodies, ensures control over their activities;



- ensures the implementation of laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, decisions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- presents annual reports to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the most important issues of the country's socio-economic life;
- develops proposals on the improvement of the state administration structure, creation, reorganization and termination of ministries, state committees, agencies and other state administration bodies;
- ensures the introduction of modern forms of strategic planning into the state management system;
- takes measures regarding the implementation of strategies, concepts, programs and "road maps" intended for the near, medium and long term in the most important and priority areas of economic and social development of the country.

The Cabinet of Ministers may exercise other powers provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other laws. The Cabinet of Ministers issues decisions and orders that must be implemented by all bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens in the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of constitutional norms and legal documents.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 9, 2003 "On the improvement of the system of public administration bodies of the Republic", the administration bodies of the Republic include: ministries, state committees, agencies, committees, centers, inspections. State management bodies are headed by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Currently, there are twenty-four ministries, nine committees and thirty-three state agencies in the Republic of Uzbekistan. State agencies include agency, center, inspection and others.

The executive power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's candidate is proposed to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the political party that won the most seats in the elections or by several political parties that won the most seats in the same number of seats.

The current Cabinet of Ministers shall assume its powers before the newly elected Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but will continue its activities in accordance with the decision of the President of the country until the new composition of the Cabinet of Ministers is formed. The release of the Prime Minister from the position will simultaneously cause the resignation of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Cabinet of Ministers conducts its activities in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The Cabinet of Ministers is the founder of "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper, as well as "Khalk sozi", "Narodnoe slovo" and "Yangi Uzbekiston" newspapers.

While the Cabinet of Ministers represents the executive power, unlike the legislative and judicial powers, it carries out executive activities. State management bodies are also part of the executive power. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures the

implementation of laws, decisions, presidential decrees, decisions and orders adopted by the Oliy Majlis, and also exercises control over state bodies that are part of the executive power. The powers of the Cabinet of Ministers in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been strengthened based on these factors. After all, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has wide powers in the administrative-political, economic and socio-cultural spheres.

In conclusion, it can be said that under the influence of comprehensive reforms implemented in the political sphere in our country in recent years, a system of state management bodies led by a stable executive power was formed in our country.

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