

THE FORMATION OF THE “PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY” SYSTEM IN THE SENATE OF THE OF OLIY MAJLIS THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS ROLE IN PARLIAMENTARISM

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Abstract

This article reflects the formation and functioning of the parliamentary polling system in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the role of parliamentarism in its development was considered.

Introduction

An important place in the political system of modern states is occupied by legislative power, which is exercised by parliaments and is able to take an active part in monitoring the executive system and establishing facts of violations of the rule of law, corruption, bribery, spending of public funds, as well as in coordinating departmental regulatory legal acts with the country's constitution and other regulatory legal acts.

The supervisory authority of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis stems from the fact that, on the one hand, it is a reflection of legislative activity, and on the other hand, it is the highest representative body of Parliament, the rostrum of people's representatives.

The implementation by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of parliamentary control over the implementation of laws in the country is now considered as the main direction of state policy and the effectiveness of laws is increased through direct control over the implementation of laws by the highest body of the state. Thus, determining the procedure for carrying out this activity becomes important for the implementation of state policy in our country related to the control of the execution of laws by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, and determining its place in this matter. It should be noted separately that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has additionally clarified the legal basis for parliamentary control of the legislative branch over the activities of the executive branch. In accordance with it, according to Article 95 of the Constitution[1], 10, the constitutional and legal consolidation of the powers “to send a parliamentary inquiry to officials of state bodies and to carry out other forms of parliamentary control”.

In addition, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 199-I of the Senate Council dated June 29, 2006 “On the procedure for sending a parliamentary request by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a member of the Senate” [2]. The procedure for sending a parliamentary request by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a member of the Senate, is determined by the law “On the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the law “On the Rules of Procedure of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the law “On the status of a deputy and a member of the Senate of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the status of a deputy and a member of the Senate in accordance with the regulations of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Kyrgyz Republic, it has been developed.



The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Parliamentary Control" [3] was adopted on April 11, 2016, article 14 of which is devoted to parliamentary investigation.

Parliamentary inquiry is not only the official duty of a legislator, but also his moral point of view, his connection with life. The right to parliamentary inquiry requires that every member of Parliament be independent and proactive. In addition, parliamentary investigation is an important form of implementation of the independent monitoring function of the People's representative. The request is based on negative arguments and circumstances. In particular, violations of the rule of law, non-compliance with decisions and recommendations of committees and deputy groups, disregard for appeals from senators and deputies, denial of the legitimate rights of citizens, etc.

In order to further improve parliamentary control by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis over the activities of the executive branch, it is necessary to effectively use such forms as parliamentary investigation and parliamentary inquiry. Such experiments can be observed in the experience of many developed countries (the experience of Russia, France, Germany).

The parliamentary control of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis is based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. That is, in accordance with its article 95, to send a parliamentary request to government officials and carry out other forms of parliamentary control; to cancel decisions of representative bodies of state power in the field in case of their non-compliance with the norms of legislation, etc.

A parliamentary inquiry is a special form of appeal by members of the Senate and the Senate to officials of state authorities and management bodies on issues within their competence, with the Procedure for providing reasoned explanations or expressing their point of view on important issues. Based on the resolution "on the procedure for sending a parliamentary inquiry by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a member of the Senate", a parliamentary inquiry is sent to: the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan; members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Chairman of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Chairman of the Central Election Commission; Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan; To other officials of state authorities and management. This is one of the functions of parliamentary oversight of parliamentarism.

The parliamentary investigation of Uzbekistan is one of the most frequently conducted types of control. Among the main tasks of the parliamentary survey are: to study the level of legal regulation of the issues outlined in the survey; to analyze and discuss the response to the survey; to identify existing problems and shortcomings on the issues outlined in the survey, to identify measures to eliminate them; to develop conclusions, proposals and recommendations for improving the mechanism of legal regulation; To study and assess the state of implementation officials of state authorities and management bodies of the provisions and requirements of the Constitution and laws; making a decision of the House of Parliament based on the results of the discussion of the response to the request; establishing control over the timely and accurate execution of the decision taken as a result of the discussion[4].

During the period of activity of the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2015-2016, 26 parliamentary requests were sent to members of the government to address pressing issues of the



socio-economic sphere. In particular, in the period from 2015 to 2018, a total of 11 parliamentary requests were sent to members of the government, while in 2019 alone the number of requests amounted to 15. All the problems raised by the Government in the parliamentary polls have been confirmed and systematic measures have been taken to eliminate them. In particular, more than 10 regulatory legal acts have defined tasks aimed at solving topical issues raised during parliamentary polls[5].

Analyzing the parliamentary survey conducted in 2015-2019, it can be seen that every year parliamentarism expands its field of activity, improving the activities of parliamentary control. The procedure for conducting a parliamentary poll is determined by the Senate. A proposal to conduct a parliamentary poll is submitted to the Senate by the Senate committees or at least one fifth of the total number of members of the Senate. The draft resolution of the Senate on the parliamentary inquiry is sent by the initiators of the inquiry to the Chairman of the Senate to include the issue in the agenda of the next meeting of the Senate. The draft parliamentary request, as well as other necessary materials, is attached to the draft resolution of the Senate. The draft parliamentary inquiry must contain proposals on the form (oral or written) of the response to the inquiry. The Senate decides on the submission of a parliamentary request by a majority vote of the total number of members of the Senate. Officials of state bodies and economic management bodies give an oral response to a parliamentary inquiry at a meeting of the Senate within the time limit set by the Senate. [6].

In 2022, the Senate committees conducted more than 100 control and analytical activities. Information from members of the government, government and economic management bodies, as well as heads of regions, was heard 27 times at the plenary sessions. 5 parliamentary inquiries were sent to the Cabinet of Ministers discussing the results of 11 parliamentary inquiries submitted over the past year. This indicates that parliamentarism is effectively working on parliamentary control.

In 2023, 12 plenary sessions of the Senate will be held, at which more than 130 issues related to various spheres of state and society life will be considered. More than 90 control and analytical activities (research, monitoring, hearings, interviews, etc.) are being transmitted by Senate committees.k.) In particular, about 80 studies were conducted on the implementation of laws in the regions and related areas, as well as on topical issues affecting the population. 4 hearings on the activities of ministries and departments were held at the plenary sessions. 7 parliamentary inquiries have been sent to the Cabinet of Ministers[7].

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