

## NEW CONSTITUTION - DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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### Abstract:

The article reveals the essence of the new constitution based on the analysis of the Constitution adopted in the new edition adopted by Universal vote in the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the need for its adoption, as well as the main changes made. In contrast, the democratic changes taking place in the Republic reflect the changes made to the Constitution earlier.

**Keywords:** Constitution, referendum, strategy, Supreme Assembly, Judiciary, legal state.

### Introduction

Each state, recognizing its path of independence and development, consolidates its most important goals and objectives, which serve to ensure the well – being of the people, in its constitution-Basic Law. Consequently, the country, which shares the noble intentions of its people, dili and language, always goes forward, without ever deviating from the high marks set by it.

The new wording notes that in the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted by Universal vote in the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on April 30, 2023, the unified people of Uzbekistan adopted and declared the Constitution with the aim of establishing a legal state. An important and indispensable sign of the legal state is the rule of law. The rule of law is a principle directly related to the concepts of people's power and Human Rights. Because people's power is understood as the right of citizens to participate directly or indirectly in the decision-making process. In this sense, laws that are expressions of the will of the people, passed through the elected representatives of citizens to Parliament or by themselves directly through a referendum, are the fruit of popular power, figuratively speaking.

### Analysis and Results

In the nationwide referendum held on April 30, 2023, our people, showing their high political consciousness, legal culture and worldview, adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the new edition. The Republic of Uzbekistan in the new edition has created a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the fields of statehood, socio-political, social economic and judicial.

The basis of lawmaking as the main elements of the rule of law in international documents is transparency, accountability and legitimacy, covering the democratic process; legal accuracy; Prohibition of arbitrariness; openness of independent and impartial justice; as well as the establishment of judicial control over administrative documents; respect and non-discrimination of human rights and equality before the law.

In our country, the necessary regulatory and legal and organizational institutional foundations for ensuring the rule of law are formed.



Today, effective work has been established in our country to ensure the rule of law, to introduce influential forms of the principles of openness and transparency, to establish effective public control over the activities of public authorities.

It should be noted that by a special decree of the head of our state in Qin, the strategy "Uzbekistan-2030" was approved. The main goal of this strategy is to improve the efficiency of reforms, create the necessary conditions for the rapid development of the state and society, and achieve the well-being of the population.

The "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy was approved. This strategy sets out 5 main priorities. One of these is the provision of the rule of law, the organization of Public Administration in the public service.

In the development of this strategy, our Constitution in the new edition served as the basis. It is in the Constitution of the new edition that the main criterion for the functioning of state bodies is human rights, human freedoms.

In a notable aspect, public administration is now being phased into a digital government system. Directly this is done from the bottom of the system upwards. Lower I mean, it is envisaged to form electronic State points in neighborhoods. Because the neighborhood is the closest point for citizens and that said services are carried out here. We know that the Constitution of the new edition establishes a separate norm that governors do not preside over the Council of people's deputies, and to ensure the current implementation of this norm, specific measures are also outlined in this strategy.

**Another major theme in the Uzbekistan – 2030 strategy is related to judicial reform. Judicial reform can be directly divided into 3 areas.**

The first is the direction of digitization of the judicial system. Here, in the first place, special attention is paid to the digitization of each stage at the time when citizens appealed to the courts. That is, this direction is also considered important to prevent over-indulgence and ensure that citizens quickly connect with the court. For example, a citizen had a need to monitor the process in the courts and familiarize himself with the current situation at the time of the criminal case. From this point of view, a system of complete electronization of the judicial process and constant monitoring of the situation is formed.

As a second direction, special attention is paid to the Prevention of corruption. That is, by 2030, the entire legislation will be free from corruption. This is also considered one of the most important tasks facing the state. Suppose that the Prevention of corrupt situations in areas related to public procurement or in conflict of interest relations and the digitization of this area as well is seen as the main goal.

As a third direction, the acts defined in the Constitution, we can also view the absorption of norms such as the "Miranda rule" into current legislation as one of the main goals of the strategy. In general, the main goal of these directions is to bring the courts, law enforcement agencies in general, closer to the people, to form an inextricable connection with the people.

Every citizen is obliged to respect and fully comply with the laws. But as a result of the fact that some of our citizens do not know their right, a mood of dissatisfaction with social life is formed in them.

In fact, this process should be taken for granted. The reason is that in any developed country it is



also seen as normal. Looking at the political experiences of the world, in many states there are cases of ignorance of legislation, underdevelopment of legal consciousness. Our president also points out that in many of his speeches, this burden should be on state bodies. The reason is that social protests are reduced when public bodies are open and transparent. In our Constitution in the new edition, it has also been strengthened that human rights are at the forefront.

For example, the problem of "snos" had caused our citizens to be much more obnoxious. The remarkable aspect, this is what was brought out to the point of Constitution. Now our citizens understand that housing cannot be taken away without a court decision.

Another example is the right to free movement in the country. Previously, there was a concept of "propiska". This problem was also causing objections from the population in a certain sense. This thing was introduced into the Constitution separately, it was established on the basis of legislation that everyone has the right to free movement on the territory of Uzbekistan.

In the development of legal consciousness, first of all, activity is required from state bodies, and, in turn, I think that citizens should not be given an internal feeling when entering into a legal attitude on a particular issue. Because in legal relations there is no place for emotions. In the process, it is desirable that they entered into a relationship within the framework of legislation. A person who is aware of existing legislation will certainly achieve the fulfillment of his right.

So what do we know about the Constitution of Uzbekistan?

The eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Republic with the twelfth convocation of the Constitution of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. From this day, December 8 in Uzbekistan is celebrated as a national holiday. When a new, sovereign state has decided on the world stage from the date of Uzbekistan's declaration of independence, the legal cornerstone of independence is established on the occasion of the adoption of the first Constitution.

It should also be taken into account that the Constitution of Uzbekistan was not blindly copied from any state in the process of creation. The Constitution of Uzbekistan was created based on the historical experience of the most progressive states.

### **Legal power of the Constitution**

According to the Constitution, Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic in the form of presidential rule. The constitution sets out Democratic factors for the development of the state, society, indicating that the people are counted one source of state power at a time.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the highest legal force: the president shall make decrees, decisions, orders based on the Constitution, laws and with binding force on the entire territory of the Republic in order to enforce them.

The Constitution establishes that the president of Uzbekistan will be elected by Citizens for a five-year term by secret ballot on the basis of common, direct suffrage.

In the Uzbek Constitution, the most important issues in the life of society and the state are decided by a common vote (referendum).

The Constitution provides that only the Supreme Assembly and president of the Republic elected by Him shall act on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan, and the state power shall be divided into three – legislative, executive, judicial.

In the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the state carries out its activities on the principles of legality to social justice, aiming at the well-being of Man and society.



The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek. However, it is also envisaged that the languages, customs of all nationalities and elates residing on the territory of the Republic will be respected, conditions will be created for their development.

By a law passed on 28 December 1993, the wording "from 150 MPs" in Section 77 (1) of the Constitution was replaced with "from MPs;

In accordance with the results of the nationwide referendum held on January 27, 2002 and the law adopted on April 24, 2003 on its basis, amendments and additions were made to the XVIII, XIX, XX, XXIII chapters of the Constitution;

The law of 11 April 2007 included amendments to Article 89 of the Constitution, paragraph 15 of Article 93, part two of Article 102;

A law passed on 25 December 2008 amended the first part of Article 77 of the Constitution to include;

A law passed on 18 April 2011 provided for the constitutionality of 78, 80, 93, 96, 98-amendments to articles, additions included;

A law passed on 12 December 2011 included an amendment to the second part of Section 90 of the Constitution;

32, 78 of the Constitution by a law passed on 16 April 2014. Articles 93, 98, 103, 117 have been amended, with additions;

A law passed on 6 April 2017 provided for the Constitution's 80, 81, 83, 93, 107, 110, 111-amendments to articles, additions included;

An amendment, additions, to Articles 80, 93, 108, 109 of the Constitution was made by a law passed on 31 May 2017;

An amendment, additions, to Articles 99, 102 of the Constitution was made by a law passed on 29 August 2017;

A law passed on 15 October 2018 replaced the words "Chairman (Elder) to his counselors for a term of two and a half years" in the first part of Article 105 with "Chairman (Elder)".;

The law, passed on February 18, 2019, amended articles 80, 93 and began to refer to the national security service as the State Security Service;

Amendments to articles 79, 93, 98 were made in accordance with the law passed on March 5, 2019;

Amendments to articles 96, 117 were made in connection with the improvement of electoral legislation based on the law passed on September 4, 2019.

It should be noted that the renewed constitutionality will chip our entire society around the idea of building a progressive state – a new Uzbekistan, in which the interests of all strata are taken into account.

### Conclusion

It was noted that more than 220,000 proposals were received at the general discussions of the renewed Constituent Assembly, with one in four of the proposals taking place from the project. In this sense, it can be recognized that the renewed constitutionality is literally a people's constitutionality.

In the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 27 new articles were introduced into the current Constitution by the constitutional law adopted in the New Edition by a nationwide vote, the



number of articles increased from 128 to 155, the current 275 norms of the Constitution increased to 434, and the current Constitution was renewed by 65%.

The article, our country's "updated constitution should create a solid legal framework and a reliable guarantee for the long-term progressive strategies of our country, in general, for the prosperous haëti of our country and our people tomorrow. In a word, it is necessary to deeply instill in us the idea of" for the sake of man", as well as" Man – society – state", which is the main principle of our current reforms, into the content of our Constitution and turn it into a chief value in our practical haè. That is, we want to conclude with the words" the dignity, honor and pride of a person should henceforth be in the first place in all spheres."

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