

## PARLIAMENTARY IMPROVEMENT OF THE REFORM SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN AT A NEW STAGE

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### ANNOTATION

The article examines such issues as the transformation of parliament into a real school of democracy, mechanisms for implementing the tasks set in the State Program of Parliamentary Activity, effective use of the institution of parliamentary control, increasing the efficiency of parliamentary activity in the field of law execution.

**Keywords:** Parliament, parliamentary oversight, parliamentary inquiry, deputy inquiry, e-government, factions, voters, laws

### INTRODUCTION

Reforms in the field of democratization of state power and administration, which are regularly carried out in our country, consistently implement the constitutional principle of separation of powers, form an effective system of checks and balances between governments, strengthen the role of legislative and representative powers at the center and at the local level. serves as.

As stated in Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "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." The essence of this principle is that these three functions of political power - the legislature, the executive and the judiciary - must be exercised independently of each other.

Improving the functioning of the parliament is an integral feature of building and developing a modern democratic state. Therefore, systemic reforms are being carried out in various democracies around the world to form ways and means of improving parliamentary activity, increase its efficiency, and harmonize the work of the government with the executive and judicial branches.

As noted in the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on July 12, 2017 in a video conference with representatives of the Oliy Majlis, political parties, "our Parliament must become a real school of democracy, the initiator and main executor of reforms." Indeed, our parliament should be the main initiator and executor of the reforms being carried out under the motto of New Uzbekistan.

The state program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Youth Support and Health" sets some important tasks for the parliament.

In particular, strengthening cooperation between the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis and public administration and local authorities in the field of lawmaking and law enforcement. to appoint a deputy head responsible for cooperation with the chambers of the Oliy Majlis in the field of law enforcement, and to further strengthen the mechanisms of cooperation of this deputy head with the chambers of Parliament.

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the implementation of the State Program adopted on its basis, increasing the prestige and role of parliament in society, the need to comply with laws, their implementation and regulation by law, Parliamentary control by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the regular harmonization with the requirements of life. Parliamentary oversight is also an important tool in increasing the accountability of officials and building a spirit of respect for the law in the minds of citizens.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted, "Who are the main assistants of the President in overseeing the activities of the executive authorities? Of course, you, dear deputies and senators. You should come to me and provide reasonable information about the shortcomings and shortcomings of the executive branch, raise the issue of improving the work of ministries and departments, and, if necessary, make proposals up to the dismissal of ministers and governors "[1].

Parliamentary control is an independent and legal, systematic representative body that ensures the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms, as well as the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan by its chambers, committees and commissions, members of the executive branch and other state bodies and economic management bodies. and monitoring the implementation of constitutional and current laws.

The formation of a bicameral parliament in the Republic of Uzbekistan has had an impact on the legal status of their members. The adopted legal acts created a legal basis for the active participation of members of parliament, their activity in the legislative process, as well as as a representative of the people.

In his reports, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev pays special attention to the issues of unification and codification of laws. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020, the issue of adoption of the Environmental Code was also highlighted [2].

The legal basis for the activities of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Laws "On the Results of Referendums and Basic Principles of State Power", "On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis", "On the Senate of the Oliy Majlis". Resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the status of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber and a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On recall of a deputy of a regional, district and city Kengash of People's Deputies, a deputy of the Legislative Chamber and a member of the Senate" "On the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the Rules of Procedure of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On the Rules of Procedure of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other legislation.

These laws are close in content, essence, systematization. We want to systematize these laws and propose the development of a single "Parliamentary Code". This would have made it much more convenient for members of parliament in all respects, as well as for relevant civil servants and, most importantly, for our citizens. This was also our unique experience in the parliamentary field.

Nowadays, given the development of information technology and the fact that social networks have become a real database, it is important for the Oliy Majlis to organize the publication of responses to parliamentary inquiries on the official websites, which will raise parliamentary control to a new level.

In our opinion, given the effective use of social networks by our citizens in our country today, the placement of responses to parliamentary inquiries on special Internet networks will provide ample opportunity for public scrutiny.

In the 2007 Constitutional Law on the Renewal and Further Democratization of Public Administration and the Strengthening of the Role of Political Parties in the Modernization of the Country, factions that do not join the newly formed government's path and program or some of its directions may declare themselves opposition. If we look at the practice, we have hardly noticed that the factions that do not officially join the path and program of the newly formed government or some of its directions have declared themselves opposition.

Indeed, it would be expedient to enshrine in our relevant laws the following rights of party factions that have declared themselves in opposition to the government. These include: obtaining relevant information from the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of their requests and copies of documents received by them; Conduct regular monitoring of the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers, executive authorities and their officials; Development and control over the implementation of the draft State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of parliamentary control; Preparation of alternative proposals to the program of activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Introduce an alternative bill to the bill introduced by the government; Development of an alternative project to the state program. In this way, shortcomings and deficiencies committed by the Government are constantly communicated to them on the basis of relevant information. In this sense, we think that the mechanism of this order should be clarified.

The current parliamentary inquiries by the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis show that in most cases they are scattered on various issues, and in some cases sent to different ministries and departments on the same issue. At present, the lack of a clear legal mechanism in this regard requires

improving the procedure for sending a request of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber to officials of state and economic administration.

Therefore, it would be expedient if the current legislation establishes the procedure for submitting a request of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis for consideration at a meeting of a faction of a political party and sending it after approval by a majority of faction members. Such an experience can be observed in Germany and Georgia. Of course, this rule may, in part, limit the procedure for exercising the right of deputies to ask questions. But we should not ignore the issues of content, quality and results.

The Office of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis will also have to pay special attention to the registration, generalization and constant monitoring of parliamentary inquiries. If we pay attention to the analysis of inquiries sent by deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the study conducted by deputies in 2015-2019, during meetings with voters in constituencies and to address pressing issues raised by citizens in public appeals to public officials 856 parliamentary inquiries were sent. As a result, many issues that plague the population have been resolved to varying degrees. Of these, in 2019 alone, 304 parliamentary inquiries were sent (in 2016 - 26, in 2017 - 319, in 2018 - 207) [4].

At the end of 2020, the number of parliamentary inquiries sent by deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis amounted to 338 [5]

Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On local government" repeals resolutions of regional, district and city Kengashes of People's Deputies that contradict the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. is defined as.

In our current legislation, the relationship between the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and local councils is almost not regulated. To this end, it is expedient to strengthen the relationship between the factions of political parties in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and party groups in local councils and identify areas of cooperation in the relevant regulations.

In the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy" in the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis was defined as a task [6].

The effective use of these forms of parliamentary control on the basis of a modern approach directly contributes to the solution of many existing problems. In his speeches on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan paid special attention to "... the need to strengthen the activities of parliament to make important decisions and monitor the implementation of laws" [7].

Indeed, in the current process of democratization, the parliament should not only adopt laws and decisions, but also pay special attention to their implementation on the ground. Indeed, the adoption of laws is half the battle, and the issue of enforcement should be at the forefront. It should be noted that based on the proposals and comments expressed in many reports of the President, the chambers of the Oliy Majlis pay special attention to the implementation of laws, based on sources in the field of parliamentary control, to amend Article 76 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan. We would like to make the following proposal: "The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the highest state representative body and exercises legislative power and parliamentary control over the implementation of laws." Indeed, whether parliament has passed laws, the function of overseeing the implementation of those laws should also be its primary function.

The State Program on the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy" the task of introducing a rating system, ie the development of an electronic system for evaluating the activities of deputies in the field of lawmaking and parliamentary oversight [8].

This requires deputies to work harder on themselves, increasing their responsibility and accountability to the people and parliament. In addition, it directly contributes to the formation of a modern approach to parliamentary activities, increasing labor productivity.

In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based.

Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.

One of the urgent tasks in improving the professional activity of the parliament is to improve the systemic skills of its members. Seminars - trainings, meetings with parliamentary delegations of foreign countries, exchange of experience should be organized in a systematic way. It would also be useful to publish the necessary scientific literature for them.

In short, the institution of parliamentary representation, as a separate independent branch of state power, must demonstrate in practice that it is the initiator and main executor of reforms in society and public administration.

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