

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN: PRIORITIES AND STAGES

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ANNOTATION:

The article analyzes the important historical and legal documents that served to ensure the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation and development stages of the legal system of the country, the prospects for the development of the legislation of our independent state. The changes in the social, economic, political, legal and cultural life of the country are reflected in the legal system. The development of normative documents regulating the spheres of social life has been studied in four stages.

Key words: Independence of Uzbekistan, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and laws, the legal system of society and its stages of development, the priorities of legal development.

INTRODUCTION:

Uzbekistan's independent development has a solid legal basis. The fact that the democratic rule of law and civil society being built in our country serve the individual and his or her development is enshrined in our Constitution and laws.

During the years of independence, the legal system of our state has gradually developed. It has gradually changed in line with the social, economic, political, and cultural development of society. The analysis of the period of our independent development shows that the legal framework of society is mobilized at each stage to address the priorities of society

and the state. These stages will serve as an important foundation for the formation of our statehood and legal system.

It is known that the normative basis of the national legal system is the Constitution, laws and other normative legal acts. Today Lex. A total of 99,706 documents are included in the national legislation, including 1,228 decrees, (including 6 constitutional decrees, 18 codes), 5,749 presidential decrees, 7,377 presidential resolutions, 28,296 government resolutions and normative legal acts of 22130 ministries and state committees were adopted.

The legal development of our country during the years of independence can be conditionally studied in 4 stages. The first covers the transition period and the stage of formation of the foundations of national statehood - 1991-2000. From the first days of independence, building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a civil society based on a socially oriented market economy was identified as the target.

The Declaration of Independence was a historically important step in laying the foundation stone of a statehood in Uzbekistan based on advanced democratic principles. On June 20, 1990, the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the XII convocation unanimously adopted the Declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan.

In it, the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan adheres to the rules of international law, universal values and the deepest sense of historical responsibility for the future of Uzbekistan. The declaration of

state independence of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan based on the principles of democracy was strengthened.

On August 31, 1991, the XII Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan published the "Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on State Independence". The Resolution "On the Declaration of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the decree "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" were adopted.

In its Declaration, the Supreme Soviet declared the state independence of Uzbekistan and the establishment of a free sovereign state - the Republic of Uzbekistan. The free and independent people of the Republic of Uzbekistan were recognized as the sole owners of state power. The exercise of state power, both directly and through a system of representative bodies, has been strengthened.

The Law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is the foundation of our independence and has great political and historical significance. It consists of 17 articles, which strengthen the main features of state sovereignty. Under this law, the legal status of Uzbekistan has changed radically. In particular, the first article of the law declared the Republic of Uzbekistan an independent democratic republic. The people are the sole source of sovereignty and state power, the Republic of Uzbekistan has full state power, independently determines its national state and administrative-territorial structure, system of government and administration, pursues an independent foreign policy, introduces citizenship, has its own state symbols, free disposal of its material and natural resources, it was legalized to have an

During the transition period, the legal system of the society was radically changed in accordance with the huge tasks set before us. In a historically short period of time, our Basic Law

- the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan - has been developed and adopted. The Constitution is a high-ranking legal document that embodies the best practices and ideas of mankind in the field of democratic statehood, a just legal system and the rule of law, as well as universal and national values. The most important principles of social justice, democracy, human rights, separation of powers, the rule of law and civil society have a worthy place in it. The achievements of our people for thousands of years of statehood and legal development, its age-old aspirations for freedom, liberty and independence are reflected.

In the first stage, our national legal system was formed, which has a completely new meaning. In a short period of time, a number of traditional and new branches of law have been established and developed in parallel with the changes in the legislation. In particular, civil law, labor law, family law, land law, water law, environmental law, financial law, administrative law, criminal law, criminal executive law, criminal procedural law, civil procedural law, economic procedural law. industries, as well as new branches of law such as business law, customs law, corporate law, banking law, tax law, international law.

The adoption of the code in a particular area of legislation means the formation of a separate area of law in the relevant field. The adoption of 15 codes in the country between 1994 and 2008 means that the relevant branches of law have been established and have their own core law. However, in the first stage of legislative development, some laws were adopted without a thorough study of the nature of social relations that need to be regulated. In particular, on July 2, 1992, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" was adopted. However, on August 29, 1997, a new law on education was passed. A number of legal norms enshrined in the first law did not meet

the needs of planned reforms in education in recent years.

The second phase, from 2001 to 2009, is a period of active democratic renewal and modernization. This stage has played an important role in the sustainable development of the country's economy, radical changes in political life, legislation, judiciary and socio-humanitarian spheres.

During this period, the supreme legislative body, the Oliy Majlis, was transformed into a bicameral parliament. Some of the president's powers have been transferred to the upper house, the Senate. The rights and powers of the Prime Minister have been expanded.

In 2007, the country passed a law abolishing the death penalty and transferring the power to issue arrest warrants from the prosecutor's office to the courts. As a result of the liberalization of the penitentiary system, about 75% of serious and very serious crimes have been transferred to the category of low-risk crimes. The Institute of Reconciliation was introduced. Following these changes, the number of sentences imposed by the courts in 2006 decreased by 20% compared to 2000.

At this stage, as before, some legislative acts regulating social life have become declarative. The adopted laws do not pay enough attention to the analysis of the social mechanism of law enforcement, the issues of sociological support of lawmaking, the social factors of law enforcement.

The third stage, 2010-2016, is the concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in the country and the stage of its implementation. The concept identifies priorities for the future development of our society. At the same time, in solving important tasks in this area, further development and strengthening of public authorities, in particular, the parliament, increasing the role of political parties,

improving the judicial system and electoral legislation, development of civil society institutions, media, as well as democratic reforms. A number of legislative initiatives aimed at further deepening and liberalizing the economy were put forward.

In the process of implementing the Concept, about fifty laws have been adopted in accordance with the principles and provisions of our Constitution, or the necessary amendments and additions have been made to existing laws.

In the third stage of legal development, the issues of establishing effective control mechanisms for the protection of constitutional rights, improving the procedure for restoring violated rights of citizens, and improving the procedure for dealing with complaints of violations of constitutional rights remained unresolved.

The fourth phase covers the period from 2017 to the present. This is the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in our country and the period of its implementation.

The consistent implementation of the rules and objectives set out in the Action Strategy, which was announced five years ago, is bearing fruit. As result,

Uzbekistan was able to show high performance in a number of international indices. In particular, Uzbekistan ranked 44th in the Open Data Monitor International Index, rising 125 places. At the same time, it is important to introduce the practice of disclosure of indicators in 20 areas of public administration.

The essence of the unprecedented reforms in society and public administration was the idea put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev: "People shouldn't serve government, they should serve local people".

The example of advanced countries shows that a modern democratic society can develop through the consistent introduction of the principles of people's government, ensuring the broad participation of citizens and the masses in the political life of society, further enhancing the role and prestige of political parties in society.

It is known that the improvement of state and society building is closely linked with the creation of an effective legislative system. Therefore, the important direction of the Action Strategy is to increase the role of the Parliament - the Oliy Majlis in the system of state power, to further expand its powers to address important issues of domestic and foreign policy and parliamentary control over the executive branch.

In the recent past, the role of parliament and political parties has been even greater enhanced. Deputies and senators of the Oliy Majlis are no longer limited to considering bills. On the contrary, they go directly to the places and get information about the living standards of the people, participate in the systematic analysis and solution of the problems that afflict it. In addition, the Government Hour practice has been introduced in the Legislative Chamber, and anti-corruption committees have been established in both chambers. In addition, the Virtual and People's Receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established to identify and address the concerns, problems and needs of the people.

Parliament is not limited to passing laws. At the same time, it monitors the consistent implementation of adopted laws. In particular, on February 27, 2020, in accordance with the joint decision of the Councils of Chambers of the Oliy Majlis, a Parliamentary Commission was established to monitor the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.

The Parliamentary Commission monitors the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Objectives in the field of Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, holds regular parliamentary and public hearings, hears periodic reports of the relevant Coordinating Councils and responsible bodies under the government, and achieves these goals at the national and regional levels. Conducts research, based on the results of the study, to further improve the legislation, to develop appropriate proposals and recommendations to address pressing socio-economic issues.

Today's world demands that the needs, demands and desires of every member, group and stratum of society be understood in a timely manner by the legislature and used effectively in lawmaking. Therefore, it is important to use the results of public opinion research in lawmaking activities.

It is known that in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis (23.12.2017) the creation of a special web portal "My opinion" on the Internet to express their views on important issues of state and public life as a progressive mechanism of democracy. It was proposed to introduce an electronic application procedure, and to introduce a procedure for mandatory consideration of initiatives put forward by a group of citizens in the Oliy Majlis or the Councils of People's Deputies.

As a result, the portal of collective appeals "My opinion" was launched. Citizens have the opportunity to apply electronically to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, local Councils of People's Deputies. Legislative basis of the system of work with appeals In order to further strengthen the Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities, a new version was adopted. Since the launch of the My Appeals collective appeals portal, 440 collective appeals have been published.

At the same time, the normative and legal acts put forward by the state bodies are put up for public discussion on the portal for discussion of draft normative legal acts under the Ministry of Justice. Over the past period, the portal has discussed about 8,000 normative legal acts, including 557 laws, 242 decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 681 draft resolutions, 2380 draft resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, and about 35,000 proposals.

Today, in Uzbekistan, young people under the age of 18 make up about 40 percent of the population, and those under the age of 30 make up 64 percent. This, in turn, requires the broad involvement of young people in the social, economic, political and cultural life of society. Therefore, in order to further expand the participation of young people in the legislative process, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis established a "Youth Parliament" and on June 29, 2020 signed a cooperation agreement between the Legislative Chamber and the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan.

By supporting young people, raising their legal awareness and literacy, making young people politically active in society and enriching their political and legal knowledge and skills in practice, involving young people in the legislative and legislative process, and disseminating laws among young people. The goal of the Youth Parliament is to increase its involvement.

The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies the rule of law and further reform of the judicial system as the second priority. Reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, ensuring the independence of the judiciary, access to justice, strengthening the rule of law, and the effective fight against corruption are important. Over the past period, Uzbekistan has undertaken extensive work in

all areas, including the judiciary. More than 40 laws, decrees and resolutions have been adopted on priority issues in this area.

In particular, the Supreme Council of Judges was established to ensure the independence of the judiciary. The Supreme Court and the Supreme Economic Court have also been merged to improve the functioning of the Supreme Court. The economic courts in the regions were reorganized as economic courts, and 71 inter-district, district (city) economic courts were empowered to hear cases in the first instance. The term of office of a judge is first five years, then ten years term and indefinite period. The powers of the courts to decide their own financial, material and technical matters independently were transferred from the judiciary to the Supreme Court. The court abolished the institution of remanding the case for further investigation. It was strongly established that a person's guilt in a crime should be based only on the evidence found in the trial. Torture, mental and physical abuse, and other forms of violence were strictly prohibited.

Strategies for the development of leading industries (textiles, electrical engineering, automotive, building materials, chemicals and petrochemicals, agricultural machinery, energy) were adopted as part of the Action Strategy's priorities for economic development and liberalization.

In addition, the introduction of market principles that ensure free competition in agriculture, in particular, the abolition of government orders for cotton and grain, has increased the economic efficiency of production and the interest of producers. In order to increase the economic potential of the regions, free economic zones have been established, which have been provided with appropriate benefits and preferences to attract foreign investors.

At the same time, the foreign exchange market was liberalized; restrictions lifted; large-scale monetary policy reforms have been implemented; the cash problem was solved; foreign trade was liberalized, customs duties were sharply reduced; the possibility of free withdrawal of profits was created.

All the reforms identified in the Action Strategy for the development of the social sphere are aimed at radically improving the lives of our people, increasing the welfare of the population and strengthening its social protection. In particular, the State Program for 2021 - the "Year of Youth Support and Public Health" pays special attention to the following areas of the social sphere: improving youth policy to support young people, creating the necessary conditions for their full development; strengthening the health of the population, social protection and increasing the socio-political activity of women; implementation of measures to build affordable housing, development and modernization of road transport, engineering and communication and social infrastructure to improve the living conditions of the population; development of culture, arts, sports, education and science.

The state program envisages the implementation of 93 items in 2021, and as of October 1, 2021, 48 items have been implemented and the relevant regulations have been adopted. In particular, practical measures have been taken in the framework of 2 Presidential Decrees, 11 Presidential Decrees, 13 Cabinet Resolutions and 22 items.

Within the framework of "Ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy", the implementation of measures to protect the independence and territorial integrity of the state, mitigation of the Aral Sea tragedy, as well as especially in the mutual interest of neighboring countries

Extensive work has been carried out over the past period, based on peaceful policy measures, such as the establishment of friendly relations and strong cooperation.

Particular attention was paid to strengthening regional and international cooperation in Uzbekistan. Such an active regional strategy has created a favorable diplomatic atmosphere in a friendly spirit between the countries of Central Asia. Thanks to Uzbekistan's open and pragmatic policy towards Central Asian countries, regional ties have been restored and borders have been opened; air, bus, and rail routes were restored and enriched with new routes; People-to-people contacts have also become easier, which in turn has opened up new opportunities for the development of inter-regional economic and trade ties.

Thus, the independent development of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a solid legal basis, which has developed gradually in line with the social, economic, political and cultural development of society. The development of the legal system in accordance with the requirements of society will allow our country to take its rightful place among the world community, to guarantee human rights and freedoms, and to accelerate economic growth.

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