

## EXTENSIVE REFORMS IN THE STATE AUTHORITY SYSTEM

Rakhimov Humayun Otanazar ugli  
Urganch State University Teacher of the "Law" Department

### Abstract:

The large-scale reforms implemented gradually in our country cover all spheres of our social life. They are directly related to the period of active democratic reforms and modernization of the country.

**Keywords:** reforms, social phenomenon, equilibrium, power, chambers.

### Introduction:

It is known that the large-scale reforms that are gradually being implemented in our country cover all areas of our social life and are directly related to the period of active democratic renewal and modernization of the country. At the current stage, one of the most important priorities of these reforms in the field of state building is the consistent implementation of the constitutional principle of separation of powers, the formation of an effective system of mutual restraint and balance of interests between the authorities. In this regard, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized in his speech at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, "The government emphasizes the cooperation of the central agencies with the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the hokims and the balance of interests between them." shall be responsible and liable for providing. For this, it is necessary to increase the participation of governors in decision-making at the level of our country.

### The Main Part:

Significantly increasing the role of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local representative bodies in the system of state power, expanding the independence and powers of the government and executive authorities, and at the same time made it possible to further strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of the adopted laws. These fundamental reforms implemented in the field of state building and new tasks, in turn, make it an objective necessity to study this process of renewal and changes from the point of view of the science of constitutional law, and to strengthen the scientific basis of their implementation. After all, the theory and practice related to the consistent implementation of the principle of separation of powers from the point of view of constitutional law in national legal science, the formation of effective legal mechanisms of mutual restraint and balance of interests between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. problems have not been sufficiently studied. In this sense, this dissertation is devoted to a comprehensive study of theoretical and practical issues related to the deepening of democratic reforms and the improvement of legal mechanisms for ensuring balance between the branches of state power in the context of the development of civil society. And the law itself is approached as a means of achieving social order based on social harmony and agreement, creating freedom, justice and equality. Based on this, we can say that state power is the main means of ensuring freedom and formal equality of people (equality before the law) and justice in social life. Like any other relationship, state administration and leadership relationships are composed of objects, subjects and tools. The subject of democratic state power is the people and the state apparatus

acting on behalf of the people. The object of state power is a person, social group and organizations in a narrow sense, and society in a broad sense. The means of state power are expressed in rights, influence, power, etc. As a rule, the subject of state power, on the basis of the constitution and laws, indicates the extent and in what forms of state power is exercised by state bodies, and defines the legal boundaries for state bodies. Within this limit, the activity of state bodies is considered legal. People are recognized as the only source of state power. The will of the people expressed in the Constitution of the country determines the content, form and characteristics of state power. This provision is enshrined in Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to him, the people are the only source of state power. State power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is exercised only by the authorities authorized by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and laws adopted on the basis of the interests of the people. Appropriating powers of state power, suspending or terminating the activities of government agencies, creating new and parallel structures of power in a manner not provided for by the Constitution is considered a violation of the Constitution and is the basis for prosecution according to the law. The analysis of our constitution shows that the norms established in it connect the essence of state power with the need to ensure the interests of the people. One of the important democratic aspects of the Constitution of Uzbekistan is that its Article 10 clearly states that only the Oliy Majlis of the Republic and the President elected by it can act on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan. No part of society, political party, public association, social movement or individual has the right to act on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan. This constitutional norm once again aims to legally strengthen the fact that state power belongs to the people and originates from it. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is directly organized by the people and is its representative body. Deputies are elected by the people by general, equal, direct and secret voting. So, the people of Uzbekistan choose suitable candidates from among themselves and elect them as representatives to the Oliy Majlis. Gives them authority and thus participates in the process of public administration. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also important as a subject working on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan. An important constitutional norm regarding the legal basis of the organization of state power in our country is enshrined in Article 11 of our Basic Law. One of the most important principles of a democratic legal state is the primacy of human and individual interests. The well-being of man and society coincides with individual interests.

### **Conclusion:**

So, it should be noted that state power is a legal phenomenon in its essence. Today, the libertarian-legal understanding and definition of state power is fully consistent with the goals of a democratic society.

### **References:**

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. National database of legal documents, 04/30/2023.
2. Otakhanov. F.N. Legal service in the Republic of Uzbekistan. -T.: 2007.
3. Economy and Innovation(<https://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/index.php/poland/article/view/1219/112>) 2023. 117-119.