



THE NEW EDITION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN – THE LEGAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Naim Oblomurodov

Tashkent State Economic University

professor, candidate of translation sciences

Abstract: the article describes the adoption of the new edition of the Constitution of New Uzbekistan, which came into force on May 1, 2023, and its main content, which is an important basis for ensuring human rights and freedoms, as well as the issues of declaring Uzbekistan as a "social state." It also covers the principles of increasing the country's prestige in the world community, increasing its position and prestige as an equal subject of international relations, the organization of state power and management processes, ecology, attention to family and other issues.

Key words: Uzbekistan, Constitution, person, state, society, rights and freedoms, state, society, management, commission, equality, sovereignty, values, international relations, welfare state, referendum.

1. Introduction: The analysis of the topic reflects the processes of creation of the newly revised Constitution of Uzbekistan, its main content, the fact that it is an important foundation for ensuring human rights and freedoms, and the declaration of Uzbekistan as a "social state". Therefore, the main issues focused on in the Constitution, including raising the prestige of the country in the world community, its place and prestige as an equal subject of international relations, the place of the principles reflected in the new Constitution, the reflection of the issues of the organization of state power and management processes, were studied and was analyzed.

2. Method and methodology. The article was published on the basis of the principles of objectivity, consistency, chronological study of historical and social events and phenomena, reliance on sources and evidence accepted in all social and humanitarian sciences. The article is covered on the basis of content analysis, legal analysis, observation and expert survey methods. The article was covered based on the Constitution and its related materials, in which the source and materials were analyzed scientifically and theoretically. This served as an important legal source for studying the New Constitution in Uzbekistan, for a deep understanding of its main essence and development processes. Therefore, research based on such approaches plays an important role in improving the legal, spiritual and moral knowledge of people today, and in forming a sense of respect for the new Constitution in the minds of the population.

3. Results and discussions. Great socio-economic and political reforms are being implemented in new Uzbekistan. The changes implemented in all spheres of state and community life also play an important role in this. In this regard, the adoption of the new version of the Constitution



Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 2, Issue 6, June, 2024

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

of Uzbekistan was an important event. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev mentioned the constitutional reform for the first time in his speech on November 6, 2021. In December of the same year, on the eve of the Constitution Day, the head of state said in his greetings to the people: "It is necessary to think seventy times, not seven times, when solving such an important and strategic task as renewing the Constitution." In May 2022, a constitutional commission was formed and the process of updating the document began [1. T. 2023].

According to the result of the Referendum held on April 30, 2023, the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1. Prior to that, since 1992, the Constitution had been amended several times. This time, due to the large scale of changes, a new version of the document was adopted. As a result of the update, the number of items in the main dictionary increased from 128 to 155, and the norms in it increased from 275 to 434. In general, the Constitution was updated by 65 percent [2. <https://kun.uz>].

The Constitution is a legal document aimed at creating a solid legal basis and a reliable guarantee for the country's long-term development strategy, the future prosperity of our country and people. The new Constitution reflects the idea of "For human dignity" and the main principle of current reforms is the approach of "Man - society - state", which means that it is necessary to make it the main value in practical life. After all, "True national ideology, the most sacred aspirations of the nation can be fully expressed only in its main document - the Constitution."

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the meeting with the members of the Constitutional Commission on June 20, 2022 regarding the implementation of organizational measures and amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, first of all, in the current dangerous times, the complex situation around us, we should approach the fate of our Motherland with greater responsibility and cannot be delayed. the necessity of making strategic decisions and carrying out constitutional reforms was discussed in detail. The head of the state said that it is the need of the time to raise the high position and value of a person in Uzbekistan, to reflect in the Constitution what values and interests are of primary importance for the country.

Based on this, it was clearly shown that human value and the interests of the people should be above all else for the newly established New Uzbekistan. In the process of constitutional reforms, it was proposed to define the necessity of raising human dignity as a constitutional duty and priority task of state authorities. In fact, as a result of the reforms in Uzbekistan, a number of works aimed at glorifying human dignity have been carried out. They were warmly welcomed by our people and the international community. As the most important results of the new reforms, first of all, the establishment of a system of communication with the people, the fundamental reform of the illogical "propiska" system, the introduction of a new principle in the provision of public services, the constant reporting of officials, the establishment of requirements aimed at ensuring the transparency of their activities, the abolition of forced labor, It is appropriate to cite a number of examples, such as the rise of respect for human rights and freedoms to a new level, the easing of many problems of the population [3. <https://ombudsman.uz>].

The newly adopted Constitution played an important role in the implementation of such consistent reforms. The constitution was drafted by the people in a new version based on their suggestions. On the basis of direct citizens' proposals, our Constitution has been completely renewed both in content and in form. Since the adoption of the Constitution in 1992, almost all



Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 2, Issue 6, June, 2024

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

of the amendments and additions to it refer to the construction and management of the state, particularly the Parliament, the President, the Government, the electoral system, etc., while more than half of the amendments and additions made to this new Constitution are related to human rights and their interests .

Therefore, the new People's Constitution was sharply different from the previous Constitution, it covered the general essence of all important political and socio-economic changes that took place in the state and society from the end of 2016 until now in the form of a norm and serves as a tested legal foundation for the future development of Uzbekistan. . More than 45 percent of the changes are norms related to socio-economic spheres. Changes to the Constitution can be divided into the following directions according to their content:

- Changes in the field of ensuring human rights and increasing their value;
- Changes in the socio-economic sphere;
- Changes in the field of political rights;
- Changes in the organization of state power and administration.

For example, let's take changes in the field of human rights. All changes in the Constitution are enriched with norms aimed at changing human life in a positive direction. For the first time, new constitutional rights were introduced, such as the use of guaranteed free medical services, equal access to public service, and the strengthening of environmental rights. Norms regarding personal rights and freedoms, economic and social rights have increased by almost 3.5 times. Guarantees on human rights and freedoms, family and youth issues have been strengthened.

The ambiguities in the laws should be resolved in favor of the person, in this regard, the Constitution established that it is impossible to detain a person for more than 48 hours without a court decision, and all actions related to restricting people's rights and freedoms are allowed only on the basis of a court decision. Through this, international law norms were relied upon in the implementation of justice. According to it, the accused and defendants were given the right not to testify against themselves, that is, to "remain silent". Also, the death penalty is prohibited in the Constitution. It stated that the honor and dignity of a person is inviolable. In the Constitution, it was confirmed that the protection of property rights and rights related to it is guaranteed by the state, and the limitation of property rights should be based only on a court decision. Free movement of goods, services, labor resources and financial funds is guaranteed at the level of the constitution. In addition, rules such as the obligation not defined in the law cannot be imposed on anyone without his consent, serve to ensure human rights. No one is obliged to fulfill any obligations other than those stipulated by law, forced labor is prohibited. The state's concern for its citizens first of all leads to the formation of citizens' sense of patriotism towards their country and increasing their confidence in it. Taking this into account, it was determined that a citizen of Uzbekistan cannot be expelled from the territory of the republic or extradited to another country. In addition, in order to further strengthen human rights and freedoms, every person has the right to keep his correspondence, telephone conversations, mail, electronic and other messages confidential. Limitation of this right is allowed only in accordance with the procedure established by law and based on the decision of the court, the right of everyone to choose the place of residence and residence, to freely leave Uzbekistan has been strengthened. For the first time, constitutional norms were introduced on the creation of conditions for ensuring access to the Internet by the state. Also, a separate chapter called Advocacy was included in the Constitution.



Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 2, Issue 6, June, 2024

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

The constitutional principle that Uzbekistan is a "social state" was enshrined in the Constitution, and the norms related to the obligations of the state in the social sphere increased by 3 times. For the first time, the state was entrusted with the obligation to improve the quality of life of socially needy categories of the population, to take measures to create conditions for the full participation of persons with disabilities in the life of society and the state, and to exercise their rights. In particular, everyone is guaranteed to receive a fair wage for their work without any discrimination and not less than the minimum amount of remuneration for the specified work [4. Article 1].

The constitution also pays special attention to the institution of the family. Accordingly, the issue of "Family, children and youth" was reflected in chapter 14 and further enriched. It was determined that marriage is based on the traditional family values of the people of Uzbekistan, voluntary consent and equal rights of the parties. It is in these rules that the voluntary consent of the married couples and their equal rights are determined in the Constitution to prevent family violence and divorce.

The education system, including teachers and trainers, has a great role in the formation of a healthy society. Separate articles on the education system, the status and position of the teacher were included in the Constitution. In the previous Constitution, this issue was reflected in only 1 article and the number of norms was 2, while in the new Constitution, articles 50, 51, 52 were devoted to the education system and the status of the teacher, and the number of norms reached 10. In Uzbekistan, the teacher's work is recognized as the basis for the development of society and the state, the formation and upbringing of a healthy, mature generation, the preservation and enrichment of the nation's spiritual and cultural potential. Rules were established to protect the honor and dignity of state teachers, to take care of their social and material well-being, professional growth.

In addition, special attention was paid to ecological issues in the Constitution. Because living in a country with damaged ecology has a very negative impact on the development of tourism there. After that, in order to pay special attention to ecology in our country, relevant provisions were introduced into the Constitution. The state has been entrusted with several tasks in the preservation and restoration of ecology. Because the land belongs to all of us and we live there ourselves. That is why it was shown in the supreme law that it is necessary for all of us to take care of nature together.

In accordance with the changes in the organization of state power, the updated Constitution aims to establish a strong parliament, a compact and responsible government, and an independent and fair judicial system in order to build a people-friendly state. Changes introduced in the field of public administration are aimed at implementing the principle of separation of powers, which is considered the basis of democratization of the entire state system. The division of state power in our country is based on the principle of restraint. Accordingly, it was proposed to revise the powers of the parliamentary chambers in order to ensure the effective functioning of the system of restraint and balance between the branches.

According to it, the powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate have been significantly expanded, duplications in the work of the two chambers have been eliminated, and the area of responsibility of each has been clearly defined. In the current Constitution, the absolute powers of the Legislative Chamber include 5 powers, but according to the amendments, their number has reached 12. The joint powers of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis were also strengthened (hearing the reports of the Prime Minister and members of the Government, monitoring the



Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 2, Issue 6, June, 2024

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

implementation of the State budget, hearing the report of the chairman of the Accounts Chamber), and the institution of parliamentary inspection, which is an important form of parliamentary control, was specially strengthened in the Constitution. After revising the authority of the Senate committees, the number of senators was reduced from the current 100 to 65, in which 4 senators are elected from each region, and the number of senators appointed by the President was reduced from 16 to 9. The absolute powers of the Senate have increased from the current 12 to 18. Governors' leadership of Councils of People's Deputies was canceled. The implementation of the principle of separation of powers at the local level, the termination of the institution of governors leading the Councils of People's Deputies, was a logical continuation of the renewal of the state administration system. The electoral system was improved and the role of political parties in the state and society was strengthened.

4. Summary. In general, the political-legal, socio-economic, cultural-educational landscape of the society and the state in Uzbekistan has completely changed due to the implemented deep constitutional reforms. Freedom and love, the rule of law, mutually beneficial cooperation with the world community have become the main direction of state policy. Adhering to the idea of building a legal democratic state and a free civil society sealed in the Constitution, a wide range of great works have been carried out and a lot of experience has been gained. Based on the constitutional rule that "the people are the only source of state power", the updated Constitution created a solid legal basis and a reliable guarantee for the long-term development strategy of Uzbekistan, the future prosperous life of our country and people, and opened a new era in the country's history.

References

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi. "O'zbekiston" T. 2023
2. Amaldagi Konstitutsiya 65 foizga yangilanadi" – Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi. <https://kun.uz/78838014?q=%2Fuz%2F78838014#!>
3. Xuseinova A. Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida inson huquqlarini himoya qilishning asosiy omillari. <https://ombudsman.uz/oz/docs>.
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi. "O'zbekiston" T. 2023. 1-modda