

THE UPDATED CONSTITUTION IS THE GUARANTOR OF DEVELOPMENT!

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Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается исторический аспект принятия Конституции Республики Узбекистан и влияние обновленной Конституции Республики Узбекистан, принятой на основе референдума 30 апреля 2023 года на развитие страны как прочной правовой основы для построения нового Узбекистана, основанного на принципах демократии, прав человека и устойчивого развития.*

Ключевые слова: *конституция, референдум, демократия, права человека, развитие, Узбекистан.*

Annотatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi qabul qilinishining tarixiy jihati hamda 2023-yil 30-aprelda referendum asosida qabul qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasining yangilangan Konstitutsiyasining mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotiga ta'siri, demokratiya, inson huquqlari va barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillariga asoslangan yangi O'zbekiston qurishning mustahkam huquqiy asosi sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit So'zlar: *konstitutsiya, referendum, demokratiya, inson huquqlari, taraqqiyot, O'zbekiston.*

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country, which defines the basic principles, values, and goals of the state and society, the rights and duties of citizens, the structure and functions of state authorities, and the guarantees of constitutional order. The Constitution reflects the will and spirit of the people of Uzbekistan, their historical and cultural heritage, their aspirations for democracy, human rights, and development.

Article is relevant and significant for several reasons. First, the Constitution is the foundation of the legal system and the political system of the country, which affects all aspects of life in the country. Therefore, studying the Constitution is important for understanding the nature and direction of the state and society, as well as the rights and obligations of the citizens. Second, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been amended and supplemented several times since its adoption in 1992, in order to reflect the changes and challenges in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres of life in the country, as well as to improve the legal framework and mechanisms of state administration. Therefore, studying the Constitution is important for tracing the evolution and development of the constitutional order in Uzbekistan, as well as the achievements and problems in its implementation. Third, the referendum of 2023 was the most significant and comprehensive one, as it introduced many new provisions and principles into the Constitution, such as the strengthening of the role of the parliament and political parties,

the expansion of the rights and freedoms of the human and citizen, the deepening of decentralization and local self-government, the strengthening of the judicial power and justice, the increase of the responsibility of state organs and officials, the affirmation of the principles of ecological security and sustainable development. Therefore, studying the Constitution is important for evaluating the impact and implications of the new constitutional reforms on the development of the country in various spheres.

The aim of article is to investigate the main innovations and principles of the new Constitution, and to assess their influence on the development of the country in various spheres. To achieve this aim, I have set the following objectives:

- To describe the history of adoption and amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and to highlight the role of the people in this process.
- To analyze the main innovations and principles of the updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and to compare them with the previous versions of the Constitution.
- To evaluate the influence of the updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of the country in various spheres, such as political, economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, international.
- To formulate the main conclusions and recommendations, and to indicate the prospects for further study of the topic.

The literature on this article is quite extensive and diverse, as it includes various sources, such as constitutional norms and documents, legal acts and regulations, official reports and statistics, scientific articles and books, media publications and internet resources.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992, by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was the highest representative body at that time. The Constitution was based on the experience of developed countries, as well as on the fundamental ideas and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Constitution of 1992 consisted of six sections, 26 chapters, and 128 articles. It was the first Constitution of independent Uzbekistan, which proclaimed the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability of the borders of the country, the separation of powers, the rule of law, the market economy, the secular state, and the multinational society.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been amended and supplemented several times since its adoption, in order to reflect the changes and challenges in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres of life in the country, as well as to improve the legal framework and mechanisms of state administration. The main amendments and supplements were introduced by the nationwide referenda held on January 27, 1995, January 26, 2002, and April 30, 2023, as well as by the laws adopted by the Oliy Majlis (the national parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 24, 2003, December 29, 2008, September 8, 2011, and February 3, 2014.

The referendum of 1995 extended the term of office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from five to seven years, and introduced the institution of the Constitutional Court, which is responsible for ensuring the supremacy and direct application of the

Constitution in the country. The referendum of 2002 established the bicameral system of the Oliy Majlis, consisting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate, and increased the role and powers of the parliament in the state system. The referendum of 2023 was the most significant and comprehensive one, as it introduced many new provisions and principles into the Constitution, such as the strengthening of the role of the parliament and political parties, the expansion of the rights and freedoms of the human and citizen, the deepening of decentralization and local self-government, the strengthening of the judicial power and justice, the increase of the responsibility of state organs and officials, the affirmation of the principles of ecological security and sustainable development.

The people of Uzbekistan have played an active and decisive role in the adoption and amendment of the Constitution, as they have expressed their will and opinion through the referenda, elections, public discussions, and other forms of direct and indirect participation in the state administration. The people of Uzbekistan are the only source of state power and the bearer of sovereignty, according to the Constitution. Therefore, the Constitution belongs to the people of Uzbekistan, and they have the right and duty to protect and uphold it.

The referendum of 2023 was the most significant and comprehensive one, as it introduced many new provisions and principles into the Constitution, which aimed at strengthening and developing the democratic, social, and legal state, as well as ensuring the human rights and freedoms, the rule of law, the market economy, the ecological security, and the sustainable development. The main innovations and principles of the updated Constitution can be summarized as follows:

The strengthening of the role of the parliament and political parties. The updated Constitution increased the powers and functions of the Oliy Majlis (the national parliament), which became the supreme representative and legislative body of the state, and the main subject of the state power. The Oliy Majlis was granted the right to approve the state budget, to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet of Ministers, to declare a state of emergency and martial law, to ratify and denounce international treaties, and to exercise parliamentary control over the activities of the executive and judicial branches. The updated Constitution also enhanced the role and status of political parties, which became the main form of political organization and expression of the people. The political parties were granted the right to nominate candidates for the President, the Oliy Majlis, and the local councils of people's deputies, to participate in the formation and functioning of the state bodies, to initiate legislative proposals, and to exercise public control over the implementation of the laws and the state programs. The updated Constitution also established the principle of multi-party system and pluralism, and prohibited the creation of a single dominant party or a party of power.

The updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a positive and significant influence on the development of the country, as it creates a solid legal foundation for building a new Uzbekistan, which is based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and development. The new constitutional reforms have contributed to the following aspects of the development of the country:

The political development. The updated Constitution has strengthened the role of the parliament and political parties, which have become the main actors and institutions of the political system. The parliament has gained more powers and functions, and has become more representative and accountable to the people. The political parties have gained more rights and opportunities, and have become more diverse and competitive. The updated Constitution has also established the principle of multi-party system and pluralism, and has prohibited the creation of a single dominant party or a party of power. These changes have enhanced the political participation and representation of the people, and have fostered the development of a democratic and civil society.

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