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“UZBEK MODEL” OF DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARISM

Abstract: In this article some aspects of application of the «Uzbek model» in the sphere of parliamentarism are considered and analyzed.

Key words: Uzbek model, political system, economy, parliamentarism, Constitution, law.

Language: English

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Introduction

Everyone knows that at the beginning of 90 years of XX century, in front of all the young states to acquire independence in social development was only two ways. The basis of the first system was the development of a socialist character. But this system was not able to perform their tasks.

A second system was based on the creative work of all the people supporting the goals and dreams of the people, and, of course, is resistant structure before testing advanced and developed countries. Therefore, Uzbekistan has chosen the second development system, and began to develop their national political and legal basis for the plans for its implementation.

Materials and Methods

Let's look at the early days of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan activity, formed in 1990 by 18 February. The laws issued by the former Soviet regime, did not meet all the requirements and objectives set for the development of independent Uzbekistan. Therefore, first of all, the Supreme Council is gradually beginning to engage in the creation of a legitimate activity, which should make laws and decrees to ensure the independence of the state. To that end, it has been published about 200 laws and more than 500 ordinances. Finally, in the history of the Uzbek Supreme Council elected the first President, adopted the Declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan. And the most important in the history of the adoption of the Supreme principal Act, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Day after day, life shows the need for new developments to create the imperial Supreme organization, which in turn has a value in social development. Taking into account the need to solve vital problems and following the law of section V of the new Constitution, as well as the head of the XVIII, all efforts were focused on the formation of the Oliy Majlis. The 76- article in this section was written by “the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main representative of the state and has the legislative power”.

Regarding this, the following laws “On elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted by the Supreme Council of the XIV-session in 1993 year on December 28 and the law “On Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” adopted in 1994 on September 22 XVI-session. Thus, the formation of the new legislature, the Supreme Council was based on the following vital factors:

Firstly, some of the laws of the former Soviet regime on the content and the principle did not correspond to the new formed society and the state. But not only it did not fit, but also to the deep spiritual and educational spirit of the people, but rather contrary to it and this proves once again the rejection of such an ideology.

Second, Uzbekistan has put in front of the goal as the establishment of a just and democratic state. And for this she had to rely on the experience of advanced countries of the world, as well as the experience of the young states formed.



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Thirdly, previous Supreme Council, was under the influence of ideological and worked under the control of the parties, the legislative and the executive power was consolidated. A party, in turn, took only laws in their favor, that they called it the positive side of socialist democracy. In those days, it seemed that the formal power is given only to members of the Board, as well as all rights have been at the hands of the communist parties and their committees. Important socio-economic problem first addressed at the plenary sessions of the Communist Party, and then just to kind discussed in the sessions. Basing from this, the government of Uzbekistan and control system had to be certain your system, which should embody the spirit and will of all the people, and to have a national trend.

According to the Constitution, the task was to perform a parliament - Oliy Majlis. After XVI-session of the Supreme Council, conducted in September 1994, began to take effective action in the formation of the new legislature of the Oliy Majlis. In accordance with the decree of the session, in 1994, December 25 at the first convocation was held elections to the Oliy Majlis, and the first time since the democratic multi-party basis.

And one more important aspect of this problem was the fact that in the new Parliament consisted of 208 deputies, and over 83% of them were elected to the Supreme President's body for the first time. Almost all members have a high level of education, most of them were lawyers, economists with higher education, politicians, scientists, experienced specialists in the field of industry and agriculture, as well as men of science, literature and art. Every seventh deputy had a degree, and about 20 of them are academicians and doctors, while in the previous convocation were only 9 representatives of science, or only 76% of the deputies had higher education. And in this Parliament, without exception, had higher education.

The Oliy Majlis were elected representatives of 15 nationalities. As well as 16 deputies were women and two-thirds of the deputies were people from 30 to 50 years.

We can say that for the first convocation of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, at the request and on the will of the people, were gathered people with higher intellectual ability and professionals, who in turn had to ensure the effective operation of the High Authority.

And now let's look at the difference between the new and the Oliy Majlis of the former Supreme Council.

First, as we discussed above, the elections for the Oliy Majlis held a multi-party basis. Each constituency fought 2-3 candidate for an MP and gave voters a choice. Now this trend is a multi-party and in the practice of the Oliy Majlis. Second.

Second, the organization of elections to the Oliy Majlis and local mahalla preside authorities refuted class approach as a non-democratic trend.

As we already know, in previous elections, the formation of the Supreme Council initially determined position and the number of the class of workers, farmers and intellectuals. Along with this, in Parliament and in local councils be sure there parliamentary seat. And in subsequent elections declined from it.

Third, you must also be noted that special attention and the power of the Parliament was sent on a daily attitude and communication with voters. And at the same parliament it sufficient attention was not paid. Experience shows that the voter must always be aware of the new laws adopted and the discussions in the Oliy Majlis. The MP should be together with the people in the midst of life's problems and hot. Therefore, during the discussion of the important vital issues, deputies of Oliy Majlis, are close to the people.

In the process of research, we have again seen the important role of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov at the session activities. Its role is that it is individually and thoroughly examined and taken to legislate, whether they are for the good of the people and gave them the perfect political nature, as well as their influence on the development of the state.

In particular, carefully examining and analyzing the development of parliamentarism, the head of state at the II convocation of the Oliy Majlis of the second session, he spoke on "Change and demand Update-Life", which introduced the idea of a two-ward parliament. A consistent trend of gradual implementation of democratic reforms.

That is why, at the seventh session of the Oliy Majlis, held in 2001, 6-7 December, discussed the idea of creating two ward of Parliament, and for that the necessary resources are considered, the case of highly political scientists was formed, lawyers, economists, also taking into account the already formed multi-party government, We came to the conclusion about the necessity of creating a bicameral parliament. Day by day, it is the beginning of the cause of social development, the approval of the national authorities, the strengthening of national democratic values and to put new life requirements. And this in turn leads not only acquired is dissatisfied with the results, and the direction of its activities into new and new social demands, but also to follow the international standards.

As a result, the election of two ward parliament was formed in December 2004. 120 deputies were elected to the lower chamber. The Senate made up of 100 senators. The Senate elected by only 84 people, so the representatives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and of 6 people in

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Tashkent. by order of the President, 16 people have become members of the Senate, it was the people with the respect and attention of the people. This suggests that our national statehood of the transition to a new stage of development.

In 2005 January 28 was held joint meeting of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber. In it the head of our state Islam Karimov spoke on "Our main goal is the democratization and renewal of society, reformation and modernization of the state". At the meeting it was considered not only current problems, but also the future plans for the development of society, and also given the theoretical and practical guidance, ways that are inherent and peculiar only to our people.

Mainly, it should be noted that the head of state in his speech at the joint session of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate, expressed his opinion on the elections conducted in the month of December 2004. He drew particular attention to the social life of reforming the system and praised her "today no one can resist a phased, long-term management system that serves for democratic renewal of our state and the creation of a free social system, and of course, civil society embodies the basic national values since it has become a legitimate and approval process".

Conclusion

Along with this, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in this speech also drew attention to the problem of working together with the local senior parliamentary advisory body, and showed obvious shortcomings activity upper house. We have to study this issue, we conducted interviews with several deputies of the local advisory bodies, and Senators.

Examining and considering the conversation, conducted with the deputies and senators, for the implementation and execution of tasks, in particular as the improvement of Uzbek parliamentary and

tasks required by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is possible to give some suggestions and ways of its implementation.

1. To improve the cooperation of the Senate of Oliy Majlis and local Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, just enough to hold a joint meeting, and the need to conduct additional workshops, various debates on this topic. In this problem, we believe that local issues should be studied by local committees of the Senate, and on this basis to solve these problems through joint training seminars. Thus, the local councils of deputies constantly have to put in the news about the measures taken and the results of the solution of the problem. This, in turn, improves the quality of the joint work. As well as training seminars should be held regularly, not only in certain institutions, but also in the whole country, as it gives a prominent and effective results.

2. For the efficiency and effectiveness of joint work of the Senate of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the people's deputies of local Councils, it is possible to focus on the practical side of this. We think that in the field of parliamentary procedure, legislative power provides for the consideration of a certain set of documents to the Senate, and the Senate committee reviewing discussing a particular matter with the local councils, this method will give good results. So, Hakim of city of Namangan, the project was developed by "Customs Code" and discussed with senators, deputies of the Regional Council, as well as with experts in the same direction. Dana also practical and best offers on the draft Code. We hope that this project will be taken up in other places and, of course, be carried out in practice. This practice is not only to ensure the participation of the Senate deputies on local councils and MPs will actively participate in the electoral processes.

So, on the "Uzbek model" of development stages of parliamentarism in Uzbekistan justify their task.

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