

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION**

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Annotation: This article discusses about Constitution the role of the Constitution in the prosperity of our state and legislation . What is the Constitution itself and how it provides for equality in society. It explains in detail how important it is to protect the rights of citizens and determine their duties.

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Before talking about the history of the creation of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan “what is the Constitution?” It is desirable to answer the question.

Constitution (Latin “Constitution” – structure, statute) is the Basic Law of the state. It determines the structure of the state, the system of power and governing bodies, the order of their competence and formation, the electoral system, the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interaction of society and the individual, as well as the judicial system, as well as the interaction of the state and society.

The term” constitution " was known as Ancient Rome (the law called the Constitution of the emperor). Amir Temur "Tuzuklar" i was characterized by a constitutional document in a separate form, characteristic of the civilization of the countries of the East and Asia. He, along with Sharia law, had a strong influence on the fate of the peoples of the Central Asian region.

First of all, it is based on three thousand years of national statehood experience in the construction of the constitutional “building”. Today, Uzbekistan has embodied centuries-old dream about ancient Khorezm and Sogdiana, Karakhanids, Khorezmshahs, Amir Temur and Temurids, Uzbek khanates, enlightened ancestors, historical traditions of our people and its independent state.

In the meantime, based on our interests and aspirations, our Basic Law was created taking into account the progressive constitutional experience of 97 countries of the East and West, South and North.

In this regard, 10 legal steps towards the preparation, discussion, adoption and implementation of the first Constitution of the Sovereign Uzbekistan should be listed as the most important historical events in this regard. Already the history of the creation of the Constitution is an integral part of the struggle for independence.

The first legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language.

It is worth noting that, first of all, on October 21, 1989, after intense discussions and discussions, an unforgettable event took place in our political and spiritual life – the status of the state language in our native language, which is one of the main pillars of our national values, constitutes one of the brightest pages in the history of independence.

“It is very correct to say that a person who does not know his native language knows his genealogy, a person who does not know his roots, has no future, a person does not even know his language.” “Any nation, regardless of its large or small, respects its native language.”

It is not surprising that the works of the first president of our country “Uzbekistan on the threshold of Independence”, “High spirituality is an invincible force”,

mention of how intense, sometimes sharp and uncompromising discussions took place on the issue of granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language on the eve of independence.

As Islam Karimov rightly noted, in a difficult and difficult situation: "we have managed to work hard, think and reflect in every way, to find the only correct way that satisfies the demands of all political and social groups, and most importantly, meets the interests of our people and Homeland."

Thus, at first, the important legal provisions enshrined in the law "on the state language " have now been sealed as follows in Article 4 of our Basic Law:

"The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek. The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and nationalities residing on its territory, creates conditions for their development".

The second legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is connected with the establishment of the presidential Institute and the structure of the commission for the preparation of new state symbols.

It is worth remembering that these very important and exciting events in the life of our country took place in March 1990. Then, that is, some time before the declaration of our independence, at the first session of the twelfth convocation of the Supreme Council, a presidential post was introduced in our republic, which is part of the former Union, the issue of state symbols was discussed and a special commission was formed in this regard. The idea of creating the first Constitution of independent Uzbekistan was first put forward in this session.

The third legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the proclamation of the declaration of Independence.

At that time, the document of such content was the first to be adopted in the territory of the former Union in Uzbekistan.

The fourth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the establishment of the Constitutional Commission.

By the decision of the Supreme Council on June 21, 1990, under the chairmanship of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, a constitutional commission consisting of 64 members of state figures, deputies, specialists was established, and the draft constitution was prepared by this commission for more than 2 years.

The first president of our country directly headed the preparation of the Constitutional Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the preparation of the main draft law, which will adequately reflect the peculiarities and peculiarities of our country, fully meet international standards, take into account the achievements of the world experience, democracy and constitutional legislation of the most developed countries.

Consequently, fate entrusted Islam Karimov with historical tasks such as the renewal of society, the solution of the maturing problems of socio-economic, political, state-legal and spiritual-educational development of our state in the difficult conditions of the transition period, including the creation of the Constitution of a future independent country.

The fifth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is closely connected with the 1991 visit of our first president to India.

It should be said that the official visit of the first president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to the Republic of India on August 17-19, 1991 was the first independent historical visit of the president of Uzbekistan abroad. At a time when our

compatriot was in India – on August 19, an appeal was issued by a group of political avant-garde people who called themselves “state emergency”, that is, the GKChP, aimed at committing a coup d'etat.

And the provision of remembering and recalling these events of the recent past consists in recognizing that the struggle for the creation of a new Constitution is an integral, integral part of the struggle for independence. After all, we have experienced the same complex tests as the creation of the first Constitution of Uzbekistan, how difficult it is to achieve our independence, with what kind of trials and protracted struggles.

In a word, despite the difficult conditions, political, economic, social difficulties and various obstacles that arose on the eve of independence, our people under the leadership of the first president Islam Karimov continued to act resolutely towards his century – the state sovereignty and independence of Uzbekistan. The important rights and regulations reflected in the presidential decrees and resolutions adopted in that unitary period were subsequently enshrined as the main sections, chapters and articles of our Constitution.

The sixth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the proclamation of State independence.

After 17 years of the first president of our country, in his work “High spirituality is an invincible force”, he gave a high assessment to this exciting event: “national independence, which was obtained on 31 August 1991, is an example of great spiritual courage carried out by our people in the 20th century, we will tell the same truth”.

On the same day, the Supreme Council adopted a statement on the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The statement notes that “from now

on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan the Constitution and laws of the Republic are undoubtedly recognized as superior".

On this day, the constitutional law "on the basis of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. A number of important articles reflecting the core provisions of the upcoming Constitution took place from it. In particular, in accordance with this law:

"The Republic of Uzbekistan has full state power, independently determines its national-state and administrative territorial structure, system of power and administration "

"In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its laws are superior. The system of state agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be built on the basis of the procedure for separation of power into legislative, executive and judicial power"

This Constitutional Law served as a small Constitution for us until the adoption of our basic law, that is, until 8 December 1992.

The seventh legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the holding of a referendum on presidential elections and state independence on December 29, 1991. Elections of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan and referendum on the state independence of the Republic took place on December 29, 1991. The people voted to support the independence of the state and elected the President. On January 4, 1992, the ninth session of the Supreme Council dedicated to the results of this election and referendum was opened.

The Constitutional Commission approved the work done and decided on September 8, 1992 to declare the draft constitution for general discussion. At this meeting, a working group was formed to lead and edit the project to the end. The first draft of the new Constitution was prepared on September 26, 1992 and was published in the Press on the same day.

About 600 letters were sent to the Constitutional Commission, which were expressed in the comments. More than a hundred materials devoted to the draft

Constitution were published in the Republican press itself. The number of proposals made by our citizens exceeded 5 thousand.

First, our Constitution is indeed a democratic Constitution. It is a document that has been tested in history and contains universal, universal values, international andoses.

Secondly, our Constitution was created based on the historical experience of the most developed, developed countries. To some extent, we did not follow the path of blindly copying the Ready-Made Constitution of the state, but planted and paid attention to the most advanced foreign constitutional experiences. As a result, now the head of our state competes with the Constitution of the state, which has made every kind of progress even on a global scale.

Therefore, the ideas and norms of the Constitution are based on the deep historical roots of the Uzbek people, which include centuries-old experience and spiritual values, the legal heritage of our great ancestors.

In conclusion, the process of development, discussion and adoption of the constitution confirms the fact that the first president of our country Islam Karimov was “the Constitution is an encyclopaedia that introduces the state to the world as a state, nation as a nation”.

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