



## CONSTITUTION – LEGAL FOUNDATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND LEGAL GUARANTEE OF OUR GREAT FUTURE

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**Abstract.** The article contains some comments about the new Constitution. The role of the constitution in state administration and the life of the society is highlighted.

**Keywords:** constitution, state, law, freedoms, governance, independence.

Constitution (Latin *Constitutio* - structure, build) - defines the structure of the state, the system of authorities and management bodies, their authority and formation procedure, the electoral system, the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the judicial system. The Constitution is our pride and joy. The constitution is one of the main symbols of each state, which indicates its value among the world states. Studying international constitutional experiences, taking into account the rules of international documents, the need to legally strengthen the status of a new independent state after the independence of our independent Uzbekistan, which meets international standards based on national statehood traditions and meets international standards. After birth, on December 8, 1992, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main body of our independent state, and the laws and by-laws adopted in our republic are formed and implemented on the basis of the Constitution.

After our land gained independence, our long-standing dreams of national independence came true. As a result, our age-old values have been restored and are developing. Our culture and religion are returning to their natural-historical, national and religious foundations. In particular, conditions were created for the study of spiritual heritage, the popularization of works in various fields left by our ancestors, the development of our mother tongue and religion.

The Constitution is the main document of the state, which defines the procedures and principles of state administration, government bodies, rights and obligations of the state, society, and citizens. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is consistent and harmonious with all these goals. The Basic Law of



Uzbekistan serves as a solid basis for the implementation of these important tasks. It states that human life, freedom, honor, dignity, religious belief and other inviolable rights are the highest value. Our constitution declares that all citizens have equal rights, regardless of gender, nationality, religion, race, age, faith, social origin, and there is not a single article that discriminates against human rights and freedom of belief. q is

The fact that our basic encyclopedia is under the protection of the law, including the mother nature, underground and surface natural resources that cover humanity, that our country also has a Constitution, which is mentioned among the national symbols, while almost all the countries on earth do not have their own Constitution we are really happy. Our basic law reflects the image, characteristics and characteristics of a democratic legal state, a just civil society.

Today, comprehensive populist reforms are taking place in our country. The essence of all the efforts carried out under the leadership of our President is aimed at every citizen of Uzbekistan living contentedly. Human dignity and honor have risen to a high level in our country. All citizens living in our country enjoy wide and full rights and freedoms specified in this Dictionary.

The new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1, 2023. The new constitution was adopted as a result of the referendum held on April 30. A total of 15 amendments were made to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in 1992. The newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 6 sections, 27 chapters and 155 articles. This constitution was the summation of the wishes of our people.

It should be noted that the Supreme Council of our country is like water and air for every citizen to study our Constitution and to know their rights and duties, to observe the laws and regulations, to understand and learn that it has an important place in the politics of our country. is necessary.

The Constitution determines the structure of the state, the system of power and management bodies, their authority and the order of their formation, the electoral system, the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the judicial system. The Constitution is the basis of all current laws.

Constitution is a symbol of statehood. There are different concepts of legal and real constitution. A legal constitution is a system of certain legal norms regulating the scope of social relations. And the real constitution is such a relationship itself, that is, a real existing relationship. According to its form, the constitution is divided into codified, non-codified and mixed types. A codified constitution is a single



written document that regulates all the main issues of a constitutional nature. If the same issues are regulated by several written documents, then the constitution is not codified. Mixed constitutionparliament along with laws and judicial precedents adopted by the According to the method of amendment, the constitution is divided into soft and hard types. The first of them can be changed by ordinary legislation. The latter can be changed in a specially developed procedure (a qualified majority of the votes of members of the parliament, and sometimes a referendum, ratification of the amendments by a certain number of subjects of the federation). Constitutions are divided into permanent and temporary types according to their validity periods.

The Supreme Court or Constitutional courtis charged. The term "Constitution". Even in ancient Rome had (a law called the imperial constitution). Amir Temur "Tuzuklar" has the character of a constitutional document of a special form typical of the civilization of Eastern and Asian countries. Along with Sharia laws, it had a strong influence on the fate of the peoples of Central Asia. In Europe historical development has created 2 groups of constitutions that are in force today. Group 1 - old constitutions adopted in conditions that are very different from the conditions of the present time. Such constitutions date back to 1787 USA Constitution of 1831 Belgium constitution of 1874 Switzerland constitution can be an example. Group 2 includes "new generation" constitutions adopted in the second half of the 20th century. They differ from the original constitutions by the increase in the volume of constitutional regulation as a result of the expansion of the institution of rights and freedoms, the mechanisms of protection of the constitution and the mechanisms of addressing social problems.

It was created as a result of studying international constitutional experiences, taking into account the rules of international documents, and originating from the traditions of national statehood. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (adopted on December 8, 1992) conforms to world standards and meets international requirements.

The term constitution French language derived from the Latin word "constitutio" through emperor used for rules and orders such as laws.

In general, every modern written constitution organization or to an institutional association grants certain powers established on the basis of the basic condition of compliance with the constitutional restrictions. Scott Gordon's according to his opinion, the political organization is considered constitutional to the extent that it "includes institutionalized mechanisms of government control to protect the interests and freedoms of citizens, including the minority."



The Constitution is the only political-legal document with special legal characteristics, which establishes the basic principles of relations between the individual, society and the state; the structure of state power, subjects, and the mechanism of exercising power are determined; the rights and freedoms of society, man and citizen protected by the state will be strengthened.

According to its essence and legal nature, the Constitution differs from other legal documents in the following important aspects:

- the constitution is adopted by a special entity, that is, the people of Uzbekistan through a referendum or on its behalf by a majority vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of members of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- constitutional provisions have founding, guiding, primary importance;
- is characterized by the comprehensive scope of constitutional regulation, that is, it is extremely important and affects a wide range of social relations;
- the constitution has special legal characteristics, that is, it has priority over other laws, supreme legal force, a specific form of protection, a special procedure for adoption and amendment.

According to its content and social mission, the constitution is embodied as a document that defines the essence of the state, expresses its organizational structure, and defines the foundations of state policy. While fulfilling its social function, the Constitution fulfills a number of mutually shared functions. One of the most important functions of the constitution is to ensure succession in the development of statehood.

The Constitution strengthens the legal foundations of the political system of the society; coordinates the relations of political parties, public associations with the state authorities; ensures political stability, civil harmony, solidarity and peace in the society by strengthening the institutions of direct democracy such as elections and referendum; reflects the foundations and all important directions of the domestic and foreign policy conducted by the state.

The Constitution is a legal document with legal content and essence, as the main law of the state, it forms the core of all legal and legislative systems, strengthens the basic principles of society and state life, organization and activity of state bodies. Therefore, all legal life and legal practice in society, including judicial practice, is formed on the basis of constitutional provisions.

The Constitution reflects the will, mentality, social consciousness and culture of the people. It expresses the ideas that stimulate the development of society and



serve as an important moral factor. The ideology embodied in the Constitution leads the society and the people towards certain goals and mobilizes them to achieve them. In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan constitutes the legal basis of the idea of national independence and the ideology of independence.

The term "sovereignty" appeared for the first time in France (XVI century). This term comes from the Latin word *superareitas* (*cupra, superios*), which actually means "highest", "supreme authority". Sovereignty is a common and inseparable sign of an independent state, which means its full rights and independence from other states in the implementation of its domestic and foreign policy.

The Republic of Uzbekistan defines its national-state and administrative-territorial structure, the system of state power and management bodies, implements its internal and external policy. The state border and territory of Uzbekistan are inviolable and indivisible. The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek.

Article 5 of the Constitution states that "the Republic of Uzbekistan has its own state symbols - flag, coat of arms and anthem" approved by law.

The state symbols of Uzbekistan are approved by the laws "On the State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated November 18, 1991, "On the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated July 2, 1992, "On the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 10, 1992.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan the people are the only source of state power. The people of Uzbekistan are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality.

Only the Oliy Majlis and the President of the Republic elected by him 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.

People's power is manifested in the following forms:

A) Direct exercise of power when you say it is understood that the people form representative bodies of power with the help of elections, elect the President of the country, directly participate in the management of society and state affairs, adoption of decisions and laws through public debates and referendums.

The most important issues of the life of the society and the state are presented for public discussion, put to a general vote (referendum). The dictionary meaning of the word "referendum" in Latin is "something that should be announced", that is, important issues that need to be resolved in the state are announced to the people and



decided by their vote. The procedure for holding a referendum in our country is regulated by the Law "On the Referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted in a new version on August 30, 2001. According to it, the decisions made in the referendum have supreme legal force and can be canceled or changed only by holding a referendum. Referendums were held in our country in 1991, 1995 and 2002.

B) Indirect exercise of power means the participation of the people in the management of society and state affairs, in the adoption of decisions and laws through their elected representatives, that is, deputies and senators.

State power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is exercised only by the authorities authorized by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws adopted on the basis of the interests of the people.

Appropriation of the powers of the state power, suspension or termination of the activities of the authorities, creation of new and parallel structures of the power in a manner not provided for by the Constitution is a violation of the Constitution and is the basis for prosecution according to the law.

In our country, the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is unconditionally recognized. No provision of the Constitution can be interpreted in a way that harms the rights and interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Not a single law or other regulatory legal document may conflict with the norms and provisions of the Constitution.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations, and its foreign policy is based on the rules of sovereign equality of states, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and other generally recognized rules and norms of international law is based on.

The republic may form alliances, join commonwealths and other interstate structures and leave them in order to ensure the highest interests, well-being and security of the state and the people.

The essence of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is revealed by the following principles, which reflect the basic requirements of the legal state: a) the principle of democracy; b) the principle of division of power into legislative, executive and judicial powers; c) the principle that human life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights are the highest value; g) the principle of social justice; d) principle of legality; e) the principle of interdependence of the rights and duties of the citizen and the state in relation to each other, etc.





In conclusion, the above-mentioned qualities and characteristics of our Constitution testify to its unparalleled influence, weight and dignity, it is the legal foundation of independence and the legal guarantee of our great future.

The Constitution, which is a product of Uzbekistan, is a nationalistic Constitution, not only in its appearance and style, but also in the document itself, and the goals of modern law can be seen in the window. The expression of President Merzad makes every compatriot proud to say: "The Constitution of Uzbekistan is the Constitution." The constitution, history, and the foundation of the right are always successful, and the development of the independent state is at the beginning.

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