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### SECTION 30. Philosophy

## SOME HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF FORMATION ON PARLIAMENTARISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** In given article the main historical stages of development of national independent of the Republic of Uzbekistan in conditions of reforming all the spheres of social and political life and forming of Parliamentarism are considered.

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, democracy, civil society, Uzbek model, Parliamentarism.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Recently Parliamentarism in the Central Asian region appeared in the center of research attention. Interest to this problem is not casual, after obtaining independence, the countries that were earlier a part of the USSR, faced need of the solution of new tasks among which a special place occupies a choice of a way of political development.

After disintegration of the USSR Uzbekistan became the independent state in which the period of the state construction complicated by internal contradictions began. A number of problems interfaced Parliamentarism formation in Uzbekistan: weakness of opposition, lobbyism of interests of elite groups of society, etc. In these conditions, the parliament could become the main instrument of the state stability, a legitimate basis of national representation.

### Materials and Methods

Uzbekistan, as well as other the Central Asian states, in many respects became a peculiar laboratory for approbation of new methods of a political system and adaptation of positive world political experience of the state construction. In spite of the fact that in these countries, there are national parliaments and there is a tendency to construction of "the developed model" Parliamentarism, nevertheless powers of the president are rather wide.

Scientists of various specialties are engaged in development of a problem of Parliamentarism.

Therefore, one study questions of representation of the people in the power and develop a conceptual framework of Parliamentarism. Others define a place and a parliament role in political life of the country and consider existing models of Parliamentarism.

Formation of legal statehood - the difficult and long process interfaced to overcoming of many difficulties. Among problems of formation of the constitutional state in Uzbekistan the important place is taken by the questions connected with the state institutes, on the principles of Parliamentarism because by the beginning of the XXI century the indisputable truth was finally approved – can't be functioning in the country of full-fledged democracy without authorized parliament. Not casually, ideas of democracy citizens connect with the real opportunity to participate in government, and through parliament - to influence legislative process.

Formation of the supreme legislative body of Uzbekistan has the specific features caused by the historical past. National specifics assumes various forms and methods of the state construction. The chosen concrete form of such construction is synthesis general with national and historical, specific. Not without reason the knowledge of any social phenomenon assumes, first, definition of how it arose in specific conditions of the certain historical era, what main stages passed in the development as changed in the course of this development, what tendency of its movement in the long term. These tendencies have fundamental value for consideration



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of any social phenomena, including such important institute, as parliament. Especially, as practice, Parliamentarism formation - difficult, sometimes painful process testifies.

In it features of the historical moment, social and state being of each concrete country, national traditions, legal culture and political will of the people are shown. In addition, naturally, development of public practice, a course of historical development cannot but lead and to change of theoretical ideas of country legislature.

Improvement of legislature is connected with historical evolution of all system of the government. Therefore, the comprehensive analysis of problems of formation and development of the supreme legislative bodies has fundamental value for the theory and practice of the state construction, for future Parliamentarism in Uzbekistan. Meanwhile for definition of the future it is necessary carefully, objectively to study the past. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted: "The nation should be protected, and for this purpose it is necessary to study its true story, to store and preserve it"

(<http://www.parliament.gov.uz/ru/history/>).

Therefore, historical approach is the integral element of the political and legal analysis without which it is impossible to give adequate treatment of political reality.

With finding of the state independence by Uzbekistan qualitatively new stage of development of national parliament as one of the most important institutes of the government on September 1, 1991 began. The contemporary history of national Parliamentarism is conventional subdivided into three main periods.

First period: 1991-1994. The Supreme Council of the last convocation, which it is possible to call parliament of a transition period, adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has become a legal basis of creation of essentially new state bodies, constructions of fair democratic society with socially focused market economy. The parliament accepted a number of the laws directed on strengthening of the sovereignty of the young state: "About bases of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About an election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About a national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About a state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About elections in Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", other acts.

The sixteenth session of the Supreme Council admitted on September 23, 1994 the resolution on carrying out the first elections to Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 25, 1994.

Following the results of the elections, which have passed in three rounds (on December 25, 1994,

on January 8 and 22, 1995), the parliament as a part of the elected 245 deputies, was created. Elections passed under the flag of multi-party system.

The second period began in 1995 and lasted ten years. On change to the Supreme Council the unicameral parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Oliy Majlis was created.

The structure of Oliy Majlis of the first convocation (1995-1999) was presented by 69 deputies from the People democratic party of Uzbekistan, 47 - from the Social Democratic Party "Adolat", 14 - from "Vatan Taraqqiyoti" party and 7 - from "Milliy Tiklanish" party, the rest of deputies moved from bodies of the representative power.

Elections in Oliy Majlis of the second convocation (2000-2004) passed with participation, along with representative bodies of the power, of five political parties and initiative groups of voters. In Oliy Majlis of the second convocation the Social Democratic Party "Adolat" fraction uniting 11 deputies, fraction of the Democratic party of "Milly Tiklanish" - 10 deputies, the "Vatan Taraqqiyoti" party fraction - 20 deputies, the National democratic party "Fidokorlar" fraction - 34 deputies, fraction of People's democratic party of Uzbekistan - 49 deputies, the block of deputies from representative bodies of the power - 107 deputies and the block of deputies from initiative groups of voters - 16 deputies were registered. Further in connection with association of two parties - the "Vatan Taraqqiyoti" and the "Fidokorlar" - in one party the "Fidokorlar" at the second session of Oliy Majlis of the second convocation members of their fractions in parliament united, having formed one fraction uniting 54 deputies.

In structure of Oliy Majlis of the second convocation along with fractions of political parties and deputy groups 13 committees, and three constant commissions functioned.

The unicameral parliament allowed in the conditions of absence of legal base in the new state quickly, immediately to adopt the necessary legislation stimulating accelerated development of the country and showed in this plan the dynamism. Lawmaking became the main direction of work of deputies. From 1995 to 2004 Oliy Majlis adopted 240 laws, 778 resolutions, made 1573 changes and additions to existing acts, ratified more than 130 international treaties and agreements. The supreme legislative body of the country sought to develop and adopt at this stage the laws promoting strengthening of the state sovereignty, the civil peace and social stability, to deepening of democratic, social and economic reforms in society. As a result, the parliament considerably expanded and strengthened legal base of independent development of the country on the way of democracy and progress. For example, in the laws "About political parties", "About non-state non-profit organizations", "About the



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representative of Oliy Majlis on Human Rights (Ombudsman)", "About self-government institutions of citizens", other acts, accepted by Oliy Majlis of the first convocation, the norms put in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan have further development. Important on board of activity unicameral Oliy Majlis was parliamentary control within which Committees and commissions of Oliy Majlis considered annually about 60 questions as control of performance of acts, conventions, national programs.

Elections in Legislative chamber of Oliy Majlis and transition to a two-chamber parliament (December 2004 - January 2005).

Because of the constitutional reform in connection with transition to a two-chamber parliament, based on the made changes in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, and also adoption of fundamental constitutional laws were held elections in Legislative chamber which took place in two rounds. For elections, the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan created 120 constituencies divided into polling stations according to the Law "About elections in Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The first round took place on December 26, 2004 by results of which 62 people's deputies were elected, during the second round of the elections which has taken place on January 9, 2005, the remained 58 deputies of the Legislative chamber who have formed all deputy structure of chamber were elected. Elections passed in conditions of participation of candidates, as from the political parties functioning in Uzbekistan, and initiative groups of voters. On elections, the following political parties participated: the Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan, the People's democratic party of Uzbekistan, the National Democratic Party "Fidokorlar" (in June 2000 the

Fidokorlar party united with "Vatan taraqqiyoti"), the Social Democratic Party "Adolat", and the Democratic party of Uzbekistan "Milly Tiklanish".

The third period of development of national Parliamentarism began with joint meeting of Legislative chamber and the Senate of Oliy Majlis on January 28, 2005 when deputies and senators new two-chamber Oliy Majlis actually started the work. At this historical forum of legislators the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov made the program report in which put forward the concept of democratization and society updating, and the main objectives of reforming and country modernization in 2005 and long-term prospect.

### Conclusion

The legislative chamber of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted the Program of legislative works for 2005-2009, developed based on the priority directions and target problems of reforming and modernization of the country, put forward by the Head of Uzbekistan.

With creation of the two-chamber parliament, the legislature in the Republic of Uzbekistan rose by new level of the development. In addition, the main thing - considerably increased quality of the adopted laws though legislative process significantly became complicated. The role of political parties in adoption of acts raised. There was a practice of preliminary consideration of bills by party fractions, obligatory hearing of their opinions at discussion of drafts of legal documents at plenary sessions of Legislative chamber.

Thus, in Uzbekistan there was a favorable political situation for further improvement of parliamentary institutes.

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