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Sardorbek Ismail o'g'li Qurbanboyev  
National University of Uzbekistan  
Master's student  
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan  
[ozodbek.radjabov.1994@mail.ru](mailto:ozodbek.radjabov.1994@mail.ru)

## INITIAL AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR ESSENCE

**Abstract:** This article discusses the initial amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, their essence, their role in improving and democratizing public administration.

**Key words:** Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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### Introduction

The first Constitution of independent Uzbekistan forms and strengthens reliable legal guarantees of the new society. This Basic Law will be adopted in a democratic way after a comprehensive and well-thought-out public discussion. Without a common idea, it is impossible to create a strong spiritual space in our multi-ethnic country. The Constitution reveals to us how to build a democratic, legal and just state that represents a set of human rights, freedom, stability and development [1, p.85].

As a result of regular legal reforms in our country, changes and additions are being made to many normative legal acts.

In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been amended several times so far. Over the past period, on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country has undergone consistent democratic reforms in the field of state and society building: a bicameral parliament is formed, some powers of the President have been transferred to the Senate.

The term and status of the President will be changed, changes and reforms will be made in the legal relations between the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the

Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the Prime Minister. Undoubtedly, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves as the main legal source for these consistent reforms.

As social relations develop in any society, there is a need to make significant changes in the life of the state and society[8].

On December 28, 1993, the Constitution was amended for the first time. According to the Law "On Amendments and Addenda to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Article 77, Part 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (150 deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan) was replaced by the word "deputies" [2].

In accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, using the right of legislative initiative, on May 25, 2000 at the second session of the Oliy Majlis proposed to move to a permanent bicameral parliament and to establish a bicameral parliament in 2004. The first discussion of this issue was held at the next eighth session of the Oliy Majlis, and on April 4, 2002, the Constitutional Law "On the Results of the Referendum and the Basic Principles of the Organization of State Power" was adopted.

On the basis of this Law, in accordance with the Law of April 24, 2003 "On amendments and additions

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to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan", amendments and additions were made to Chapters XVIII, XIX, XX, XXIII of the Constitution.

Chapter XVIII of the Constitution, formerly known as the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, was previously devoted to a unicameral parliament, but now to a bicameral parliament - the Legislative Chamber (lower house) and the Senate (upper house). In accordance with the amendments and additions, Article 76 of the Constitution states that "The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be the supreme state representative body and exercise legislative power.

The term of office of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consisting of two chambers - the Legislative Chamber (lower house) and the Senate - five years, has been strengthened. Chapter XIX of the Constitution, dedicated to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has also been amended. In accordance with the amendments, the provision "The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers" was removed from Article 89 of the Constitution.

Some powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been transferred to the Senate of the upper chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, according to Article 93, paragraph 6, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan nominates candidates to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the appointment of diplomatic and other representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad, and Article 23, paragraph 6, provides for the adoption of amnesty documents. It is scheduled to submit a proposal to the Senate. Earlier, the appointment of diplomatic and other representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad and the adoption of amnesty documents was directly within the competence of the President[6].

According to the amendments and additions to Chapter XX of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 98 of the Constitution provides that "the Cabinet of Ministers shall be formed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and approved by the Oliy Majlis." The composition of the Cabinet of Ministers is formed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The candidate for the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be considered and approved by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon nomination by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The

members of the Cabinet of Ministers shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon nomination by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Constitution also expands the powers of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 98, Part 5 states[5]:

In accordance with these amendments and additions, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan was authorized to "submit to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for approval members of the Cabinet of Ministers." Chapter XXIII of the Constitution, also known as the electoral system, will be amended accordingly. As an example, the timing of the elections was clearly defined[10].

Further democratization of public administration, increasing the role and responsibility of the legislative, executive branches of government, the government and local authorities in the exercise of their constitutional powers, clearly defining the responsibilities of the President and limiting them to legal norms, as well as In order to strengthen the role and influence of political parties in the implementation of reforms, renewal and modernization of the country, on April 11, 2007 "On Amendments to Some Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan The law was passed. This Law came into force on January 1, 2008. According to the amendments, Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan reads as follows: "The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the head of state and ensures the coordinated functioning and cooperation of public authorities." Article 93, paragraph 15 "appoints and dismisses governors of regions and Tashkent city Part 2 of Article 102 reads as follows: "The khokim of the region and the city of Tashkent shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the law[7,p.120]".

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Addenda to Certain Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the Improvement of Electoral Legislation" of 25 December 2008 provides for the first part of Article 77 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (consisting of deputies). This Law came into force on July 1, 2009. According to him, the first part of the article reads as follows: "The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of one hundred and fifty deputies elected in accordance with the law."

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