

## CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

*Jamila Abdibaeva*  
*Karakalpak State University*

**Annotation:** this article will talk about the changes and additions made to the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the priority directions in the general law, the importance of laws and regulations in ensuring the welfare of the people.

**Keywords:** Constitution, Republic, article, changes, human rights and freedoms, people, civil society, state power.

The new revision of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1, 2023. The basis for this was the adoption of the corresponding law of 11 articles according to the result of the referendum on April 30. Article 1 of this law is accompanied by a new revision of the Constitution. Prior to this, there had been a total of 15 amendments to the Constitution since 1992. This time, a new revision of the document was adopted, which caused the magnitude of the changes. As a result of the renovation, the number of substances in the head chamber increased from 128 to 155, and the norms in it increased from 275 to 434. In general, according to officials, the Constitution was updated by 65 percent. 1. Uzbekistan-legal, social and secular state

The sentence "Uzbekistan – sovereign democratic republic" in Article 1 of the Constitution is being amended as follows: Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, social and secular state with a republican form of government.

The republican form of government means that the Supreme bodies of state power are elected by the people for a certain period of time. (There are no official comments on the norms of the Constitution at the moment, therefore, the editorial board on the norms and concepts in it is making an independent comment, in a universal framework). A sovereign state means having full independent rule and absolute jurisdiction over its territory.

Democracy, on the other hand, provides for equal participation of all by representing the people's power and being elected in public administration and electing their representatives. In a legal state, all processes are built on legal grounds, civil servants are required to think within the framework of law, to look at all issues with a legal eye. Moreover, in a legal state, all citizens are equal before the law, the higher bodies of state power are also subject to the law and ensure the inevitable implementation of the laws.

As soon as Uzbekistan declares itself a social state, it is obliged to create conditions for each of its citizens to live a decent life. This means the distribution of

available resources on the principles of social justice, the avoidance of a strong stratification in society, the guarantee of quality education and medicine even for the most vulnerable strata, the functioning of effective social protection programs, the support of citizens with limited opportunities and need for application, Fair Labor legislation and an attractive pension system. More simply, even children of the poorest family should have the opportunity to grow up healthy and get a good education and achieve well-being.

The third paragraph of Article 7 of the Constitution in the new edition States: "the appropriation of the powers of state power in the manner not provided for by the Constitution, the suspension or termination of the activities of the authorities, the formation of new and appropriate structures of power are considered unconstitutional and are the basis for prosecution under the law". These norms are a guarantee that the new Uzbekistan will be considered a democratic legal state and the principle that the exchange of power in the country will be ensured only on the basis of the Constitution and laws. The legal policy of the state is based on the principles of humanism, democracy, social justice and political diversity. In the new Uzbekistan, a democracy is being established based on the rich experience and cultural traditions of our people, taking into account the interests of different social groups and segments of the population. The remnants of an old-fashioned administrative-command system based on violence finally came to an end, with multiparty, idea, and diversity of opinion becoming commonplace. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a state are associated with mutual rights and obligations to each other.

It is necessary to make every paragraph and article of our general law a rule of life for our society, especially for our young people, to expand their understanding and imagination in this regard, to create educational programs, textbooks and manuals for the purpose of teaching in every neighborhood, educational institution, organization and enterprise.

The rights and freedoms of a person, enshrined in the Constitution and laws, are inviolable, and no one has the right to deprive or limit them without a court decision. Human rights and freedoms are directly valid. The rights and freedoms of a person determine the essence and content of the activities of laws, state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, their officials. The legal measures of influence applied to a person by state bodies should be based on the principle of proportionality and sufficient to achieve the goals provided for by the laws.

All conflicts and uncertainties in legislation that arise in the interaction of a person with state bodies are interpreted in favor of a person.

Article 17 of Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the Republic of Uzbekistan is a full-fledged subject of international relations. Its foreign policy is established to be based on the rules of sovereign equality of states,

non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful resolution of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and other universally recognized rules and norms of international law. It was established that the Republic would form alliances, enter into and secede from the Commonwealth and other interstate structures in order to ensure the supreme interests, welfare and security of the state, the people. In turn, these constitutional norms also fully comply with a number of universally accepted principles. In particular, take the principle of "Constitution and rule of law". The powers of state bodies are determined not by various regulatory acts of the president, parliament or government, but only by the Constitution and laws. State bodies are obliged to unconditionally obey the Constitution and laws and exercise their powers only on this legal basis. This strict criterion is also an important sign of the rule of law. No "seizure of state power" by any part of society, political party, public association, social movement or individual is allowed. It is also guaranteed to implement political and other human rights and freedoms, ensure the formation of state bodies on a democratic basis, promote the formation of a Democratic political system of society, and create favorable conditions for strengthening the role of democratic institutions, civil society institutions. In the Preamble of the Constitution of the new Uzbekistan — a social and secular state, the legal ideology of the development of the state and society, the constitutional values and principles that our people rely on in the way of building a new Uzbekistan are clearly defined. In general, our Constitution reflects the positive constitutional experience of the countries of the world located in the regions of Europe, Asia, the East and the Americas. Our Basic Law has been carefully studied by legal scholars, political scientists, specialists of many international organizations, to which the norms of international law on human rights are additionally harmonized.

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