

## ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1990 ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL

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**Abstract.** The Oliy Kengash is the first parliament in the history of independent Uzbekistan. The Supreme Council worked in 1990-1994. This article provides a general analysis of the election process to the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR held on February 18, 1990. Deputies' mandates, statistics on the held elections, procedures and terms of repeated voting for vacant seats were studied.

**Keywords:** Oliy Majlis, Oliy Kengash, parliament, mandate, election, democracy, authority, law, collegial, electoral district, polling station, deputy, project, ballot, repeated voting

Elections are undoubtedly the main feature of any democratic state. The reason is that the wishes and desires of the citizens of the country come true during the election process. That is why elections are considered as a reflection of democracy. The electoral system of the Oliy Majlis, which is the parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has gone through several stages in its formation. The election of People's Deputies and Deputies of Local Soviets of the Uzbek SSR on February 18, 1990 is especially important. The reason is that it is known from history that the end of the 80s and the beginning of the 90s of the last century were characterized by hot events in the Uzbek SSR. Our people passed these tests with their perseverance and strong will and celebrated their independence in 1991. The 1990 election showed how the election of the future young democratic state should be. He expressed what kind of legal system we will follow in the future, what kind of society we want to build. On February 18, 1990, the parliament, which was formed as a result of the alternative election, adopted laws that are important for the future development of Uzbekistan. In this regard, our first president Islam Karimov said: "A new era has begun in the history of Uzbekistan. Having gained independence, we are now on the path to strengthening it and, on this basis, a new, just society" [1].

Of course, this election, which was held in an alternative and democratic spirit, was not without a number of shortcomings and problems. First: "In Tashkent, as well as in other cities and regions of the republic, a mostly peaceful and business situation has emerged, and the election was held in such a situation. However, it was not quite correct to say that the "political activity of the working people has increased" - people did not go to the polling stations enthusiastically. Maybe they went in a way reminiscent of flowing rivers" [2]. As we can see, interest in the 1990 election was not very high. One of the specific reasons for this can be connected with the changes in the

social and political life of the people. We all know that at the end of the 80s of the 20th century, a lot of social and political events took place in the republic. Of course, this process will not affect the mood of the people.

Secondly: "In Chilonzor, one of the most densely populated regions of Tashkent, in polling station 576, there was only one person's name in the three ballots with candidates for the Supreme, City and District Soviets. Seeing this, many voters started deleting all the candidates one after the other because their right to choose was violated. There was only one candidate in a third of the five hundred districts formed for the election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR" [3]. Parliamentary elections of 1990 can be seen that the desire for free and democratic elections has increased. However, it was difficult to fully implement these processes at once. That's why the above problems are visible. However, we can see that the majority of citizens actively participated in voting in order to improve their lives and their future.

On February 21, 1990, the information of the Central Election Commission, which held the election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR, on the election process held on February 18, was published. If we pay attention to this information, a number of numbers and statistics related to the election are given. In particular, "The Central Election Commission, after reviewing the protocols on the results of the election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR received from the district election commissions, found that 1,003,5180 people were included in the voter list for the election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR from the electoral districts, 9,385,740 people or 93 .5 percent reports that they participated" [4]. It can be seen from these numbers that citizens are not indifferent to the voting process. Active participation of voters in the election process serves as an important factor. The reason is that no matter what time or place the election is, it shows the full-fledged wishes of the citizens of that country. People show what they want from the state in the future. That is why pre-election campaigns are held. Now, let's look at the above general numbers in terms of regions. "98.3 percent of voters voted in Karakalpakstan ASSR, 96.1 percent in Andijan region, 92.6 percent in Bukhara region, 96.0 percent in Kashkadarya region, 98.1 percent in Namangan region, 95.5 percent in Samarkand region. percent, 95.0 percent in Surkhandarya region, 97.6 percent in Syrdarya region, 91.4 percent in Tashkent region, 95.3 percent in Fergana region, 97.3 percent in Khorezm region and 80.5 percent in Tashkent city" [5]. The figures show that the interest of the population in the election to the republican parliament was very high. This situation is especially high in Karakalpakstan ASSR, Andijan region, Khorezm region and Namangan region. It can be seen that the lowest indicator is in the city of Tashkent. The reason for this was mentioned above. That is, in some polling stations of the city of Tashkent, there may be a small number of candidates or only one candidate.

500 constituencies were formed to hold the election of People's Deputies of the

Uzbek SSR. 1094 candidates for deputy were put to vote. It can be seen that 174 districts have one candidate, 177 districts have two candidates, and 149 districts have three or more candidates. According to the information, "it was also reported that elections were held in 499 constituencies. People's deputies were elected in 368 districts. In 95 districts where more than two candidates were put to the vote and none of them was elected, repeated voting will be held in accordance with Article 52 of the Law on the Election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR" [6]. The practice of repeated voting is a widely observed process in the world experience. And this is considered a normal process. The reason is whether it is the parliamentary elections or the presidential elections. We could observe exactly this situation in the parliamentary elections of the Uzbek SSR in 1990. As we mentioned above, the legal basis of this process was implemented in accordance with Article 52 of the Law on the Election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR. This situation is reflected in the electoral law even today. Even if we look at practice, this norm was applied in almost all parliamentary elections. The election on February 18, 1990 was no exception. It can be seen that in 36 constituencies where 1-2 candidates for deputy were put to the vote, the candidates could not collect the required number of voters' votes and were not elected as deputies. In accordance with Article 53 of the Law on the Election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR, re-election has been established in these constituencies. There was no election at all in one electoral district because there were no candidates left. According to the Law on Elections, a new election is scheduled to be held here.

"The Central Election Commission registered all people's deputies of the Uzbek SSR elected in accordance with Article 49 of the Law on Elections. A total of 368 People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR were elected. Among the elected deputies: women - 42 or 11.4% of elected deputies, men - 326 or 88.6% of elected deputies, workers - 50 or 13.6% of elected deputies, collective farmers - 25 or 6 of elected deputies is 8 percent. CPSU members and candidates for membership make up 94.6% of 348 elected deputies, non-party members - 5.4% of 20 elected deputies" [7]. Elected deputies represented the interests of various social groups. Workers or collective farmers made up the majority. The gender issues of the elected deputies also recorded a partially positive indicator. This is certainly indicated by the statistics given above. In general, the role of women in citizens' participation in elections has always been considered as one of the main issues by the world community, legal authorities and various international organizations. The issue of gender equality, the appointment and election of women to positions and participation in elections as equal representatives has always been supported. "Women's right to full participation in all spheres of society's life has been one of the most important issues raised in the declarations and resolutions of the United Nations. The UN Economic and Social Council Resolution on Women and Their Participation in Political Life (E/RES/1990/15), the Beijing Declaration and

Platform for Action, the Agreed Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women and UN General Assembly Resolution 66/130 urge governments to calls for measures to significantly increase the number of women in elected and appointed positions at all levels of social and political activity in order to achieve equal representation of women and men. States parties to international conventions assume responsibility in a number of international institutions to fulfill these obligations. Electoral bodies are responsible for ensuring that the actions and decisions of their countries are in accordance with international obligations” [8].

Another aspect that we can pay attention to in this election is the election of representatives of different nationalities as deputies. It is known historically that our country is characterized by its multi-ethnicity and the peaceful coexistence of these nationalities. In particular, the fact that citizens of 17 nationalities living in our republic were elected to the highest body of state power in this election is a proof of this. For example, among the candidates elected as a deputy, Erkin Hamdamovich Khalilov, head of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is a candidate for the membership of the CPSU. Elected from the 36th Chukursoy electoral district of Tashkent city, Tashkent city or from the 259th Norinkapa electoral district of Tashkent city, Namangan region, Askarov Ahmadali, academic secretary of the history, language and literature department of the UzSSR FA, member of the CPSU.

As mentioned above, in all polling stations of the parliamentary election, the candidates for deputy could not collect the necessary and necessary votes. As a result, the next activity of the Central Election Commission of the Uzbek SSR was to re-hold the election in these constituencies and precincts. If we look at the data on this, we can see that the re-election campaign was started quickly. According to Article 53 of the Law of the SSR of Uzbekistan "On the Election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR" after considering the protocols submitted by the relevant district election commissions on the results of the voting, the Central Election Commission On April 15, he decided to hold re-elections in 36 constituencies. In accordance with the Law of the Uzbek SSR "On the Election of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR", the following procedure for conducting the main pre-election events was established:

"Nomination of candidates for People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR until March 15, 1990;

- Registration of candidates nominated for People's Deputies of Uzbekistan SSR until March 31, 1990;

- meetings of candidates for deputy with voters will be held from the date of their registration until April 14, 1990;

- the lists of voters will be presented to everyone on April 3, 1990" [9].

It can be noted that the re-election will be held based on the lists of voters from the previous polling stations. The re-election was carried out clearly and concretely

based on the requirements of the law. According to the requirements of the law, issues such as nominating candidates, registration of nominated candidates or meetings of candidates with voters are carried out at the time specified by the law.

Islam Karimov, our first president, expressed such an opinion about the elections. "Elections were held for local Soviets of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR and People's Deputies of the Republic. It would be safe to say that elections have never been held in such a complicated and intense situation before. On February 18, more than 90 percent of voters participated in the republic" [10].

To sum up, the election to the local councils of the People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR and the People's Deputies of the Republic was held in accordance with the established legal rules and norms. Citizens witnessed that each voter has one vote, candidates have equal rights, and the election was held on the basis of general, equal, direct and secret election principles. This was an important step for the electoral system in the history of independent Uzbekistan.

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