

The New Constitution is the Foundation of the “New Uzbekistan”

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Abstract: This article talks about the creation of the new version of our Constitution, its amendments and additions and their role in the life of our country, as well as news, problems and current issues in the legal system of our country, as well as the protection of human rights and freedoms in our current legislation. the work being done in this regard was discussed in detail.

Keywords: Constitution, commission, ideology, referendum, presidential election, norm, Miranda rule, habeas corpus, state body, democracy, social state.

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Enter. On May 20, 2022, by the joint decision of the councils of the Parliamentary Chambers, the Constitutional Commission was formed to amend the Constitution. It was chaired by Akmal Saidov, First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber, who participated in the development of the old version of the Constitution. He was a member of the commission for the development of the current (adopted on December 8, 1992) Constitution (chaired by the first president, Islam Karimov). The commission worked on the basis of the idea of "society as the initiator of reforms". Deputies, senators, representatives from all regions of Uzbekistan, civil society institutions, lawyers, political scientists and other experts were included in the commission.

Literature review. Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on December 8, 1992 based on the Constitutional Law "On the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted by a national vote in the referendum held on April 30, 2023 additions were made, its new edition was approved. The constitutional law entered into force on May 1, 2023, from the day the results of the referendum were announced by the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The norms of the Constitution apply directly regardless of the adoption or existence of relevant laws and regulatory legal documents.

65% of our Basic Law was updated based on the suggestions of our people. 434 new norms consisting of 6 sections, 27 chapters and 155 articles were introduced into the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The presidential election held in accordance with the newly revised Constitution once again shows the political maturity of our society and the full support of our people for the reforms being implemented to build a new Uzbekistan. At the same time, in the updated constitutional and legal conditions, it is required to improve the main directions of our country's development and bring the ongoing large-scale reforms to a new stage.

The realization of the will of the multi-ethnic people of Uzbekistan, which recognizes the human being, his rights and freedoms as the highest value, the ideology of the development of the state and society, and the constitutional values that reflect the uniqueness of the constitutional and legal creativity, are already in the preamble of our newly revised Constitution. reflected. The introduction defined the priorities of the constitutional development of Uzbekistan at the new stage of improvement of national statehood.

Social relations are constantly developing. Due to this, taking into account the national development and modern trends, improving the legal norms regulating these relations in line with the times is the demand of the times.

Today, the principle of "For the dignity of man" is realized in practice, the improvement of the constitutional norms, which are the basis for all current laws and other documents, and their direct impact on life. It is of great practical importance that it is fully implemented.

Research methodology. Research methods such as problem analysis, comparative analysis, oral history, and legal and artistic approaches were used in writing this article.

Analysis and results. Of course, the main criterion for building a strong civil society depends on the state's determination of its own independence and development path, and the strengthening of human values that imply the common interests of everyone in the society. Because the Constitution clearly defines mutual rights and obligations in all social relations and their guarantees based on the principle of "person-society-state". At this point, it should be noted that the interests of all layers of the society are taken into account in the newly revised draft of the Constitution, that the whole society is rallying around the idea of building a new Uzbekistan, and that our General Assembly is literally becoming the people's Constitution. In addition, comprehensive measures are being taken to improve, restore and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance, and protect the environment in general, in order to improve the quality of life and health of its citizens.

Norms related to ensuring equal rights and legal protection of all forms of property in the Basic Law are considered important in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan, aimed at increasing the welfare of citizens, and the expansion of the class of owners. The clear expression of such principles in our updated Constitution serves to find perfect legal solutions to many problems in these directions.

In Uzbekistan, the primary importance of human dignity, honor and pride in all spheres was defined as a priority issue of state policy. In fact, if first of all, "enhancement of human dignity" is strictly defined as the constitutional duty and priority of the state authorities, the efficiency of the country's governance will be higher.

It should be noted that the new draft of the Constitution was formed in two stages based on the opinions and proposals of our people. This is a proof that the interests of everyone living in our society are taken into account in our Basic Law, and it is a proof that a real people's Constitution is being created.

It is known that the main principles of the activity of state power and management bodies, their powers are clearly defined on the basis of the Constitutional norms.

Reliable mechanisms of legal protection of people and citizens have been strengthened, incorporating almost all modern methods of protecting the rights of people, including those who violate the law, from

any arbitrary actions of state bodies and officials. Guarantees of human rights and freedoms have been significantly strengthened by strengthening the universally recognized institutions of habeas corpus and the Miranda rule at the constitutional level. For information, the "Rule of Miranda", which is included in the Constitution, in particular, during the arrest, the person must be informed about his rights, and the law enforcement officer who detained him, whether the rights explained to the detained person were understandable. The rule that states that a positive answer to the question is used in all democratic countries (USA, Great Britain, Germany, France, etc.).

There is a general rule of principle in jurisprudence - if there are gaps, ambiguities and doubts that have not been taken into account in the legislation, then the issue should be resolved in favor of citizens. These norms were not present at all in the last changes or in the previous revision. But in the new version it is defined as a Constitutional norm. From this date, this norm was strengthened in the fifth part of Article 20 of the new version of the Constitution: "All conflicts and ambiguities in the legislation that have arisen in the relationship between a person and state bodies shall be interpreted in favor of the person." Now, according to the Constitution, if there are conflicting documents on the issues clearly defined in the legislation, if they are not found in the database, if there are ambiguities, the issue should be resolved in favor of the person, not the state. For example, it is necessary to interpret the land or business activity to the employees of the state bodies, or it should be decided in favor of the citizen when it comes to the appointment of a pension. Until then, although this general rule was used in all rights, it was not strengthened at the level of the Constitution.

Conclusions and recommendations. First of all, for the first time in our history, Uzbekistan was defined as a social state, which means that attention and care for people is the main duty of the state and society, and it is being strengthened at the level of the constitutional norm. In our updated General Encyclopaedia, the norms related to the obligations of the state in the social sphere have been tripled, in particular, a number of obligations related to ensuring employment, protecting against unemployment, reducing poverty, and the right of everyone to housing have been included. Also, in the project, norms related to the protection of public health have increased 4 times. This is important for the reliable protection of the population's health and the prevention of the death of mothers and children, as well as the risk of various infectious diseases.

A number of youth norms have been expressed in our updated Constitution. The fact that a separate chapter is devoted to the issue of family, children and youth is a clear proof that high attention is paid to the protection of youth rights in our country. The new norms aimed at supporting young people reflected in our constitution create great opportunities for the young generation who are the owners of the future. A separate chapter of the constitution - Chapter XIV is devoted to the issue of family, children and youth. According to Article 79 of our General Dictionary, the state is the personal, political, and economic power of youth. ensures the protection of their social, cultural and environmental rights, encourages their active participation in the life of society and the state.

The development of the country depends on the level of awareness of the laws and other normative legal documents of the citizens living in the territory of this country and their attitude towards these laws. Constantly improving the legal culture of the population should be one of the main tasks of all state administration bodies in our republic.

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