



 Research Article

## REVISED CONSTITUTION OUR HAPPINESS COMMUNITY

Submission Date: June 09, 2023, Accepted Date: June 14, 2023,

Published Date: June 19, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-06-24>

Journal Website:  
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Artykov Niyat**

Student Of National University Of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In our updated General Dictionary, the rights, freedoms and obligations of a person and a citizen are implemented on the basis of equality and equal rights. Therefore, the Constitution, every article of which protects human dignity and determines the new development of New Uzbekistan, is my Constitution.

### KEYWORDS

Place, 6 years, economy, politics, social and cultural life, country, Constitution, Uzbekistan, development of Uzbekistan.

### INTRODUCTION

In the next 6 years, drastic changes took place in the life of our society. Uzbekistan has opened up to the world community, and the world community is discovering Uzbekistan for itself. The pace set by the country's leadership is certainly surprising, which is very gratifying. Fundamental reforms have begun in all aspects of our society: economy, politics, social and cultural life.

Constitution is the main law of any country. It should work for society, meet its demands and needs. The content of the constitution is to define all the foundations of the state, social and political life of the country. In other words, it is the basis and foundation of the legal system, and all other laws are built on its basis. However, at the same time, the Constitution is not a fixed, immutable document. If there is a need to change the

Constitution, then this indicates a vital need to define our goals in the near future, to build an open and reliable state in Uzbekistan, based on the evolutionary development of society.

Today, we are witnessing tension in the world, as a result of which the geopolitical situation has become more complicated, which has led to an increase in threats, all of which requires further strengthening of Uzbekistan's statehood. Taking into account that the constitution is the core and essence of statehood, we must strengthen it. It is necessary to carefully analyze the current threats and the situation in the world and convey to our internal audience the importance of reforms aimed at strengthening our state unity and caring for citizens. When it comes to revising the individual components of the country, especially constitutional reforms, we can see that every article in our updated Constitution has been clearly and concisely stated and elaborated. These changes and additions are aimed at the more stable development of Uzbekistan, strengthening its potential to resist various threats.

As a result of establishing a direct dialogue between the people and the state authorities, the attitude towards the changes implemented by the initiative of the state authorities and management bodies has fundamentally changed. The policy of transparency has led to the prompt response of public bodies to the public opinion and the prompt resolution of existing socio-economic problems.

For the first time in the history of modern Uzbekistan, the people themselves are actively participating in constitutional reforms. This determines the path of development of an open and democratic country.

According to our legislation, after the referendum on the adoption of the constitution, no additional documents need to be adopted, discussed in the parliament and signed by the president, because the popular vote determines the final decision.

The updated Constitution in our country was the first legal document to be accepted directly by the people. Each vote in the referendum has great significance and legal force.

Unfortunately, we openly admit today that vices such as corruption, monopoly, irresponsibility, incompetence, nepotism, carelessness seriously affect the well-being of our people and the sustainable development of the entire country.

If we do not change our constitution today, if we do not adapt it to the standards that meet the requirements of the time, we will not be able to get rid of the "rust" that has corroded our society, besides, it will take many years for us to become a competitive, modern, and the most advanced country.

The set goal is to become a competitive, modern, most advanced country, this is not a myth, we must strive for this reality. The human factor plays an important role in the society we are building, which is based on the priority of human interests.

The updated Constitution is based on the principle of "man-society-state", because it has practical significance as it expresses the rights and interests of all categories - youth, women, disabled people, teachers and even criminals (misguided citizens).

We adopted the Constitution of our nation, about which the citizens of our country can say "this is my Constitution", it is very necessary for our society.

Our constitution is the main legal document of our country, the standard of our life. Every aspect of society, people's daily life is closely related to the standards and norms defined in our General Dictionary.

One of the important features of the establishment of democratic principles in the country is measured by the existence of a multi-party system in the society. In our country, this principle is first of all enshrined in our constitution. Today, political parties are required to actively participate in the development of the country, using their constitutional rights, to make alternative proposals based on their programmatic ideas for the further development of society, and to be more proactive in effectively protecting the interests of their electorate. . This will serve to ensure the effectiveness of large-scale reforms that are being implemented in the way of the formation of a new democratic legal state and the settlement of civil society.

The newly revised constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is closely related to the concepts of social justice, freedom and equality, and the

principle based on the principles of the priority of human rights and mutual political and legal responsibility of the state and the citizen in determining the legal status of a person and the state is a new concept. based on which the category of human rights was strengthened at the constitutional level for the first time.

At this point, it should be noted that our country has achieved great achievements and milestones recognized by the world community in the path of independent development. Our national economy is developing steadily, its stable growth rates, and the well-being of the population is increasing year by year. In a word, at the root of the increasing prestige of our country in the world community lies, first of all, the newly revised Constitution and its norms that fully embody humanitarian ideas.

Amendments and additions were made to our constitution in accordance with specific stages of Uzbekistan's development. The main goal of these reforms was to further democratize society. The words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, about our constitution: "The Constitution is deeply rooted in the mind and heart of every citizen, and it should become a real life community that fully guarantees their rights and freedoms" was implemented today.

These reforms aimed at the democratization of state administration and the realization of the constitutional rights of citizens in these processes ultimately strengthen the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of our citizens.



The newly revised constitution will start a new era in the development of the new Uzbekistan. In the words of the Honorable President, if we implement the constitutional reform through a referendum based on the opinion and support of our citizens, it will literally be an expression of the will of our people - a real people's constitution. In fact, the norms defined in the Constitutional Law are important because they are aimed at protecting our rights and interests.

In particular, in Article 54 of our new Constitution, "Ensuring human rights and freedoms is the highest goal of the state. It can be seen that the idea of human dignity is embodied in the fact that the state ensures the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, which are established in the Constitution and laws.

Uzbekistan is a country of youth. Therefore, special attention is paid to the education and development of young people. First of all, the legal basis for organizing work in this area is being improved. Article 79 of our New Dictionary states that "The state ensures the protection of the personal, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of young people, and encourages their active participation in the life of society and the state. The state creates conditions for the formation and development of young people intellectually, creatively, physically and morally, for the realization of their rights to education, health care, housing, employment, employment and recreation. "We are sure that the legal and social protection of young people and support of their talent is at the core of this statement.

The new Constitution begins a new era in the development of New Uzbekistan. "... The Council of People's Deputies is headed by a chairman elected from among its deputies in accordance with the law. A person holding the position of governor of a region, district, or city cannot simultaneously hold the position of chairman of the Council of People's Deputies..." serves to strengthen parliamentary and public control in ensuring balance, implementing socio-economic and political-legal reforms, updating and modernizing the country. In our updated General Dictionary, the rights, freedoms and obligations of a person and a citizen are implemented on the basis of equality and equal rights.

The Constitution clearly states that Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal and social state.

Strong social protection and care for the needy will remain an important direction of state policy

For the first time in our history, Uzbekistan is a social state,

is defined as That is, attention and care for people is the most important duty of the state and society.

The constitution stipulates that the state will undertake a number of new obligations to reduce poverty, ensure employment, and protect against unemployment. In general, the norms of the Constitution related to the obligations of the state in the social sphere have been increased by 3 times.

In particular, the Constitution stipulates the right of everyone to have a home. Implementation of this norm ensures that every citizen, including young families, has their own shelter and increases the level of people's satisfaction with life.

For information: last year, conditions were created for 50 thousand families to get new apartments in our country, this year

90,000 families have been provided housing. In the next 2-3 years, they are working on increasing this number to 200,000.

In addition, no one can be deprived of his home without a court decision and in a manner contrary to the law, the value of the home and the place of damages suffered by the owner who has been deprived of his home shall be paid in advance and in equal value (market in value) is guaranteed to be covered.

The project also includes guaranteed free medical services for the population. In general, the norms related to the protection of public health are increased 4 times in the project. This is very important for reliable protection of public health and elimination of the threat of infectious diseases and death of mothers and children.

For information: this year, the "Guaranteed Services Package" will be revised, which will fully cover the scope of diagnostic, treatment and preventive services for 20 types of diseases.

The number of free primary tests for 20 common diseases will be increased from 15 to 25,

examinations from 10 to 20, medicines from 64 to 90.

For the first time, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international agreements, everyone has the right to appeal to international bodies protecting human rights and freedoms, if all internal means of legal protection of the state have been used. This ensures that the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens is protected not only on the basis of the norms established by national legislation, but also on the basis of international law.

In addition, it is noted that everyone has the right to be compensated by the state for the damage caused due to illegal decisions, actions or inaction of state bodies or their officials.

The Constitution stipulates that all doubts about guilt should be resolved in favor of the suspect, the accused, the defendant or the convicted person, if the possibilities of their removal have been exhausted. This norm is a directly applicable rule that ensures the use of only reliable and legal evidence in the investigation and trial process and protects a person from being unjustly prosecuted.

In addition, it is confirmed that the suspect, the accused or the defendant does not have to prove his innocence, and it is established that no one is obliged to testify against himself or his close relatives. The establishment of these provisions in the Constitution serves to prevent the use of other illegal methods, such as psychological pressure and various threats against any person



under criminal prosecution or his close relatives, humiliating his honor and dignity.

Another important rule is that if a person's confession is the only evidence against him, he cannot be found guilty or punished. This case serves to determine the truth about the crime, as well as to prevent the prosecution of innocent people, and at the same time, to identify the real guilty person or persons who committed the crime.

For the first time in history, the right of persons deprived of their liberty to be treated humanely and to respect their dignity and dignity is being constitutionally strengthened for the first time in history.

In addition, it is determined that the conviction of a person and the legal consequences arising from it cannot be the basis for limiting the rights of his relatives, and all this will put an end to the evil left from the authoritarian system and the inhuman prohibitions that forced many of our youth to give up their dreams.

According to the Constitution, everyone has the right to the protection of personal information, as well as the right to the correction of incorrect information, collected about him unlawfully or without legal grounds. It is confirmed that you have the right to request the deletion of the remaining data.

On legal grounds, everyone who is in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to freely move around the country, freely choose the place of residence and residence, everyone has

the right to freely leave Uzbekistan, and the citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to freely enter Uzbekistan. Eligibility for return is being determined. Now, with the introduction of this constitutional provision, free movement is strengthened as a high legal norm at the level of value, which also ends the problem of the "propiska" system.

The project guarantees that the state will create conditions for citizens to use the Internet global information network. After all, the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan was 12.1 million in 2016, and by 2022 it will double, i.e. more than 24 million, and the coverage of the residential areas of our country with the Internet network is 28 in 2016. % to 98% in 2022.

Effective, compact and people-friendly state administration will be introduced for people's comfortable living and stable development of the state, bold steps will be taken to strengthen parliamentarism.

The updated Constitution aims to establish a strong parliament, a compact and responsible government, and an independent and fair judicial system in order to build a people-friendly state.

The powers of the parliamentary chambers are being revised. According to him, the powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate are significantly expanding, duplications in the work of the two chambers are eliminated, and the area of responsibility of each is clearly defined.

In particular, the absolute powers of the Legislative Chamber are increasing from the

current 5 to 12, and the Senate is increasing from 14 to 18.

Among them, it is confirmed that issues related to the formation of the government and control over its activities, the execution of the state budget are within the competence of the Legislative Chamber, and the issues of approving decrees on the interests of regions and their development, and the establishment of new ministries, are within the scope of the powers of the Senate.

Based on the new tasks assigned to the Senate, norms for turning it into a compact, pro-people and representative office of the regions are provided for in the Constitution. In particular, it is planned to reduce the number of senators from the current 100 to 65, in which 4 senators will be elected equally from each region, and the number of senators appointed by the President will be reduced from 16 to 9.

Laws introduced by the lower house of the Parliament are to be considered in the Senate within 60 days, and if the deadline passes, this law is considered approved and sent to the President for signature.

The control functions of the parliament over the activities of judicial and control bodies, law enforcement bodies and special services are being strengthened

In the new Constitution, it was proposed to introduce the practice of candidates for the head of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the head of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan first being

considered by the Senate and then appointed by the President, as well as the election of the heads of the anti-corruption body of the republic and the anti-monopoly body of the republic by the Senate. .

In order to strengthen parliamentary control over the activities of the special services, the candidate for the head of the State Security Service will be appointed by the President after consultations with the Senate.

Joint powers of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis have also been strengthened, and the institution of parliamentary inspection, which is an important form of parliamentary control, is being separately strengthened in the Constitution.

In order to ensure the true independence of the judiciary, a system of election of all members of the Supreme Council of Judges by the Senate is being introduced.

Restrictions are set on the terms of election or appointment of some high-ranking officials.

President of the Senate and Speaker of the Legislative Chamber, Supreme Court and chairmen of the Supreme Council of Judges, their deputies, there is a restriction on electing or appointing the Prosecutor General, the chairman of the Central Election Commission, governors for more than two terms.

The procedure for electing judges of the Constitutional Court for 10 years without the right to re-election is being established (now they



are elected for the first time for 5 years, then for another 10 years).

A separate chapter dedicated to the institution of advocacy and strengthening the guarantees of the activities of lawyers is included in the Constitution. The lawyer, his honor, dignity and professional activity are being protected by the state and protected by law.

The powers and functions of the Cabinet of Ministers and its responsibility are being significantly expanded. In particular, ensuring stable economic growth, creating a favorable investment environment, reducing poverty, creating decent living conditions for the population, ensuring the effective functioning of the social protection system for the population, including persons with disabilities, environment - the responsibility for environmental protection, preservation of natural resources and biological diversity and other areas has been expanded. In addition, the Government was entrusted with the tasks of ensuring openness and transparency, legality and efficiency in the work of executive authorities, improving the quality of public services and expanding their access, and supporting civil society institutions.

The institution of mayors leading the Councils of People's Deputies will be gradually abolished

The division of local executive and representative power will be the basis for a deep reform of the entire public administration system in the country. Based on this, the position of the chairman of the local council and the mayor will be separated.

The solution of all issues was brought down to the level of the neighborhood, where the voice of the people is truly the voice of the people.

It is established that self-government bodies of citizens do not belong to the system of state authorities. The establishment of this guarantee in our constitution provides important opportunities for the neighborhoods to independently manage their territory, to solve problems based on the interests of the population in partnership with the state, to develop the territory from a socio-economic point of view, to implement effective public control, and to ensure the well-being of the population.

Broad opportunities and strong protections are provided for mass media and civil society institutions to be more active

In particular, it is established that obstruction or interference with media activity is a cause of liability in accordance with the law. This norm ensures that journalists can work freely, without fear of various administrative pressures, and serves to increase the freedom of information in our country, to strengthen the environment of openness and transparency, legality in the society. Ultimately, it will strengthen communication between the state and society, establish strong public oversight, and ensure freedom of speech.

Also, the Constitution guarantees freedom of mass media activities, their rights to seek, receive, use and disseminate information.





For the first time, the inclusion of a separate chapter dedicated to civil society institutions and the establishment of guarantees of their activity in our constitution will provide a solid basis for strengthening the atmosphere of openness, transparency and legality in society, the dialogue between the state and society, and establishing strong public control.

## REFERENCES

1. Abdullaev, A., Abdullaeva, G., & Umirova, G. (2022). СОДЕРЖАНИЕ СТРЕСС-ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ БАНКОВСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ. InterConf.
2. Umirova, G.Sh. (2023). Yosh olimlar, doktorantlar va tadqiqotchilarning onlayn ilmiy forumi. RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA BANK TIZIMINI ISLOH QILISHNING YO'LLARI, 37-38. TATUFF-EPAI.
3. Umirova, G. Iqtisodiyotimizni rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarning tutgan o'рни va ro'li //QO'QON UNIVERSITETI XABARNOMASI. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 64-66.
4. Umirova, G. (2022). Mamlakatimizdagi monopoliyaga qarshi kurashishning raqobat muhitini shakllantirish. Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире, 1(1), 288-290.
5. Gulmira, U. (2023). THEORETICAL BASIS OF MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE BANKING SYSTEM. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(05), 126-130.
6. <https://www.president.uz/oz/lists/view/6275>
7. [https://uza.uz/oz/posts/yangilanayotgan-konstitutsiya-mening-konstitutsiyam\\_467115](https://uza.uz/oz/posts/yangilanayotgan-konstitutsiya-mening-konstitutsiyam_467115)
8. Холова, М. А. (2019). Boysun shevasiga xos so'zlarning leksik-semantik genezisi. Молодой ученый, (22), 696-699.
9. Abdulhakimovna, K. M. (2020). THEMATIC AND PASSPORT META-MARKUPS OF DIALECTAL TEXTS IN UZBEK NATIONAL CORPUS. Asian Journal of Research №, 1, 3.
10. Xolova, M. (2022). DIALEKTAL KORPUSNING FONETIK METARAZMETKASI HAQIDA AYRIM QAYDLAR. Prospects of Uzbek applied philology, 1(1).
11. Abdulhakimovna K. M. SOFTWARE AND DATA ENTRY PRINCIPLES OF THE ONLINE DIALECT DATABASE //CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 11. – C. 46-53.
12. Abdulhakimovna K. M. SOFTWARE AND DATA ENTRY PRINCIPLES OF THE ONLINE DIALECT DATABASE //CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 11. – C. 46-53.
13. Abdulhakimovna X. M., Ozoda L. LINGVISTIKADA ORFOGRAFIK TAMOYILLAR VA TAHLILLAR //QO 'QON UNIVERSITETI XABARNOMASI. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 104-106.
14. Abdulhakimovna X. M. SURXONDARYO SHEVALARI KORPUSIGA SHEVA MATNLARINI ICHKI TIZIMGA KIRITISH PRINSIPLARI: Xolova Muyassar Abdulhakimovna Termiz davlat universiteti, O'zbek tilshunosligi kafedrasida katta o

‘qituvchisi, fffd (PhD) //Образование и инновационные исследования международный научно-методический журнал. – 2023. – №. 1. – С. 39-45.

15. Abdulhakimovna X. M. Baysun dialekt corpus: Genesis (Baysun district is in the case of “j” dialect) //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR). – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 2. – С. 224-228.

16. Холова М. А. Boysun shevasi korpusi: Ibtido (Boysun tumani “j” lovchi shevalar misolida) //ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ. – 2020. – №. SI-2№ 5.

17. Холова М. А. Шевалар корпусининг жанрий теглашининг лингвистик асослари //Международный журнал искусство слова. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 4.

18. Холова М. А. BOYSUN SHEVASI ONLAYN MA’LUMOTLAR BAZASI (QIDIRISH VA SARALASH IMKONIYATLARI ASOSIDA) //МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 1-1.

19. Kholova M. Peech genres of texts and passport mete-metrics in the dialect corpus (Baysun district on the example of the sound “j” dialects) //Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. – 2020. – Т. 12. – №. 6. – С. 1103-1107.

20. Холова М. А. O’ZBEK SHEVALARINING STANDART TILGA MUNOSABATI VA TIL TIZIMIDAGI O’RNI (BOYSUN TUMANI “J” LOVCHI SHEVALAR MISOLIDA) //МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА. – 2020. – Т. 3. – №. 5.

21. Abdulhakimovna X. M. Transcription in the Uzbek National Boysun Dialect Corps (Boysun

District with the Example of “j” Dialect) //International Journal on Integrated Education. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 105-109.