

## New Uzbekistan Strategy: A New Stage in the Development of Constitutional Justice

**Matmuratov Botir Djoldasovich**

Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Development and Ecology of the Aral Sea Region of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan Candidate of jurisprudence. Docent

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the issues of the New Strategy of Uzbekistan and the new stage of development of constitutional justice. In addition, this article examines the views and opinions of scientists and provides relevant suggestions and recommendations.

**Keywords:** New Uzbekistan, Strategy, Constitution, fair court, stage, law, law, provision, democrat, reforms.

In accordance with Article 107 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the judicial system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is: the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; military courts; Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city courts; Administrative Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city administrative courts; inter-district, district, city courts on civil cases; district and city criminal courts; inter-district, district, city economic courts; inter-district administrative courts.

In general, judicial power is exercised only by the courts. No other body or person has the right to usurp the powers of the judiciary. At the same time, the judiciary operates independently of the legislature and the executive, political parties, and other public associations.

As noted by the President, in the next decade, in order to further improve and strengthen the judicial system, increase access to justice, first of all, the consistent implementation of the constitutional principle of the supremacy of universally recognized rules of international law, international law and Achieving wider application of the principles and norms of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international agreements.

It is known that the Constitutional Court hears cases on the constitutionality of legislative and executive acts. As Academician AH Saidov noted, "The most effective institution for the judicial protection of human rights in the modern state and society is constitutional justice." 2)

In order to improve the legislation of the Constitutional Court, bring it into line with generally accepted international standards and harmonize it with the ongoing democratic reforms, as well as expand the guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan the new version of the law was re-enacted on April 27, 2021. In accordance with Article 4 of this Law, the Constitutional Court has the following powers:

- 1) determine the constitutionality of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the chambers of the OliyMajlis, decrees, resolutions and orders of the President, resolutions of the government, local authorities, interstate treaty and other obligations of the country;
- 2) determine the constitutionality of constitutional laws, laws on ratification of international treaties before their signing by the President;

- 3) issue a conclusion on the compliance of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, respectively;
- 4) interprets the norms of our Constitution and laws;
- 5) consider the appeal of the Supreme Court on the initiative of the courts on the constitutionality of normative legal acts to be applied in a particular case;
- 6) annually report to the Chambers of the OliyMajlis and the President on the state of constitutional legality in the country on the results of generalization of the practice of constitutional proceedings.

The Constitutional Court also hears complaints from citizens and legal entities who believe that their constitutional rights and freedoms have been applied in a particular case and violated the law in violation of our Constitution.

It should be noted that the first law on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on May 6, 1993, and then new editions of this law were adopted on August 30, 1995 and May 31, 2017.

Until now, the activity of the Constitutional Court was regulated by the Constitutional Law "On the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on May 31, 2017, but the procedural rules of procedure in the Constitutional Court are determined by the Constitutional Court itself. Defined by the approved Regulations.

Legislation on the Constitutional Courts of most countries stipulates that such provisions are established by law, not by the Constitutional Court. This is because the rules of procedure are directly related to the exercise of human rights and should therefore be established by law.

The Law "On the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan", re-enacted on April 27, 2021, consists of 13 chapters and 101 articles, with a number of necessary amendments and additions included. These are, firstly, the chambers of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which have the right to submit issues to the Constitutional Court; Presidents; Cabinet of Ministers; Representative of the OliyMajlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman); The Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan; A group of deputies consisting of at least a quarter of the total number of deputies in the Legislative Chamber; A group of senators consisting of at least a quarter of the total number of members of the Senate; Supreme Court; Attorney General; Along with the Accounts Chamber, the Deputy Representative of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights (Ombudsman) - the Commissioner for Children's Rights; The National Center for Human Rights has been expanded to include the Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Entrepreneurs under the President, as well as citizens and legal entities.

It should be noted that if the law, in the opinion of citizens and legal entities, violates their constitutional rights and freedoms, does not comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is applied in a specific case, and all other means of judicial protection if used, they have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court with a complaint to verify the constitutionality of the law. This means that citizens and legal entities have the right to file a complaint only on the violation of their constitutional rights by law.

As the Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan A. Gafurov noted, "In the system of constitutional justice of developed democracies, the institution of constitutional appeal is an important guarantee of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and the right to constitutional justice. is a means of implementation. "4) Indeed, there is an institution of

constitutional appeal a system of constitutional control that does not exist will not be effective. Russian scientist V.A. According to Kryazhnikov, "... its absence would have significantly undermined constitutional justice".

Second, the Law introduces norms governing the procedural features of proceedings in the Constitutional Court. It focuses on the following procedural rules: Appeal to the Constitutional Court. Preliminary review and review of the application. Recruitment; Participants in the proceedings of the Constitutional Court, their rights and obligations; Trial; Decisions of the Constitutional Court; Minutes of the court session; Procedural deadlines; Reimbursement of court costs and expenses; For some categories of cases, the specifics of the proceedings and other procedural actions are indicated.

Of course, it is important that the Constitutional Court strictly adheres to the basic principles of the conduct of the Constitutional Court in the implementation of these processes. These are the principles of the supremacy of the Constitution, independence, collegiality, transparency, dispute between the parties and equality.

It should be noted that the document of the Constitutional Court is firm, it can not be appealed, and the normative legal act or part of it, which was declared unconstitutional by the court, terminates its validity.

The decision of the Constitutional Court may be reconsidered only in the event of a change in the constitutional norm due to newly discovered circumstances unknown to the court, as well as in case of finding that the court proceedings were conducted in violation of the established procedure.

Unlike the general courts, the decisions, conclusions and other rulings of the Constitutional Court are published in the media and it will be published on the official website of the Constitutional Court. Therefore, the decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Court must be officially announced within three days from the date of their adoption and shall come into force from the date of their official publication.

This law is important in the socio-political life of the country and reflects the democratic principles of openness, transparency, fairness, impartiality, as well as strengthening constitutional legitimacy, improving the work of the Constitutional Court, protecting the constitutional rights of citizens and legal entities. Serves to ensure the rule of law.

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