

ACTIVITIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: All actions of the executive must be within the law. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the highest executive and governing body of state power of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These bodies include ministries, state committees, services, and agencies. The Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is a part of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: management, scientist, women, Uzbekistan, civil society

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. On April 24, 2003 some amendments and addenda were introduced into it. It has been worked out based on the experience of developed countries. Thus, it appeared to have reflected the will and spirit of the people of this land, its public consciousness and level of culture. Constitution has imbibed fundamental ideas and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Constitution of 1992 consists of 6 sections that include 26 chapters, and 128 articles. Its distinctive feature is that, that it has ensured the accountability of state bodies and authorities before public, that is, the priority of interests of each citizen has been legally maintained and further guaranteed.

The citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, no matter how it is obtained, is fully equivalent for all. It allows for each person to fully participate in economic, political, legal, and cultural spheres of life in the country. Moreover, it obliges with some duties. Naturally, the state is obliged to protect the interests and freedoms of Uzbek citizens on its territory and abroad. The citizens of Uzbekistan regardless of their origin, race, nationality, and other, are equal. Constitution guarantees respect towards language, customs and traditions of all nationalities and peoples who are the citizens of Uzbekistan.

The structure of state power

People govern the state directly or through their elected representatives. Participation by people in the state administration is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and secured by special laws. In this regard, the referendum is an important political event. It is, in other words - voting by the people, is held on the most important issues of state and society, for instance, while adopting the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other resolutions, or amending them. The way of holding referenda is defined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of November 18, 1991. Decisions, taken as a result of referenda bear the supreme legal power on the territory of Uzbekistan, and may be amended or canceled only by way of referenda. Elections to *Kengashs* (Councils) of people's deputies, national discussion of the most important issues, meetings of voters, early recall of people's deputies, and others are examples of how people may directly participate in the state administration. Certain laws also define rules of their holding.

People administer the state through deputies whom they elect to *Oliy Majlis* (national parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *Kengashs* (Councils) of people's deputies of *viloyats* (provinces), *tumans* (districts), and towns. Only those elected to the Oliy Majlis of

the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan can act on behalf of the people.

The main principle of the state power is state sovereignty. The state sovereignty means full independence in carrying out domestic and foreign policies. According to Article 15 of Constitution, the absolute supremacy of Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are recognized. The state, its bodies, officials, public organizations, and citizens act in line with Constitution and laws.

The separation of the state power is another fundamental principle. According to Article 11, the state power in Uzbekistan is separated to legislative, executive and judicial branches. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a legislative branch of power. It consists of two chambers - the Legislative chamber (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House). The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a head of the state as well as executive branch of power. President stands as a guarantor of citizen's rights and liberties, Constitution, and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Judiciary is independent from legislative and executive branches, political parties, and other public organizations. It consists of Constitutional, Supreme, and Supreme Economic Courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme, and Economic Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, elected for a five-year term, military and economic courts of provinces, city of Tashkent, districts and towns, appointed for the same term.

On its state structure, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a unitary state. The Article 70, the Section IV of Constitution on the administrative-territorial division, stipulates that the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan is a part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Article 71 provides that Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are binding on the entire territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Article 72). The relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan are regulated with treaties and agreements reached within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The executive body is a body of the state on the basis of collegial or individual leadership.

The executive branch (the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local authorities - local authorities, law enforcement agencies) is accountable to the Oliy Majlis.

Liberalization processes aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the country's economy, increasing the protection and priority of private property rights, improving the investment climate, and actively attracting foreign investment require consistent continuation of institutional and structural reforms to reduce state participation in the economy. The executive body is a body of the state on the basis of collegial or individual leadership.

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The current system of coordination and control over the activities of the executive branch is not without its shortcomings. Because domestic and foreign investors are very sensitive to the situation where there is a big difference between the tasks announced on paper and their practical implementation.

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