

CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation:

This article is about the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The constitution, which is a symbol of the nation, was created by whom and when, the law, substances and clauses are discussed.

Keywords: constitution book, president Islom Karimov, laws, symbols, substances and clauses.

The Constitution is a solid foundation for our free and prosperous life and further development of our country

Before talking about the constitution, we need to know what it is. Constitution (Latin "Constitution" structure, arrangement) is the main law of the state. The basic law of the state, the structure of the state, the order system of the government and the power of the persons managing it, the rights and freedoms of the people, relations between peoples, society and individuals, the legal system means the relations between the state and society. This means that every normative document of the state must be drawn up in accordance with the constitution. Constitution affects all spheres of social life, political, economic, spiritual, moral, personal life and other ones.

There were special difficulties and hardships in creating our main encyclopedia, the history of creation was carried out step by step. At the same time, there are 10 main stages of preparation of the first Constitution of sovereign Uzbekistan. The first of them is

to give Uzbek the status of a state language. Because a nation that does not have its own language cannot be a nation. After difficulties, on October 21, 1989, the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language. Thus, at first, it was established in the Law "On the State Language". The important legal provisions are now in Article 4 of our Basic Law stamped: "The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Uzbek language. The Republic of Uzbekistan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and peoples living in its territory, for their development creates conditions". The second legal step towards the creation of the constitution is related to the establishment of the Presidential Institute and the creation of a commission for the preparation of new state symbols. The third legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the announcement of the "Declaration of Independence". The fourth legal step on the way to the creation of the constitution goes back to the establishment of the Constitutional Commission. The fifth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is closely related to the visit of the First President to India in 1991. The sixth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the declaration of the independence of the state. On August 31, 1991, our honorable first president delivered a speech at the extraordinary 6th session of the Supreme Council of the 12th convocation, and in this speech, September 1 was declared as Independence Day.

The seventh legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is related to the holding of the presidential election and the referendum on the independence of the State on December 29, 1991. The election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the referendum on the independence of the republic was held on December 29, 1991. The people voted in favor of the independence of the state and elected the President. On January 4, 1992, the ninth session of the Supreme Council dedicated to the results of this election and referendum was opened. Then there was a solemn ceremony of the inauguration of Islam Karimov as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The eighth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the publication of the first draft of the Constitution in the press for public discussion. The Constitutional Commission approved the work done and on September 8, 1992, decided to publish the

draft Constitution for public discussion. The ninth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the publication of the draft Constitution for the second time in the press for public discussion. The draft constitution was revised and reworked based on the suggestions received during the discussions. Then, on November 21, 1992, the draft Constitution was published in newspapers for the second time to continue the public discussion. The tenth legal step towards the creation of the Constitution is the adoption of the draft Constitution. The Constitutional Commission discussed the draft Constitution for the last time on December 6, 1992. About 80 changes, additions and clarifications were proposed to the draft Constitution submitted for discussion at the session of the Supreme Council. On December 8, 1992, after the draft was discussed item by item by the members of parliament and a number of amendments were made, it was adopted by our General Council. Since then, December 8 has been declared a public holiday.

On June 20, 1990, the draft of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was carefully developed by experts, expert of state and public representatives, and this discussion lasted for 3 months. More than 80 amendments were made to the project based on 600 proposals received during this process. On December 8, 1992, at the XI session of the Supreme Council, this project was approved and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan valid until 2023 was adopted, and December 8 was announced as the date of adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan for independent Uzbekistan. The Constitution has supreme legal force and is directly applicable throughout the country. The newly revised Constitution consists of 6 sections, 27 chapters and 155 articles. The constitution adopted by the first president of the Republic of the Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, has 6 section 26 chapters and 128 articles. In order to introduce more innovations to human rights in 2023, our honorable president Sh.M. Mirziyoyev made changes to the constitution.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev:” There is no more effective tool for achieving the Constitution and the rule of law than public control”.

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