



Research Article

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARY IN MODERNIZATION OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the development reforms of the national parliament and trends in improving parliamentary efficiency within the conceptual idea of the Action Strategy from the Action Strategy at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan by analyzing the role of parliamentarism in the modernization of the political system.

KEYWORDS

Civil society, parliament, parliamentary control, parliamentary commission, inter-parliamentary cooperation, local Council, Oliy Majlis, Legislative Chamber, Senate, Action Strategy, New Uzbekistan Development Strategy.



INTRODUCTION

The formation of civil society is a complex and ongoing process that involves many challenges. The role of parliament is important in building the foundations of a strong civil society and ensuring the development of society. Issues related to state institutions operating on the principle of parliamentarism are important in the political system of any developed country.

By the 21st century, a professional parliament with strong authority has played an important role in the establishment of democratic values in the world community, the formation and development of the foundations of civil society. The formation of a professional parliament will ensure the broad participation of citizens in the governance of the state and society, the imagination of citizens of democratic values and ideas of civil society, as well as the development of legislation that affects the development of society. In this regard, it is important to ensure the establishment of parliamentary institutions and the study of development experience, to understand their place in society, to understand the nature of their current evolution and

development, to determine the prospects for its further development and society.

Analysis of the activities of parliamentarism in the international political system shows that the parliament of each state at its stage of development is effectively working, combining the universal principles of democracy with national principles.

In particular, the legislation of Turkmenistan provides for control over the implementation and interpretation of laws by the Majlis. The Parliament of Turkmenistan is working to increase the number and quality of bills, to develop a market economy, to create additional legal conditions for the involvement of society in successful reforms. We see that the constitutional reforms initiated in Turkmenistan are aimed at updating the Constitution in accordance with the highest requirements, including the right of citizens to education, health care, constitutional regulation of market relations in the national economy, protection of all forms of ownership, state support of entrepreneurship and private initiatives possible [1].

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main task of the parliament is the creation of legislation - especially the development of legislation to stimulate innovation in key sectors; the legal basis for the continuation of social modernization; development of research and production associations). Practice shows that Kazakhstan's chamberless parliament is functioning effectively. However, there are also issues such as parliamentary opposition, the critical approach of the supreme legislative body to government activities [2].

Later, the Kazakh parliament was faced with new tasks: legal support for sustainable economic growth, especially the adoption of new laws to stimulate innovation in priority sectors, social security of citizens, especially the pension system, modernization and deep reform of law enforcement legislation. , Set the task of tariffing interstate agreements signed by Kazakhstan with other countries. At the same time, within the framework of limiting the powers in the field of civil society, the task is to continue the work on the transfer of state functions to the non-governmental sector [3].

Georgia's political system is formed by a strong parliament that forms and oversees the current

leadership and government headed by the President. According to the Georgian constitution, the main goal is to regulate the relationship between the government, parliament and, most importantly, society, and in this process the order of society takes precedence [4]. Legislative activity by the Georgian parliament is reflected in the constitutional reforms as follows: greater powers to the parliament and government, a new constitution was introduced in November 2013, which changed the rights and responsibilities of the president, separated the president from the executive branch, but he has the right to demand and participate in meetings together with the Chairman of the National Security Council, in times of stability the President has the authority to balance the branches of government, in times of crisis, on the one hand, to reduce tensions between government and parliament, on the other hand). Legislative documents on attracting and protecting investments, strategic facilities, maintaining state control over minorities are among the priorities in this country today [5].

There are many problems related to the legislative activity of the Parliament, including the formation of civil society and the implementation of the principle of separation of powers.



For example, the transfer of legislative powers, ie the right by parliament to the government to legislate on certain issues for a certain period of time and under parliamentary control. As a result, flexibility is facilitated in making changes to existing legislation, saving parliamentary time. According to one of the authors, the granting of the power to draft and enact laws does not lead to a violation of the principle of separation of powers. This is because the legislative activity of the government in certain areas is approved by the supreme legislative body and is carried out under the strict control of the parliament and the court in accordance with the general spirit of the stated principle [6]. In particular, the practice of consolidating legislative power in the United States - from Congress in the 1930s to the executive branch under President F. Roosevelt, during the "Great Recession", as well as in the 70s (Nixon's presidency) and in the 80s (R. Reagan's presidency) can be seen as an example of a similar experience in the United States - the effective impact of the process of devolution on economic and socio-political life.

Uzbekistan has a bicameral professional parliament based on genuine democratic principles recognized by the international

community and operating on the basis of national interests. As a result of the gradual transfer of new powers to the parliament, the growth of the legal culture of our people, the development of political parties on the basis of democratic principles, the legislature has consolidated its aspects in the parliaments of developed countries.

In accordance with the Constitution and laws, the absolute powers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined in such a way as to ensure the independent and democratic functioning of the legislature: adoption of the Constitution and laws, amendments and additions to them, adoption of strategic programs, determination of the system and powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary, approval of decisions on the establishment and abolition of new structures in the administration, customs, currency and credit, legal regulation of administrative-territorial structure.

Strengthening the foundations of civil society in our country requires radical reforms in public administration and society. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "The establishment of civil society, the expansion of freedoms and initiatives of our compatriots,

their participation in the social life of our country will also be an important direction in the development of the political system of Uzbekistan. It is necessary to strengthen the role of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis in the system of public authorities, to address important tasks in domestic and foreign policy of the state, to pay special attention to further expanding the rights and powers of parliament in overseeing the activities of executive bodies "[7].

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Parliamentary Control", which came into force on April 11, 2016, has played an important role in accelerating parliamentary reforms in our country. According to the law, the parliament has the following powers of parliamentary control:

Review of the state budget execution; Consideration of the annual report of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the most important issues of socio-economic life of the country; Consideration of the report of the Cabinet of Ministers on the implementation of the state program for the year, arising from the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Hearing the report of the Prime

Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan on some topical issues of socio-economic development of the country; To hear information of members of the government on issues related to its activities in the sessions of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate; To hear the answers of the members of the government to the questions of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber at the sessions of the Legislative Chamber; Hearing reports of khokims of regions, districts, cities on the development of the relevant territory at the sessions of the Senate; Hearing of the report of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Hearing of the report of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Hearing of the report of the Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan; parliamentary inquiry; Inquiry of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber, a member of the Senate; Hearing of information by the committees of the Legislative Chamber, the Senate, the heads of state bodies, economic management bodies; study of the state of implementation of the legislation, law enforcement practice by the committees of the Legislative Chamber, the Senate and their monitoring of the adoption of legislative acts; parliamentary inquiry [8].



The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" for 2017-2021 marked a new stage in the development of civil society in the country.

The first direction of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is called the priorities for improving the system of state and society building, 1.1. The following priorities are set out in the article: the Oliy Majlis, the issues of deepening democratic reforms and further strengthening the role of the Oliy Majlis and political parties in the modernization of the country;

increase the role of the Oliy Majlis in the system of state power, further expand its powers to address important issues of domestic and foreign policy of the country and to exercise parliamentary control over the activities of the executive branch;

radically improve the quality of legislative activity, focusing on strengthening the impact of adopted laws on the ongoing process of socio-political, socio-economic and judicial reforms;

development of the political system, strengthening the role of political parties in the life of the state and society, the formation of a healthy competitive environment among them [9].

Based on the tasks identified in the Action Strategy, national parliamentarism has been consistently developed in our country.

As the President of our country Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "Parliament is a school of democracy." Therefore, our national parliament must become a real school of democracy. In this regard, you, esteemed deputies and senators, should be an example to all. The real debate, the principled debate, should be here first of all - in the parliamentary rostrum. Only then will the true image and position of each political party, each party faction in parliament be clearly demonstrated.

Based on these tasks and assignments, the parliamentary activity in our country has been radically reformed.

The activity strategy of the Oliy Majlis has been radically improved on the basis of the principle put forward by President Mirziyoyev: "The people should serve our people, not government



agencies." In order to ensure the popularity of the adopted laws, a new system of "Center - region - district" was introduced. Through this system, the main attention was paid to the top-down study of the population, the activities of the Oliy Majlis and local councils, the activities of the Oliy Majlis chambers, political parties, lawmaking, awareness of the adopted laws. The right of political parties to exercise control over relevant ministries and committees through parliamentary oversight has also been further strengthened

Control over the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 in accordance with the Joint Resolution of the Council of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 149-IV / KQ-16-IV The formation of the Parliamentary Commission on.

The main tasks of the Parliamentary Commission are to support, control and assist in the implementation of the tasks assigned to the Coordinating Council; to hear quarterly reports of the Coordinating Council on the implementation and achievement of national goals and objectives;

preparation of proposals for the development of draft laws and other regulations; Systematic monitoring of the implementation of legislation and regulations aimed at ensuring the implementation of goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Critical analysis of the development of the areas included in the National Goals and Objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (including social, health, environmental, gender equality, poverty alleviation and other issues); To determine the current state of work on the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030; study of advanced foreign experience, participation in the development of international cooperation; to consider the adequacy of the annual budget parameters provided by the government and their compliance with the plans for the implementation of the national MDGs in Uzbekistan and, if necessary, develop proposals for amendments to the State Budget and the Law on the State Budget for the next calendar year; Tasks to support public relations, including participation in the discussion and submission of Voluntary National Reviews at the High-Level



Political Forum of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), have been identified to highlight the achievements of the BRM [11].

Adoption of the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022, plays an important role in bringing the political system of society to a new level of parliamentary activity.

In particular, the first priority of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy is to build a people's state by enhancing human dignity and further development of a free civil society. Goal 7:

Strengthen the position of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis in the system of state power, expand their powers in addressing important issues of domestic and foreign policy;

Strengthen the role of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and political parties in comprehensively studying the situation in all areas and developing effective measures to address existing problems, expand the participation of parliament in ensuring the unconditional and full implementation of adopted laws in practice;

Reconsider the existing mechanisms for legislative and parliamentary oversight in terms of effectiveness, increase public initiative in public administration by ensuring the participation of citizens in these processes;

As part of the approval of the state budget and control over its implementation, the parliament will introduce the practice of assigning specific strategic tasks to the responsible organizations and sending them inquiries based on the results;

Introduce the practice of working directly with the regions in the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, including remote work, strengthening the participation of deputies and senators elected from the relevant region in the discussion of regional development and investment programs;

In the framework of the "e-parliament" to digitize the process of connecting deputies with their constituents, senators with citizens in the regions, direct communication with them, discussing and resolving issues that bother voters;

Improving the efficiency of the management system of the Legislative Chamber, further improving the parliamentary elections on the basis of advanced foreign experience.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is an important guideline in building civil society in Uzbekistan, ensuring the active participation of civil society institutions in public administration, effective parliamentary activity. Implementation of the measures outlined in the development strategy will strengthen the foundations of civil society in the country and increase the effectiveness of parliament in ensuring the development of society.

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