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## Constitutional Court in Uzbekistan and Its Functions

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*Akilbekova Saltanat Shamuratovna*

*Karakalpak State University named after Berdak master's degree in the direction of the right to manage the country*

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**Abstract:** Restoration of a free and legal democratic state in our country is a noble goal for us. The importance of being legally educated and cultured by the people, the growing generation, the students, the political activity of the society, the profound absorption of democratic principles into the minds of the people in achieving this higher goal cannot be overemphasized. Raising the legal consciousness, thinking and culture of our people, especially the younger generation, increasing their activity not as a participant or observer of reforms, but as a direct performer, is an important factor in ensuring our progress. In this article, opinions and comments are made about the Constitutional Court and its functions in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Republic of Uzbekistan, Constitutional Court, development, department, function, law.

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It is impossible to achieve such a huge goal as the construction of a legal and Democratic state without increasing the legal knowledge and culture of citizens, restoring our values, raising spirituality and enlightenment. It is obligatory for each of us to learn not only to read, but also to read deeply and perfectly, to learn the Constitution, which has already been recognized as a solid foundation of our independence, the legal guarantee of our great future-our magnificent encyclopaedia, and the main ways to protect the interests, rights of the person in it, and to know the rules, This is a vital necessity.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the supreme judicial body carrying out constitutional control. Carries out its activities independently on the basis of the law. The competence of the Constitutional Court, its structure and procedure of activity are determined by articles 108, 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the law "on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan"(August 30, 1995). The competence of the Constitutional Court includes seeing cases on how the documents of legislative and executive powers correspond to the Constitution. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, has the following powers: determines compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the laws and resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the government and local government authorities, contractual and other obligations of the; The Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan gives a conclusion on compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; gives a comment on the norms of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; considers other works within the framework of the authority granted by the Constitution

The Constitutional Court is elected for a period of 5 years among specialists in the field of politics and law, consisting of the chairman of the Constitutional Court, the chairman and the judges, including representatives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Each judge of the Constitutional Court is elected individually. The Constitutional Court is a constantly working

body, its meetings are held depending on the necessity and are open in the manner of the rule. To ensure the functioning of the Constitutional Court, its office is established. The chairman and members of the Constitutional Court cannot be deputies; they can become members of political parties and movements and occupy other paid positions. Judges of the Constitutional Court use the immunity provision. The decision of the Constitutional Court comes into force from the moment of its publication in the press. They are strict and cannot complain over them.

It is known that the Constitutional Court is established in the history of mankind with the aim of reliable protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of man, mutual adjustment between the branches of state power and restoration of the balance of interests, ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and its special protection. According to national and foreign experts, constitutional justice is an important quality sign of democratic statehood. Constitutional justice is the supreme form of constitutional control, a special demand of the modern democratic state, a necessary institution, a reliable guarantor of ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and creating in our country an atmosphere of legitimacy, guarantees of human rights and freedoms. In 1995, a separate law “on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted, which defines the legal status of constitutional courts and judges, the basis of consideration of constitutional cases. The activities of the Constitutional Court in the Republic of Uzbekistan are aimed at protecting the Constitution, ensuring its norms and principles, as well as the rights and freedoms of a person firmly established in it. The existence of the Constitutional Court is an indication of the special protection of the Basic Law.

In 2017-2021, the reform of the judicial-legal sphere established in the strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens kengaytirishga related tasks, as well as consistent improvement of the system of state power and harmonization of this power with the constantly changing social

In this sense, the law “on constitutional amendments to certain articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan”(articles 80, 93, 108 and 109)and "on Constitutional Amendments of the Republic of Uzbekistan" published in the Press on 1 June of this year are aimed at increasing the effectiveness and prestige of constitutional judicial activity, strengthening its independence, further democratization of its powers,

Analysis of the meaning and essence of these laws shows that they differ from previous norms in the following aspects: first of all, if the previous law was figuratively a simple law, then the new law acquired the status of “constitutional law”. Of course, the law regulating the activities of the body that protects the Constitution is a rational decision in all respects to be constitutional. This guarantees protection of its activities from various possible influences. In the legal literature, the constitutional law is distinguished by the fact that it surpasses the ordinary law, its proximity to the main law and its adoption are determined individually, in some states such a law has the status of a constituent part of the Constitution, the procedure for its adoption is similar to the procedure for correction to the Constitution, the complexity of It is worth noting in the place of information that until the adoption of this law, only the laws on the chambers of the Oliy Majlis from the state authorities had a constitutional status.

At the same time, the law established that the same person can not be elected judge of the Constitutional Court more than twice. This is a very common situation in foreign experience, when compared to other judicial judges, the non-re-election or more than one re-election of Constitutional Court judges is enshrined in the legislation of a number of developed democratic states. Another of the changes is related to the election of judges of the

Constitutional Court, and if earlier judges were elected by the Senate on the proposal of the president in a composition consisting of the chairman of the court, the chairman of the court and members of the Constitutional Court, then now the Constitutional Court is elected by the Senate on the

And the Constitutional Court, according to Article 108, sees cases on the extent to which the documents of legislative and executive powers correspond to the Constitution, that is, there are adjacent powers for cooperation between the powers of both bodies. Therefore, in some states (Russia, Belarus), the Constitutional Court annually prepares information “on the state of constitutional legality in the country” and submits it to the parliament and the president, as prescribed by law. In such information, the state of constitutionalism in the country, the problems and the ways in which the court proposes to find solutions to them are expressed, and in foreign countries, such information serves as a decisive factor in the adoption of appropriate decisions by the parliament and the head of state.

**In conclusion**, the laws adopted are aimed at increasing the effectiveness and prestige of the Constitutional Court activity, strengthening its independence, further democratization of its powers, the procedure for its formation, the guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and allow this court to qualitatively take its activities on the basis of the constitutional system, protection of the fundamental rights.

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