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## Elections - An Important Political Process In The Formation Of The Supreme State Representative Body

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### ABSTRACT

The article examines the importance of elections as an important political process in the formation of the supreme state representative body, as well as the importance of parliamentary elections as an indicator of the will of the people and their preferences.

### KEYWORDS

Elections, legislation, parliamentary elections, political law, representative body, people's government.

### INTRODUCTION

Citizens' suffrage is one of the most important constitutional and political rights recognized around the world, which allows citizens not only to establish representative bodies, but also to send their representatives to such bodies. Parliamentary elections are also important as an indicator of the will of the people and who they prefer. According to Professor M.V.Baglay, "the highest direct

expression of people's power is free elections"[1, p.107]. As Professor G.R. Malikova noted, "elections legitimize power. This means that state power must be based on the will of the people [2, p.8]. Indeed, the most important feature of democracy is the clear expression of the will of the people through the electoral process.

## METHODS

Article 6 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3] establishes one hundred and fifty territorial constituencies for the election of deputies to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. One candidate from each constituency will be elected as a deputy. This rule guarantees real competition between political parties in the elections to the representative bodies of state power. The formation of a free democratic society in the Republic of Uzbekistan depends on the activity of deputies elected by the people. Today's candidate must be a cultured person with a deep understanding of world politics, aware of global problems in the region and the world, the ability to feel the social and economic problems of society. When he appeared before the people, he could not lie, staring straight into their eyes. We can observe the specific role of democratic elections in the fact that members of parliament of each state have a parliamentary mandate. According to Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and be elected to public authorities [5].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It should be noted that 864 respondents aged 18 and older in the country took part in the “Express-modus” telephone survey conducted by the Republican Center for Public Opinion Research “Social Opinion” on September 5-17, 2019. Did you know that 2019 is the year of elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regional and district Kengashes? 60.9% know yes; 38.7 percent, I don't know; 0.4 percent said they found it difficult to respond [6]. These statistics also show that the political activity of our citizens in the electoral process

should increase. Citizens exercise these rights to participate in the discussion and resolution of the most important political issues of the state through their representatives in the management of public affairs.

The issues of realization of political rights of citizens are also reflected in international legal norms. For example, Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines the right of everyone to participate in the governance of their country, either directly or through freely elected representatives. If we look at the dates of the last parliamentary elections abroad, to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on September 18, 2016, to the Majlis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March 20, 2016, to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Belarus on November 17, 2019, to the National Assembly of France on June 11, 2017, Japan to the House of Representatives on October 22, 2017, to the Bundestag of the German Parliament on May 26, 2019, to the House of Commons of the British Parliament on June 8, 2017, to the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey on June 24, 2018, to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea on April 15, 2016 March 1, 2018 to the Assembly of the Republic of Turkmenistan and other dates. As an example, during the pandemic that engulfed the world in 2020, the world's first election was held in the Republic of Korea. On April 15 this year, in 14,330 polling stations in South Korea from 06:00 to 18:00 in the morning, citizens participated in the election of 300 deputies of the National Assembly. According to the latest data from the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Korea, it has been recognized that elections have been held in all constituencies. The Taburo Democratic Party

won 179 of the 300 seats in the National Assembly. Representatives of the United Future party won 101 seats. Analyzing, in most countries, elections fall in the spring and fall. In this regard, we propose to hold elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, representative bodies of regions, districts and cities in March, as defined in Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

After all, in the process of organizing and conducting the elections to the representative bodies of state power in 2019, we have witnessed difficulties in providing a number of organizational, technical, material aspects in the conduct of elections in the winter. In addition, there were inconveniences in the participation of citizens in the elections, in the election campaigns conducted by the candidates and a decrease in their activity. Based on the experience of foreign countries, the number of members of the lower house is 150 in Belgium, 450 in the Russian Federation, 107 in Kazakhstan, 577 in France, 600 in Turkey, 630 in Italy, 500 in Japan, 669 in Germany and 435 in the United States [9]. According to Article 9 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 150 territorial constituencies will be formed for the election of deputies to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. One deputy is elected from each constituency.

In accordance with Article 71 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following requirements are set for candidates: citizens whose convictions for serious and very serious crimes have not been completed or whose convictions have not been expunged; citizens who have not resided in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan

for the last five years prior to the election day; Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, employees of the State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Guard, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Customs Committee, other paramilitary units; professional employees of religious organizations and associations shall not be registered as candidates for deputies. Under Article 3 of the U.S. Constitution of 1787, individuals who have been U.S. citizens for at least seven years and have resided permanently may be elected to the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. In Argentina, naturalization citizens can nominate their candidates after three years and in Tunisia after five years. According to the GFR Constitution, a party member cannot be a member of the European Parliament if the activities of political parties are found to be unconstitutional by a decision of the Federal Constitutional Court [12]. It should be noted that in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis in 2019, we will focus on the candidates registered by the Central Election Commission and published in the media. A total of 750 registered candidates from each party, 150, all have higher education. Of these, 310 or 41.3% are women. This is almost 10 percent (31.8) more than in the December 2014 parliamentary elections. Among the candidates are 6.9 lawyers, 19.1 economists and 12.4 doctors. One academician, 22 doctors of sciences and 52 candidates of sciences competed for the deputy mandate. The number of young people among the candidates has increased significantly and between the ages of 25 and 40, 32.2 percent [13]. In particular, from the announcement of the election date in the Republic of Romania, the announcement of the list of candidates in

the Republic of Lithuania, and in the Republic of Turkey, 15 days before the election, it will be possible to conduct election campaign [14]. Citizens nominated by candidates from each political party enter the arena of real political struggle for the deputy mandate and start campaigning in front of all voters in the style of a serious candidate.

Ensuring the principle of equality in suffrage is the most important part of this political process. One of the most important factors in the exercise of passive right is the registration of candidates and the creation of an environment of equality in the conduct of their advocacy work. In particular, in accordance with the decision of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 977 of November 12, 2019, in accordance with Articles 16, 44-48 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, he participated in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan equal opportunities and conditions were created for political parties and candidates for deputies. Article 47 of the Moldovan Electoral Code of 1997 provides for the right of political parties and candidates to use the state media during the election campaign. Article 20 of the 1999 Election Code of the Republic of Armenia guarantees registered candidates the right to campaign on state television and radio on a free and paid basis. For example, a report by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) stated that “as a duty of OSCE participating States in the conduct of democratic elections” (June 30, 2003), the sole responsibility of the state is to provide candidates with information on candidates and their programs [15]. According to the general results of the elections in 2019, 1. Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen

- Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan 53 seats; 2. 36 seats of the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan “Milliy Tiklanish”; 3. Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan “Adolat” 24 seats; 4. 22 seats in the People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan; 5. The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan won 15 seats.

## CONCLUSION

It should be noted that in the elections to the Legislative Chamber in 2019, we can see that the Social Democratic Party “Adolat” increased according to the election results, while the People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan decreased. The 2019 elections were radically different from the previous elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. The formation of the chamber is a positive development.

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