

Olli Majlis the Legislative Chamber of the People's Assembly of the Communist Party of the Communist Party Interfere in the Operation

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Abstract - In the article, the Legislative Chamber of Deputies shall analyze the results of the legislative, legislative, parliamentary, parliamentary and legislative committees of the legislative body, and to examine foreign practices.

Keywords - Parliament, Legislative Chamber, Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Parliamentary Council, Parliamentary Council, Mechanism.

Parliamentary oversight exercised by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of particular importance in identifying social relationships in the society in which the need to comply with and observe and enforce the law, and regular coordination of existing legislation with life standards.

Parliamentary oversight is the most effective form of the legislature today. Parliamentary control is an effective means of raising the efficiency of legislation and at the same time speeding up the legal needs of society. The French researcher noted the importance of parliamentary oversight. Shantebu believes that even from a historical point of view, the function of law is derived from it [1].

In his appeal to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev commented on the strengthening of relations between the Oliy Majlis and the Cabinet of Ministers: "... Parliament should take action to make important decisions and control the implementation of laws. Today, according to the constitution, the parliament approves Prime Minister. But it does not take part in the ministerial post. Therefore,

members of the Government are not sufficiently responsive to the parliament. In this regard, I propose to introduce the practice of approval by the Oliy Majlis of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers. Let the future cabinet in front of parliamentarians to defend their industry development agenda and justify their achievement. In other words, prove that he is worthy of his promotion. "[2]

Indeed, based on this proposal, on March 5, 2019 in connection with the adoption of the Law "On introducing amendments and addenda to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the democratization of the order of formation of the government and enhancement of its responsibility" Articles 79, 93, 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan with new rules.

In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approves and dismisses members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan upon submission of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan after approval by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This Regulation further enhances the

accountability and responsibility of the Cabinet members to the Oliy Majlis, more efficient use of their forms.

In accordance with this new rule, a candidate for the Cabinet of Ministers is considered and approved at the meeting of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis upon preliminary review by the responsible committee of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, factions of political parties and deputy groups.

Candidate for the position of the member of the Cabinet of Ministers shall submit a plan of action, envisaging legal, economic, social, organizational and technical measures to achieve perspective target indicators and objectives that are interconnected with the action program of the Cabinet of Ministers during their consideration and approval by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis .

Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 11, 2016 "On Parliamentary Control" establishes several ways of parliamentary control over government activities. In particular, 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; Hearing of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan on some topical issues of socio-economic development of the country; Hear reports of members of the government on matters related to their activities during the sessions of the Legislative Chamber; parliamentary inquiry; Examples of such forms as the request of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber.

According to Russian lawyer AD Kerimov, parliamentary oversight is primarily necessary to prevent the administration from practicing the government in an absolutely unrestricted manner and preventing the demise of democratic institutions. Naturally, this can only be achieved if the parliamentary oversight is sufficiently effective. At the same time, it is unreasonably hard to say that it should not be too heavy for the government. Otherwise, the government can not function effectively [3].

Indeed, it should be emphasized that, based on the principle of the distribution of powers, a network of powers within the powers enshrined in the constitution should enter into a relationship. Increased parliamentary oversight of the functioning of the government may also hinder the independent functioning of the government and effectiveness.

Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that the conflict between the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Legislative

Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be subject to a discussion of the joint session of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan at least one third of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber It is reported that the Prime Minister will file a vote of no confidence in him

This article does not define the rule of law between the Prime Minister and the Legislative Chamber. That is, it does not stipulate any circumstances that can be considered controversial. We believe that these conflicts should be heard and discussed by the Prime Minister on actual issues of socio-economic development of the country, as well as submitting reports on the most important issues of the socio-economic life of the country to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the results of parliamentary and parliamentary inquiries, Another example is the case.

The Russian lawyer, V.Yolchev, commented on the use of parliamentary inquiries as a form of parliamentary oversight. "Parliamentary and parliamentary inquiries are not only the duties of a legislator, but also his spiritual vision and life. After all, spirituality, which has lost its life, is a mood of life, as it has lost its spiritual foundation. "[4]

The lawmaker's right to vote requires every deputy to be independent and initiative. The deputy inquiry is an important form of the independent oversight of the representative of the people. There are negative facts and circumstances such as violation of lawfulness, decision-making, non-compliance with the recommendations of the committee and the deputy groups, ignoring the appeals of the people's deputies, and denying the legal rights of citizens.

In accordance with the Law "On Amendments and Addenda to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of December 29, 2015 some amendments and additions have been made to the Law "On the Status of a Deputy of the Legislative Chamber and a Member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In particular, a deputy of the Legislative Chamber has the right to send inquiries to the officials of the state power and administration bodies with a request to provide substantiated explanations or statements on the issues related to ensuring the rights and lawful interests of the electoral district of the electoral district of Uzbekistan.

Before the introduction of these amendments, only parliamentary inquiries were used in parliamentary activities. This has faced complexity in the effective use of this form.

Currently, the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis are effectively using the "deputy inquiry institute." In 2018, deputies of the Legislative Chamber sent 207 questionnaires to the officials of the public authorities on issues related to ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of voters. 169 (81.6%) of the inquiries were sent to the ministries and departments, other central bodies and organizations, and 38 (18.4%) to the local executive authorities [5].

The deputies of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Turkey are responsible for coordinating the unilateral responsibility of the leadership. For example, by 2018, 29 deputies (14%) of the report have been responding to the assassination of the deputies. 158 of whom were deported, 74 per cent (48 per cent) and 13 per cent (8.4 per cent) of his or her graduates. To this end, 24 deputies (12%) were exposed to the deputies of the deputies for the year 2019.

It's a matter of urgency, the Republic of Uzbekistan's Responsibility Code of Code 193, the Depositary and the Senate Armed Services Guarantee guarantees, "... Shunagdiyskiy official, who is a member of the parliament, the deputies, the senators, the elders, the elders or the elders, disclosure of information without the consent of the employee, - the person who has the right to refuse to pay the fee for the benefit of the employee for the benefit of the child. the clay is shaped. Of course, this rule requires the individual to be responsible and responsible.

The Russian Federation Code of Criminal Procedure, Parliamentary Members of the Court of Appeal based on the information provided by the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation, is more than justified by the Court of Arbitration. In general, the responsibility for this is to determine the accuracy, of course, any official personally responsible for the responsibility of the responsibility of the turbulent turmoil.

Article 8 of the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" stipulates that a particular member of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall hear information on the activity of the state or economic administration body headed by him, and, if necessary, invite him to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for his resignation it is possible that it is possible. Although this provision has been valid for more than 10 years, it has not been practically used by parliamentarians. In our view, members of the parliament should effectively use this provision to evaluate the performance of their members, and strengthen their accountability and accountability.

Deputies of the National Assembly in the French Parliament can force the Government to resign through the adoption of a resolution of uncertainty and altercation.

As you can see, the work processes carried out by the members of the government do not go unnoticed by the deputies. For this purpose, deputies shall take appropriate measures within their competence and endeavor to exercise their authority effectively.

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