



THE MAIN TASKS OF THE PARLIAMENT TO ENSURE STATE POLITICAL SECURITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: May 28 th 2022 Accepted: June 28 th 2022 Published: August 2 nd 2022	The parliamentary system as a form of political system is considered. The topicality of the concept of the parliamentarism phenomenon that would include a clear understanding of the very essence of parliament and its relationship with different state-legal categories in terms of the political system of states is highlighted. The very essence of the parliament system, as well as its role in the formation and influence on the system of state and national security is analyzed. Determined by complex research of theoretical and practical problems of the role of parliament in the system of state power, mutual relations of legislature with other branches of the state power, the maintenance of balanced and stable equilibrium between legislative, executive and judicial branches of state power in conditions of renewal and the further democrati-zation of the state administration and modernization of the country.
Keywords: power, state power, system of state power, a principle of separation of powers, parliament, parliamentarism, functions of parliament, representation, lawmaking, parliamentary control, the maintenance of balanced and stable equilibrium between legislative, executive and judicial branches of state power.	

Today's democratic reforms are aimed at further strengthening the role of the parliament in the political life of the state and increasing its importance in all spheres of society. In particular, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted, "Nowadays - in the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, we face very urgent and complex tasks. In order to solve them successfully, first of all, we need to organize the work in the field of law-making in a completely new way"¹. For this reason, it is important to study and analyze the position and influence of the parliament in the political life of the state, its place in the system of separation of powers.

It should be noted that political security is considered to be the stability and effectiveness of government institutions, the ability of government structures to control political processes, and the state's ability to support the government by the majority of citizens, with the presence of effectively functioning non-state political institutions that ensure political stability in society. explained.

At the same time, today "parliament" is adopted in legislation or is used in practice by most of the countries of the world as a term representing the highest legislative representative body of the country².

Separation of powers and parliamentarism are interrelated and interrelated state-legal phenomena. In this case, the place and role of the legislative power in the principle of separation of powers is directly dependent on the actual implementation of the principle of separation of powers in one or another country³.

Without ensuring its independence, territorial integrity and security, the state cannot achieve its strategic goals and fulfill its economic, social, environmental and other tasks. A strong state system relies, first of all, on the political stability of the country. In this regard, the parliament, as a branch of state power, undertakes a number of functions and tasks.

There are several important tasks of the parliament in terms of ensuring political security, and it is difficult to talk about ensuring national security of the state without solving them.

¹ SH. Mirziyoyev's speech at the first meeting of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 20, 2020 // <http://parliament.gov.uz/uz/events/other/29869/>

² In addition to the term parliament, the term "legislature" is also used to denote a representative legislative body in English-speaking countries or former British colonies. See

about it: Comparative constitutional law // Ed. V.E.Chirkin. – M.: International. Relations, 2002. -p. 293.

³ Usanov V. E. Separation of powers as the basis of the constitutional system and its role in the formation of parliamentarism in modern Russia. Journal "State and Law", Nauka. No. 12, 2005. – 14 p.



In particular, the primary and well-known task of the parliament is to adopt legislative **documents aimed at regulating the activities of subjects** (state bodies, officials, etc.) involved in ensuring national security in one way or another and regularly improving them. Normative legal documents adopted by the Parliament should regulate the rights and legal interests of not only individuals and public associations, but also state institutions (primarily organizations that use force) and also determine their obligations (tasks).

Any modern parliament has the power to pass laws that are universally binding and have supreme legal force. Through this function, the parliament actively participates in the management of state and community affairs, formation and development of state and community institutions. Parliament is independent in lawmaking. However, its activity is limited within the framework of the Constitution, and such limitation comes from the principle of separation of state power.

It should be noted that the constitutions of some foreign countries directly stipulate that the parliament cannot adopt laws and make amendments to the constitution regarding important issues related to the fundamentals of the constitutional system, basic human rights and freedoms. In particular, according to Article 4 of the Basic Law of Turkey, which defines the country as a democratic, secular, social, republican form of government and legal norms, based on national unity and justice, respects human rights, and the unity and indivisibility of the country's territory, the state that the language is Turkish, that articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Constitution establishing the symbols and capital of the state are immutable, and it is forbidden to make proposals to change them⁴. Similar provisions are enshrined in the constitutions of Greece (Article 110), Italy (Article 139), Romania (Article 148), Ukraine (Article 157) and other countries⁵. In a number of countries, oversight has been established to ensure that the legislative activity of the parliament is in accordance with the Constitution. Such constitutional control is carried out by courts of general jurisdiction in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal system (Australia, India, Canada, the USA), in some other countries (Germany, Italy, Hungary, Russia) by a specially established constitutional court, and in other countries (France, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Ethiopia) is implemented by the constitutional council⁶.

In addition, any law adopted by the parliament must comply with the principles of inalienable human

rights and freedoms, equality of citizens before the law, and principles of justice. Otherwise, the law will be ineffective and lead to the establishment of the sole rule or dictatorship of some narrow circles. Also, the law should be in accordance with the international agreements and generally recognized norms of international law. In this sense, other branches of power have the ability to influence the implementation of the legislative function by the parliament in democratic countries. In this regard, it is necessary to recognize the legislative initiative and the right of the head of state to sign, announce and veto the laws adopted by the parliament.

At the same time, **the second important** task of the parliament is to influence the determination of the priorities of the state, that is, **the important tasks of ensuring political security**. In this case, the role of the legislative power can be seen in the process of adopting the state budget together with law-making. In particular, the distribution of budget funds indicates which aspect of national security is more important.

For example, control over the implementation of the State budget, an important financial document of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is of particular importance in the activity of the parliament. The supervisory authority of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this regard is expressed in the following: review and adoption of the draft State budget for the next fiscal year by the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis, making changes and additions to it; Consideration of reports of the Cabinet of Ministers on the results of quarterly, half-yearly and annual implementation of the State budget by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and making relevant decisions; The Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan discuss the report of the Accounts Chamber and make the relevant decision.

If we turn to the experience of foreign countries in this regard, in the implementation of parliamentary control over the execution of the state budget - the Chamber of Accounts (Austria, Germany, Spain, France), the General Accounts Office (USA), the General Audit Office (Canada, Sweden), the State Accounts Committee (Great Britain), the Court of Accounts (Brazil, Romania, Portugal, Turkey) and special financial control bodies formed by the parliament play an

⁴ Foreign Constitutions // Electronic resource. Access mode: www.constitution.garant.ru/DOC_4000.htm, свободный.

⁵ In that place.

⁶ Chirkin V.E. Constitutional law. Moscow: Jurist, 2001. - p. 45.



important role⁷. As a rule, these bodies are entrusted with the tasks of auditing state finances and ensuring state financial discipline.

In addition, ***the third important task of the legislative body in ensuring*** political security is parliamentary control, through which citizens exercise indirect control over the activities of state bodies. In general, the control functions of the parliament are a part of the mechanism of ensuring national security through powers such as the implementation of the state budget, the selection and appointment of personnel to important parts of the state apparatus, and control over their activities, and the organization of hearings on important issues facing the state. Iagi is considered.

It would not be wrong to say that this task is the first parliamentary task from a historical point of view. Because the first parliaments formed in the 13th century aimed primarily at controlling the king's policy. In this respect, as noted by B. Shantebu, the legislative function of the parliament is derived from its control function⁸. According to A.Kh. Saidov, the priority of the legislative power in the system of state authorities is an important source of the control function of the parliament⁹. In a word, parliamentary control, based on the principle of separation of state power, ensures that branches of power restrain and balance each other and prevents the usurpation of powers by one body.

In some foreign countries, the activities of economic entities are also included in the scope of parliamentary control. For example, according to French legislation, the parliament has the right to control both the executive power and the activities of localized enterprises, as well as the activities of enterprises with a state share of more than 50 percent. In Finland, the parliament has the power to control companies with state shareholdings.

In addition, with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Parliamentary Control", a new form of parliamentary control was introduced, i.e., the institution of "government watch" in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, and the issues of the development of the relevant territory of the governors in the Senate. hearing of reports was introduced.

The implementation of parliamentary control in the form of "government clock" is very clearly demonstrated in the experience of countries such as

France, Great Britain, and Germany, which shows that it is one of the most effective methods of cooperation between the government and the parliament. It is worth mentioning that the "government watch" institution was introduced in France in 1974¹⁰.

And finally, as one of the mechanisms used to ensure political security, the important role of the parliament is related to the process of **ratification of international agreements concluded with the state**. In particular, by ratifying or denouncing international or interstate agreements, the parliament determines the country's foreign policy and its position in the international arena.

It is known that the parliament has a special role in the effective foreign policy of the state. Interparliamentary relations, which are considered an important component of interstate relations, have a great impact on the dynamics, essence and prospects of the development of modern international relations. Such contacts create a basis for raising the status of parliamentary diplomacy, bringing the mutual positions of the parties closer, and for the adoption of normative legal documents regulating interstate relations.

Based on the above, the role of the parliament in ensuring the political security of the state is high. It ensures that branches (legislative, executive and judicial) restrain each other and maintain balance in the system of separation of powers. The legislative power, which is considered "first among equals", guarantees the political rights of the citizens of the state by adopting and controlling the implementation of legislative documents that are considered universally binding for other branches of government. This, in turn, serves the political stability of the state.

⁷ Gerasimov V., Akhmedova Z. Parliamentary control of budget execution. [electronic resource]. Access mode: http://www.rau.su/bserver/N5_2003/5_13.htm, free

⁸ Look at: Le controle parlementaire. Documents reunis et commentes par Chantebout B. La Documentation francaise. – Paris. – 1988, septembre, № 1.14. p.2.

⁹ Saidov A.Kh. Actual problems of the theory of parliamentary control. // Philosophy and law. 2006.-#2. -B.6-9

¹⁰ Shirinov J. The people should feel that they have a representative in the system of state power // http://parliament.gov.uz/uz/events/opinion/23409/?sphrase_id=5386199