



EXECUTIVE NETWORK OF POWER IN THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENTAL DIVISION

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Received: August 20 th 2023	This thesis emphasizes the tasks that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan performs within the competence of the Cabinet of Ministers, which exercises executive powers.
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INTRODUCTION: We all know that executive power is an independent network of state power based on the division of powers, which will be an important milestone in the governance of modern countries. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. In turn, according to the Constitution, the Cabinet of Ministers issues resolutions and decrees binding on all bodies, businesses, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with constitutional norms and applicable laws. Third, the activities of the executive branch are primarily organizational, and it has legal means of compulsion to solve the tasks facing it.

MAIN PART: According to the Constitution, the Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for the development and implementation of programs for the implementation of effective economic, social, financial, monetary policy, science, culture, education, health care and other sectors of the economy and social sphere. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, the laws adopted stipulate the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers, a direct executive body, not other branches of government. In general, taking into account the uniqueness of the executive branch, we can cite many of the characteristics that are unique to it. As a result of the foregoing, the concept of executive power is intended to be described as follows: The executive branch is based solely on the law, ensuring the implementation of laws and regulations of the head of state, and therefore developing and adopting legal documents, whose activities are primarily organizational, and have

legal means of compulsion to solve the tasks facing them, is an independent network of government. The constitutional and legal status of the executive branch is directly reflected in the standards set out in the Constitution and other laws. Chapter XX, which includes Articles 114-119 of our Constitution (formerly Article 98), is called the House of Representatives, which sets out standards for the constitutional and legal status of the executive branch. According to them, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is set to exercise executive authority. At the same time, this article states that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its deputies, ministers, chairmen of state committees, and the head of the government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan enters the Cabinet of Ministers.

The issue of electing the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the post forms a unique element of the constitutional and legal status of the Cabinet of Ministers. Article 118 of the Constitution clearly strengthens the mechanism for confirming the Prime Minister to office. According to him, the nomination of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan is invited to the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan by a political party that holds the most deputy seats in the election or by several political parties that have won the largest number of deputy seats in equal quantities. Within ten days after considering a candidate for the post of Prime Minister presented by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, he is invited by the House of Commons for consideration and approval. When his candidacy is considered and approved at the National Assembly, a candidate for the post of prime minister submits a program of action of



the Cabinet of Ministers for the near term and for the long term. Unless otherwise indicated, Scripture quotations are from the modern-day New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures., published by Jehovah's Witnesses.

CONCLUSION: As a result of the foregoing, it is intended to describe the constitutional and legal status of executive power as follows: the constitutional and legal framework of the executive branch is the structure, powers, responsibilities, order of formation of executive power and its head, and the standards governing the powers of the head of executive power.

LIST OF AVAILABLE LITERATURE

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