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THE ROLE OF THE OLIY MAJLIS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Atakhanov Bakhtiyor Turabayevich

Uzbekistan, Teacher of Namangan State University

Corresponding author E-mail: ataxanov87@bk.ru, +998972551507

Abstract

This article is about the involvement of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign policy in international relations. In this area the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the constitutional powers and functions have been discussed. In the article, the conduct of inter-parliamentary relations of the chambers of the parliament in the past years and experience exchange processes with foreign countries have been analyzed. In addition, the development of foreign economic activity in the country, attracting foreign investment and the issue of strengthening parliamentary oversight of the development of tourism were studied.

Key words: parliament, legislative power, two-chamber parliament, chambers of parliament, constitution, international relations, parliamentary committee, Inter-Parliamentary Relations, ratification, powers of parliament, Parliament's functions, international organizations, international legal norms, foreign economic relations.

1. Introduction

Since the 60s of the last century, many political reforms have been conducted in developing countries to form and develop a democratic state and civil society. In this regard, the parliament has been seen as an important element of democratization of the state and society, and consistent reforms have been undertaken to improve this system.

As a result of the reforms, the transition to a bicameral parliament has become one of the important steps towards building a civil society.

In Uzbekistan, the aim is to build a civil society and a legal state on the basis of consistent and democratic reforms aimed at forming a two-tiered professional parliament.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, who put forward the initiative on parliamentary reform, said: "The purpose of the transition to a bicameral parliament is to increase parliamentarism in our lives and to strengthen legislative power. This is why the activity of the parliament will rise to a new level, which will significantly expand its powers." [1]

Transition to the bicameral parliament, as a new important milestone in the development of parliamentarism in our country, is to ensure the development of civil society institutions by contributing to the strengthening and development of diplomatic relations with the international community and foreign countries.

2. Main part

The legal basis of participation of the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international relations is created in the basic law and other legislative acts of the country. Consequently, in paragraph 4 of Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan the joint powers of the Chambers of the Republic of Uzbekistan are set out in paragraph 20 "Ratification and denouncement of international treaties; Mission statement In addition, in paragraph 4 of Article 79: "Decision-making on matters of domestic and foreign policy", and in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 80, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall, at the request of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and appoint and dismiss from office. According to the Articles 85-86 of the

Constitution, the Chairman of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall oversee the work of its chambers in relations with foreign states, international and regional organizations, inter-parliamentary relations and matters relating to the work of international parliamentary organizations. [2]

In accordance with the aforementioned constitutional powers, the chambers of the parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan are effectively organizing their activities in international relations and inter-parliamentary relations. In particular, the Committee on International Affairs and Inter-parliamentary Relations of the Legislative Chamber is organizing and organizing the work of the Legislative Chamber in international and regional organizations, in the development of inter-parliamentary relations and exchange of experiences with the legislative bodies of foreign countries. In particular, in 2010 deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan visited Parliaments of developed countries such as Japan, Tajikistan, France, Malaysia, USA, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, where they studied the legislative system and the ongoing activities. Deputies took part in the elections of foreign states as an international expert. They also delivered speeches at the prestigious conferences and conferences on behalf of the Uzbek parliament. [3] During 2011, deputies of the Legislative Chamber visited 16 times in different countries. They visited the highest legislative bodies of developed

countries, such as Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Turkmenistan, Germany, Belgium, China, Kazakhstan, Slovenia, India, Russia, where they participated in extensive lawmaking process and directly participated in international elections.

Also, majority of deputies of the Legislative Chamber participated in international conferences with their lectures. A member of the faction of UzLiDeP, A.Shodmonov made a speech at the conference "Actual issues of developing social partnership between public authorities and non-profit organizations" in Japan.

Deputies from the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan held elections in the Russian Federation on December 2-6, 2011. Rahimov was a member of the CIS and SCO missions.

On July 20-26, 2011 a group of deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan visited the People's Republic of China on the invitation of Chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of China Wu Bangguo. There, the members of our parliament exchanged views on further expansion and strengthening of cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries, exchange of experience in legislative activity. A group of deputies from India, Russia, Turkey, Germany in 2012 (A.Kirgizbayev, T.Tursunov, H.Mamatov, F. Soliev, S.Otamurotov) have enriched their commitment to strengthen inter-parliamentary relations.[4] On September 4, 2013 in Samarkand the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan held an international scientific-practical conference on "Development of Parliamentarianism: Experience of Uzbekistan and the United States". [5]

Representatives of the US Congress, representatives of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representatives of the US Embassy in Uzbekistan, the International Development Agency (USAID), the National Democratic Institute (NDI), as well as scientists, educational and research institutions and civil society institutions participated in the event. The participants of the conference discussed the development of parliamentarism in Uzbekistan and the United States, in particular, the organization and implementation of parliamentary oversight of the legislative acts of the executive branch, the exchange of experience in parliamentary cooperation with civil society institutions and the media, the prospects of developing bilateral mutually beneficial interparliamentary ties.

The Legislative Chamber has established contacts with the European Parliament and legislative bodies of the European Union member states, exchanged experience and consulted on topical issues of cooperation between the two countries. In particular, in 1999, the Parliamentary Cooperation Committee between Uzbekistan and the European Union was established in accordance with the Partnership Cooperation Agreement between Uzbekistan and the European

Union and is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations in the field of parliamentarism. On May 7, 2015, a regular meeting of the Committee was held in the Legislative Chamber. [6] At the Committee's meeting the topical issues of further deepening of relations between Uzbekistan and the European Union, in particular in the area of socio-economic, investment, financial and legal spheres as well as protection of human rights and freedoms were discussed. In addition, the parties discussed measures to counter regional and international security threats, establish practical dialogue and cooperation to ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

Parliaments of the developed countries such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, France, Poland, Lithuania and the Parliament of Uzbekistan have established effective inter-parliamentary cooperation. In particular, the inter-parliamentary meetings with the initiative and cooperation of the German Adenauer Foundation in Uzbekistan contribute to the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation, strengthening of inter-parliamentary relations, exchanging experience in parliamentary practice. In particular, the parliamentary delegation headed by the Chairman of the Committee on Democratic Institutions, NGOs and Civil Society Institutions of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis held a working visit to Germany on 24-25 October. During the visit, the Bundestag met with deputies of the German Social Democratic Party and Germany's

Christian Democratic Union Party, with the participation of representatives of the German government, parliament, public, expert-academic circles and mass media "Preparing for the elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the "democratic standards of its implementation".

Meetings of this level, negotiations and inter-parliamentary relations are also regularly established by the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2016, the upper chamber of the parliament adopted the members of the parliament of Germany, Great Britain, Lithuania, the People's Republic of China, held discussions on various issues and exchanged experience on parliaments.

Accelerated development of economic processes, intensification of foreign economic relations, attraction of foreign investments become an important aspect of economic development of the country. The participation of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this area is an important aspect. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid special attention to this issue in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The report said: "Our diplomatic missions abroad should work seriously to attract foreign investments and advanced technologies to the economy. For this purpose, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should strengthen its activities, and our ambassadors abroad should actively engage not only in

politics, but also in attracting investment in our country. I think it is necessary to expand the scope and powers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate to oversee their activities. This committee should become an important part of parliamentary oversight of international economic cooperation and active involvement of foreign investment. The Committee will be encouraged to take measures to increase the efficiency of investment in our country, address the problems in this area, eliminate obstacles and barriers, and raise the responsibility of relevant agencies to improve the investment environment.[7] "Suggestions have been made. At the eighth plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, held on December 13, 2016, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan considered the issue of further improving the activities of international relations, foreign economic relations and foreign investment and tourism. Strengthening the parliamentary oversight of the national interests of the state in the international arena and the strengthening of parliamentary oversight in international relations are important and important. In this regard, the plenary session adopted the decision to introduce the duties of the First Deputy Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis and to coordinate the activities in this area, control the implementation of programs and work plans. In accordance with the resolution, members of the Senate were elected as the first Deputy Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and was

reorganized into the Committee on Foreign Relations, Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Investments and Tourism of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. [8]

3. Conclusion

The aforementioned proposal and its implementation will primarily contribute to the implementation of parliamentary oversight of the implementation of legislation, programs, plans in the field of international relations and foreign economic relations, investment and tourism, and the inclusion of international legal norms and documents into the national legislative system, and, first of all, serve to increase the country's economic potential, and secondly, accelerates the process of directing foreign investments and modern technologies into the national economy; and thirdly, it strengthens the participation and involvement of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign policy and international relations. Fourth, and will further enhance its commitment.

Regular inter-parliamentary relations with Oliy Majlis on the basis of inter-parliamentary relations with the Republic of Uzbekistan, first of all, have a positive impact on interstate relations and raise cooperation within the framework of bilateral and interstate organizations to new, effective levels. It will also improve the legislative process of our parliament, activate the legislative and initiative nature of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber and members of the Senate, and will further enhance the positive influence of democratic principles in these

processes. The study of the methods and tools used in the implementation of international ratified ratification programs has its own effect. The most important is the answer to the requirements of the bicameral professionalism parliament.

In short, the strengthening of inter-parliamentary relations, first and

foremost, will serve as an important legal basis for enhancing the prestige of our country in the international arena, and secondly, inter-ethnic harmony, inter-religious tolerance, solidarity and wellbeing.

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