

The Place and Role of Local State Authorities in the Organization of Election Processes in the Years of Independence in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In the years of independence, the role and role of local state authorities in the organization of election processes in Uzbekistan, the directions of activities of local governments in the organization of political processes are highlighted.

Also, the tasks of regional, district and city hokims related to the establishment of precinct election commissions, collecting voters and other relevant information, providing other organizational and technical support to election commissions by hokims are indicated on the basis of sources.

Keywords: Central Election Commission, Oliy Majlis, mass media, local government, election, district election commission, precinct election commission.

Since the early days of independence, the implementation of a strong, fair, popular electoral system in Uzbekistan, the further improvement of the international electoral system based on historical experience, the elimination of shortcomings identified in practice, the digitalization of the system with the effective use of information and communication technologies are being carried out consistently.

What are the tasks of the local Councils of People's Deputies and regional, district, and city governments during the political process, that is, elections? How can mayors influence the election process? - questions are frequently encountered. Therefore, there are no misconceptions about the involvement of local authorities in the election process [2].

Elections are the legal basis in the field of public administration.

it is a traditional form of direct implementation of the will of the people, besides, it plays an important role in determining the level of democratic principles in society.

In legal, democratic states, elections are considered a political tool for the establishment of state power and guarantee the expression of the will of citizens. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the solid legal basis of the electoral system of our country. Through elections, citizens participate in the formation of representative bodies of state power and thus protect their interests and exercise their rights in the management of state affairs.

Elections allow citizens to understand the true meaning of the programs of political parties operating in the country, to evaluate their activities. In this respect, the political thinking of the participants in the election is one of the most basic principles in the electoral system. The reason

is that whether the election is essentially for the parliament or for local councils, this process is not just about electing a "people's servant", i.e. a deputy, but also about the participation of each voter in the state administration, as well as the conscious feeling and "independent choice" of who to give his powers in the management of society. is important.

Of course, in the first years of independence, when the fundamental renewal of society began, it was an extremely important task to form local councils consisting of deputies who could combine the wishes and interests of citizens with the interests of the general society, and at the same time have political, legal, economic knowledge, and rich practical experience. Based on these requirements, on May 5, 1994, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Elections of People's Deputies to Regional, District and City Councils" was adopted (the document has lost its validity).

At the session of the Oliy Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 23, 1994, it was decided to hold elections to the Oliy Majlis and regional, district and city councils on December 25, 1994 [3]. Tasks related to preparation for the upcoming election were defined in the decision. On December 25, 1994, elections to local Councils of People's Deputies were held for the first time after the independence of our country based on this Law. The Dzhokorgi Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city hokims prepared for this political campaign [1].

First of all, it should be noted that the participation, rights and obligations of local councils and governors during elections are expressed in the election laws. There were also such norms in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (the document has lost its validity) [4].

The election legislation was improved, all laws related to the organization of election processes were brought into the form of a single Code, and on June 25, 2019, the "Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted.

Election districts are created by the Central Election Commission within the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city. City and district governments are directly involved in the construction of polling stations. As required by law, polling stations are established by district election commissions based on the submission of district and city governments. The authorities should decide on the issue of allocation of buildings to districts and polling stations [2].

According to Article 21 of the Code, candidates for the membership of district election commissions for holding the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the election of deputies of the Legislative Chamber are discussed at the meetings of the Dzhokorgi Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, people's deputies of the regions and Tashkent City Councils, and are recommended for approval by the Central Election Commission.

Members of district election commissions for holding elections to regional and Tashkent City Councils of People's Deputies are approved on the recommendation of district and city Councils of People's Deputies.

The existence of this norm in our legislation creates a basis for citizens who have a good reputation among the people to become members of district and precinct election commissions. Because the deputies of the local Council know the citizens of this area well. During the discussion of the candidates, the most suitable ones are recommended [2].

When recommending candidates to the district election commission, it is appropriate to take into account cities and districts, candidates' specialties. Also, the members of the precinct election commission should be from different professions and live in different places of the region [2].

According to the requirements of Article 26 of the "Election Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the bodies of state bodies and public associations, enterprises, institutions,

organizations, and officials are obliged to assist the election commissions in the exercise of their powers, to provide the necessary information for their work.

State bodies, enterprises, institutions, and organizations are obliged to provide election commissions with buildings and equipment necessary for election preparation and holding.

Also, district and city governments should provide precinct election commissions with the necessary information about voters living in the respective area to compile a list of voters. Other organizational and technical support may be provided to the election commissions by the hokims. However, he does not have the right to interfere in the activities of election commissions on other issues related to the election [4].

Also, the local state power plays a very important role in conducting the election in a transparent and free manner, in accordance with democratic principles.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Law "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (the document has lost its validity) and the Concept of preparing and conducting elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regional, district and city Councils of People's Deputies, the mass media will conduct the election in 2009. widely covered the process [5].

In this regard, the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan, as well as the Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan and the Public Fund for the Support and Development of Independent Print Mass Media and News Agencies, to cover the process of preparing and conducting the elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan agreements were signed [5].

These agreements were signed in order to ensure the openness and transparency of the election process, to inform the public of our country and abroad about all the activities related to the preparation and holding of the elections in Uzbekistan. The agreements include national election legislation among the population - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, articles of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Citizens' Voting Rights" (the document is no longer valid), "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (the document is no longer valid) and the laws regulating the election process. measures for effective organization of work on explaining other regulatory legal documents among voters are provided.

Particular attention is paid to the creation of equal conditions for candidates for deputy and political parties in the campaigning of the mass media, including by allocating equal airtime and print space [5].

Cooperation with the mass media is carried out in order to fulfill the tasks provided for in the Concept of the Central Election Commission and the calendar plan of activities for the preparation and conduct of the elections to the parliament and local authorities of our country, - said at the end of the signing of the agreements, who at that time worked as the chairman of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan M. Abdusalomov.

The goal of the Central Election Commission is to create all the necessary conditions for all voters to freely participate in the election, to familiarize themselves with the pre-election programs of political parties and the candidates presented by them, and to vote consciously on the day of the election.

The Central Election Commission and mass media cooperate in providing and disseminating information on the progress of election preparation and its holding on central and local TV, radio channels, state print media and news agencies of the republic in a timely manner [5].

People's deputies for holding elections to local Councils for holding elections to regional and Tashkent City Councils - no more than sixty constituencies;

People's Deputies to conduct elections to District and City Councils - no more than thirty constituencies. One deputy is elected from each constituency [4].

The number of constituencies for local council elections is determined by the relevant local council based on the population, number of voters, territory and other local conditions within the norms set by the Election Code.

The number of constituencies for holding elections to the Regional Council of People's Deputies of the newly established region is determined by the Central Election Commission according to the Senate's submission, and the number of constituencies for holding elections to the People's Deputies of the District, City Council of the newly established district, the city is determined by the relevant Regional Council of People's Deputies in accordance with this article. It is defined taking into account the requirements of the fifth and sixth parts [4].

In conclusion, it should be said that the tasks, rights and obligations of local councils of people's deputies and local governments in the election process, in a word, consist of these, and these organizations help in the active organization of election processes, promotion and propaganda work.

Local state authorities provide practical assistance in organization and holding of elections in issues not prohibited by law, within the scope of their competence.

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