



The authority to form and abolish ministries in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is exercised by Jokargy Kenes [4;]. The regulation regulating the activity of ministries is approved by the Council of Ministers [5;].

*The Ministry* – is the central body of executive power, which carries out state management in a certain sphere within its powers, comprehensively developing the relevant industry, a state body that controls the activities of its member structures and is a part of the Government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

*State committees* of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are among the executive authorities with intersectoral powers.

*The State Committee* – is a central body of executive power, which carries out state inter-sectoral management within the limits of its powers, provides all-round development of the corresponding branches of industry, a state body which controls the activity of its structures and is a part of the Government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

**2. Depending on the organizational and legal basis of the executive bodies** can be divided into: bodies formed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local bodies of state power) and bodies formed in accordance with the legislation of the Republic (ministries, state committees and institutions). Article 70 of the Basic Law of the Republic enshrines the absolute powers of the Jokargy Kenes to determine the system and powers of the bodies of republican and local state power, to form and abolish ministries, state committees and other bodies of state administration.

**3. Depending on the order of formation, the executive bodies** can be divided into bodies formed by the Jokargy Kenes and the Council of Ministers, as well as the central and local executive authorities.

*In conclusion*, characterizing the peculiarities of the government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it should be noted that the government, *firstly*, is, along with the legislative and judicial power, an independent branch of state power, which coordinates and manages the activities of its sectoral, intersectional and specialized state bodies, and *secondly*, in the process of ensuring the provisions of the current legislation, adopts subordinate regulatory legal acts, which are binding in nature, and *thirdly*, having certain state functions and powers, it carries out its activity on the whole territory of the republic, etc.

## References

1. Declaration of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On State Sovereignty" of December 14, 1990 // Meetings of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan: Verbatim Report. - Nukus, 1996.
2. Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. - Nukus, 2016. - Article 11.
3. Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan". - Nukus, 1998. - Article 21. <http://sovminrk.gov.uz/uz/pages/show/594>; Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan". - Nukus, 1998. - Art. 28.
4. Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. - Nukus, 2016. Art. 70.
5. <http://sovminrk.gov.uz/lang/uz/akts/qr-legislation/qrmk-new/>