

Elections and changes in the electoral system in Uzbekistan

M.M. Allanazarov

Department of Internal Affairs, Surkhandarya Academic Lyceum
Head of the Department of "Jurisprudence and Social-Humanities".
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

Toshboltaev Islam

History Teacher

Annotation: In this article Election is the main sign of civil society, the main sign of a democratic legal state. It is said that elections are an opportunity for citizens to actively participate in political processes in the main democratic system.

Keywords: Election, democracy, citizen, law, policy, code, constitution

Introduction

A set of election procedures and legal norms establishing them. The electoral system, which existed in connection with the formation of state representative bodies and includes the procedure for attracting citizens to the elections, organizing elections and determining the interaction of deputies with voters, all electoral rights of citizens (see Right to vote). Majoritarian, proportional and mixed types of electoral system are used in the state building experience of the countries of the world. The majoritarian electoral system (from the French majorité - the voice of the majority) means determining the result of voting in elections to representative bodies. A candidate (or a list of candidates) who received the majority of votes established by law is elected in a particular district. Modern constitutional law uses majoritarian electoral systems based on relative, absolute and qualified majority votes. For example, in the USA, UK, India, Mexico, etc. In the majority system based on the absolute majority vote, the candidate who received an absolute (or simple) majority of votes (i.e. 50% + 1 vote) of the total number of votes cast and considered valid is considered elected. If none of the candidates receives enough votes, a re-vote will be held, leaving the 2 candidates with the most votes on the list of candidates. Sometimes a second round of voting is held instead of a second round of voting, the results of which are determined according to a different system (for example: in France, the National Assembly is a majoritarian system based on an absolute majority in parliamentary elections, and a majority system is based on the votes of a relative majority in the second round of voting) applied). The simplest system is the majoritarian system, based on the relative majority of votes, in which the candidate who received the most votes for each of his opponents is elected. In this system, a party that often lacks voter support can win a majority of seats in parliament. This type of majority system is used in the USA, Great Britain and several other countries. There is also a majoritarian system based on a qualified majority vote

(2/3, 3/4 approval of the total votes), another rarely used type of majoritarian system (for example: in Chile, such a system is used for elections to the lower house of the parliament - the Chamber of Deputies). . However, since only a very small number of candidates can receive 65% of the popular vote, seats are usually distributed according to a proportional representation system. Depending on the number of deputies elected from each constituency, there can be single-mandate or multi-mandate majoritarian electoral systems. In the one-mandate majority system, one deputy is elected from one district. In the multi-mandate majoritarian system, several deputies are elected from one district. The Proportional Electoral System is a somewhat complicated procedure for determining the results of voting, in which mandates are distributed among political parties and other mass movements that put their candidates in representative bodies in accordance with the number of votes received by them. In the Proportional Electoral system, large constituencies are formed, in which each party puts forward its list of representatives, and voters vote for the list of representatives nominated by the respective parties or mass movements. To determine the voting results, an electoral criterion (or quota), i.e., the number of votes needed to obtain one deputy mandate (usually at least 4-5%) is set. In this case, according to the condition, the candidates of certain public associations will participate in the distribution of mandates only after receiving these specified votes. First of all, the number of votes cast by voters is divided by the number of seats in the parliament. Then the number of votes within one mandate will be known. Then the votes received by each party are counted separately. This amount is divided by the number of votes required for one mandate of the deputy. Then the number of deputy seats given to this political party or mass movement will be determined. In such a system, the voter actually votes for a political party rather than a candidate. The vote of the electors results in the number of deputies' mandates within the established norm and proportionally. These seats are given by the party's leading bodies to the candidates who are at the top of the party list. Proportional Electoral system exists in Israel, Hungary, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Poland and other countries. A mixed electoral system incorporates elements of both majoritarian and proportional electoral systems. For example, in Germany, a mixed system is used in Bundestag elections. Half of its deputies are elected according to the majority system based on the majority vote in single-mandate constituencies covering the entire territory of the country, and the second half are elected according to the proportional system based on the list of candidates put forward by political parties in German lands (subjects of the federation), which are multi-mandate constituencies. Mixed electoral system is also used in Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Italy and other countries. The electoral system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated by the country's Constitution and relevant election laws. According to them, the majoritarian electoral system is used in Uzbekistan. A candidate for the deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan must receive the votes of half of the voters who participated in the voting in this constituency. If less than half of the voters included in the voter's list participated in the election, the election is considered not to have taken place. If more than 2 candidates were voted for in the electoral district and none of them received the majority of votes, that is, if the deputy was not elected, the district election commission makes a decision to re-vote the 2 candidates who received the most votes in the district. There have been a number of changes in the legal system of our country. The main sources of election legislation are the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The word "December" in the second part of Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was replaced by the word "October". The wishes expressed by the voters in accepting these changes;

Proposals made by members of election commissions;
Experience of conducting elections in foreign countries;
Recommendations of international observers;
The need to create comfortable conditions for the participants of the election process.

Based on the suggestions and recommendations, this clause of our constitution was amended. Changes were made in the election system of our country based on the proposals made by international observers and international government organizations. At the same time, the process of bringing the laws and regulations adopted in the legislative system into a single codification was carried out and the Election Code was adopted on June 25, 2019. The project of the adoption of this Code was developed in accordance with the State program of the year of support of active entrepreneurship and innovative ideas and technologies for the implementation of the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. When adopting the code, the election legislation of 20 foreign countries was studied and adopted on the basis of the recommendations of foreign countries. The election code was adopted on the basis of 5 laws and more than ten regulations for the implementation of various elections, it contains more than 30 new is the only codified document that embodies the rules and requirements of a democratic election. The Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 18 chapters and 103 articles. The main innovation of this code is the introduction of the procedure for forming a single electronic list of voters of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

The concept of a ballot paper was eliminated by introducing a single ballot for early voting and election day voting and election day voting;

The procedure for reviewing the appeals of individuals and legal entities regarding the conduct of elections or other issues of organization was introduced;

In the process of collecting signatures by political parties, it was established that voters can sign in support of one or more npmzods or parties;

Voters were given the opportunity to put one of the signs (+, x,) during the voting process;

The procedure for immediately placing a copy of the vote counting report at the polling station was established;

After the end of the voting, the actions performed by the polling commission (counting votes, drawing up a report, etc.) were shown;

The procedure for submission of proposals for candidates for the membership of the precinct election commission by citizens' self-government bodies and public associations was established;

New requirements for the members of election commissions were established, according to which it was determined that close relatives and trusted representatives of the candidates, as well as persons subordinate to the candidates cannot be members of the election commission;

The procedure for paying the expenses of the representatives of the candidates in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the funds allocated for holding the election was established;

Norms restricting the participation in elections of persons who have committed crimes that do not pose a great social risk and are not very serious have been removed;

It was decided to stop making changes to the voter list 5 days before the election. Early voting was set to end 3 days before the election;

A single deadline for campaigning was set for all candidates, that is, starting from the morning of the last day for their registration. The changes in the legislative system are showing their example in the Presidential elections that will be held today. Of course, the changes in political processes in our society today show their practical importance in pre-election processes. At the same time, when forming precinct election commissions, it is not recommended that more than half of the members of the precinct election commission be from one organization. to the third part of Article 25 of the Code, a new norm was added to the third part of Article 25 of the Code, which excludes election precinct election commissions established in inpatient treatment facilities, places of detention and deprivation of liberty. This norm was included as an addition to the code to ensure the principles of fairness and transparency, and it has been practically implemented in our lives since this year's elections. It is also a great example of a democratic system to set up polling stations in the presence of diplomatic missions to exercise the political rights of citizens abroad and exercise their rights and interests.

References:

- 1.Формирование и развитие трасс Великого Шелкового пути в Центральной Азии в древности и средневековье. Тезисы докладов. Самарканд, 1990.
2. Ф.Сулаймонов. Шарқ ва Ғарб. Т. «Ўзбекистон», 1997.
3. С.П.Толстов. Қадимги Ҳоразм маданиятини излаб. Т. «Фан», 1964.
4. Г.Аззамова. Сўнгти ўрта асрлар Марказий Осиё шаҳарларида ҳунармандчилик ва савдо. Т. «Ўзбекистон», 2000.
5. МИРЗАЕВ, Ж. З. (2021). ТЕРМИЗ ШАҲРИ НОМИНИНГ ЭТИМОЛОГИЯСИ БОРАСИДА. In Uzbek Conference Publishing Hub (Vol. 1, No. 01, pp. 295-299).
6. Мирзаев, Ж. З., & Саидахматов, Ш. Т. (2021). МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁДАГИ УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИДА ТЕРМИЗ ШАҲРИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ. ҲАБАРШЫСЫ, 1, 161.
7. Мирзаев, Д. З. (2018). Русское поселение на границе с Афганистаном в личных воспоминаниях. In Частное и общественное в повседневной жизни населения России: история и современность (pp. 290-296).
8. Mirzayev, J. REGIONAL IDENTITY FORMATION IN CENTRAL ASIA FROM HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.
9. Мамараджабов, Гайрат А. "ЎЗБЕК ҲУНАРМАНДЛАРИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ КИЙИМЛАРНИ ЯРАТИШДАГИ ФАОЛИЯТИ." ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ SI-3 (2021).
- 10, Махмараимова, Ш. (2018). Ўзбек тили теоморфик метафораларининг қисқача концептуал луғати. Т.: Чўлпон, 100.

11. Mamarajabov, Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich. "Traditions and historical analysis of the food industries of the Surkhandarya Oasis." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.4 (2021): 1923-1927.
12. Makhmaraimova, S. T. (2021). Uzbek political and social, public discourse metaphoric models. Thematics Journal of Education, 6(November).
13. Mamarajabov, Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich. "Reflection of ethno-traditionalism in the national costumes of uzbek folk masters." ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH 10.4 (2021): 879-882.
14. Mamarajabov, Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich, and Fazliddin Jovlievich Izzatullaev. "HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ART OF EMBROIDERY IN THE UZBEK NATIONAL CRAFT." CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HISTORY 2.06 (2021): 53-57.
15. Мамараджабов, Гайрат Абдулхакимович. "СУРХОН ВОҲАСИ АҲОЛИСИНИНГ АНЪАНАВИЙ КИЙИМ-БОШ ВА ТАҚИНЧОҚЛАРИ." ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ SI-2 (2021).
16. Mamarajabov, Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich. "Traditional Clothes and Jewelry of Surkhandarya Oasis." International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding 8.12 (2021): 227-230.
17. Abdulkhakimovich, Mamarajabov Gayrat. "Government Attention and Support to Craftsmanship in Uzbekistan." CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY 3.12 (2022): 288-292.
18. Abdulkhakimovich, Mamarajabov Gairat. "Food Products of Artisans of Surkhan Oasis." CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY 4.6 (2023): 68-72.
19. Yuldasheva, Zubayda. "THE ROLE OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD."
20. Zubayda, Yuldasheva. "ЎРТА АСРЛАРДА ТЕРМИЗНИНГ СИЁСИЙ ЖУФРОФИЙ ҲОЛАТИ ҲАҚИДА." FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI 3.6 (2022): 378-381.
21. Hamidovna, Yoldasheva Zubayda. "Reforms in Social Protection of the Population in the Years of Independence." Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development 2.6 (2023): 61-66.
22. Ikromov N. M. TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE ANCIENT BACTRIA COUNTRY //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 12. – С. 911-916.
23. Ikromov N. M. KAVIS'REIGN IN THE FIRST TERRITORIAL STATEHOOD OF ANCIENT BACTRIA //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 11. – С. 77-81.
24. Икромов Н. Қадимги Бақтрия илк худудий давлатчилигига кавийлар ҳукмронлиги //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10/S. – С. 127-135.
25. Ikromov N. M. The Rule of the Ancient Bactrian Cavalry in the History of the Peoples of Central Asia //Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 111-118.

26. Ahmedova G. O. ATIONAL, REPERTOIRE, TEACHER, CREATION, ART, OASIS, PEOPLE, STUDENT //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 7. – C. 74-77.

27. Oskinovna, Ahmedova Gulchehra. "SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE HEROES OF UZBEK NATIONAL EPICS." Scientific Impulse 1.11 (2023): 97-102.

28. Annaeva Z. STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE LEVEL OF STATE POLICY //Research and implementation. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 3. – C. 85-91.

29. Boronov, Abdulhakim. "EXPRESSION OF THE IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL HARMONY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL CENTERS." Research and implementation 1.3 (2023): 78-84.

30. Musurmongulovna A. Z. FACTORS AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT CAUSED ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN UZBEKISTAN //Scientific Impulse. – 2023. – T. 1. – №. 11. – C. 103-108.

31. Аннаева З. М. ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЭКОЛОГИК ҲОЛАТНИ БАРҚАРОРЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ //Scientific Impulse. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 11. – С. 109-109.

32. Аннаева, Зарифа. "ПАХТА ЯККАҲОКИМЛИГИ АГРАР СИЁСАТИ ВА УНИНГ САЛБИЙ ОҚИБАТЛАРИ." ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ 24 (2019).

33. Zarifa Musurmonkulovna Annayeva. (2022). ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM (INDEPENDENCE PERIOD). Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(4), 182–187.

34. Annayeva, Zarifa Musurmonkulovna. "ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM (INDEPENDENCE PERIOD)." Theoretical & Applied Science 7 (2020): 67-69.

35. Narzullayevich, Tursunov Nurullo, and Mamarajabov Gayrat Abdulkhakimovich. "Types of crafts and transformation processes of the population of eastern Bukhara principles." Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR) 9.5 (2020): 230-239.

36. Mamarajabov, Gayrat. "The development of national crafts in the southern regions of Uzbekistan." Результаты научных исследований в условиях пандемии (COVID-19) 1.03 (2020): 87-91.

37. Kultaeva, Fazilat. "Study of ergonyms in uzbeki linguistics." World Bulletin of Social Sciences 16 (2022): 11-14.

38. Kultayeva, Fazilat. "Ergonimlarning jahon va o 'zbek tilshunosligida o 'rganilishi." E Conference Zone. 2022.

39. KULTAEVA, Fazilat. "ANALYSIS OF ERGONOMIC UNITS AT THE ONOMASTIC LEVEL." (2022).