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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAK STAN

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Naurizbaeva Gulayim Sarsenbaevna

Assistant-Teacher Of Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the constitutional and legal basis of parliamentary control in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In particular, information is written on the procedure for implementation of parliamentary control, subjects and objects of parliamentary control, their rights and obligations, forms of parliamentary control. Also, the experiences of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan and foreign countries in the implementation of parliamentary control were mentioned.

KEYWORDS

Parliament, Oliy Majlis, Jokhargi Kenges, state bodies, control, parliamentary committees, reports, execution, decision, legislation, authority.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of a legal state is a complex and continuous process that is inextricably linked with the elimination of many problems. To date, one simple fact cannot be denied, that is, a full-fledged democracy cannot exist in a country without a parliament that has broad powers in public administration. An important factor in the development of the country is the fact that the parliament monitors the full implementation of laws by the executive authorities based on the interests of the people.

The legislative power of Uzbekistan - Oliy Majlis acts as a parliament. Also, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan,

the legal status of the parliament, its powers and parliamentary control are regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In particular, according to Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jokhargi Kenges is the supreme state representative body in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and exercises legislative power.

Jokhargi Kenges consists of 65 deputies elected on a multi-party basis from regional constituencies. Deputies of Jokhargi Kenges are elected for a period of 5 years. A citizen of the Republic of Karakalpakstan who has reached the age of 25 and has been

permanently living in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for at least 5 years has the right to be elected to the Jokhargi Kenges. The requirements for candidates for deputy are also determined by legislation. Article 70 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan defines the exclusive powers of Jokhargi Kenges, and paragraph 19 of this article states that the exercise of parliamentary control is the exclusive authority of Jokhargi Kenges.

So what is parliamentary control? Parliamentary control is the activity of control over the implementation of laws and state programs by state authorities, management bodies and officials. On March 10, 2016, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan adopted the Law on Parliamentary Control in order to regulate relations in the field of organization and implementation of parliamentary control. On April 11, 2016, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed the Law "On Parliamentary Control". After that, on December 28, 2016, a similar law was adopted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. After that, the Oliy Majlis in the territory of Uzbekistan and Jokhargi Kenges in the territory of Karakalpakstan began to exercise parliamentary control.

According to the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Parliamentary Control", the following exercise parliamentary control:

- Jokhargi Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan;
- Committees and commissions of Jokhargi Kenges;
- fractions of political parties in Jokhargi Kenges;
- Deputies of Jokhargi Kenges.

Jokhargi Kenges carries out parliamentary control in a certain form, and as examples of parliamentary control, we can cite the following:

1. Review of implementation of the State budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
2. To review the annual report of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the most important issues of the socio-economic life of the country;
3. Hearing information on issues related to the activities of members of the government, state bodies, heads of economic management bodies;
4. Hearing the report of the prosecutor of the Republic of Karakalpakstan;
5. Hearing the report of city and district mayors on issues of development of their regions;
6. Hearing the report of the head of the head office of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Karakalpakstan;
7. To study the state of implementation of legal documents, the practice of applying the law, and to monitor the adoption of legal documents.

In considering the execution of the state budget, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Karakalpakstan submits a report on the execution of the budget every quarter of the year. This report will be reviewed by Jokhargi Kenges. Also, the Council of Ministers must submit an annual report on the implementation of the budget no later than April 15 of each year.

The annual report of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is also considered at the parliamentary session. Jokhargi Kenges makes a decision based on

the report and sends the decision to the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Special supervisory commissions can also be established for the purpose of supervision over prosecutor's offices.

The hearing of the reports of city and district mayors is carried out at the initiative of the committees of Jokhargi Kenges. In this process, a decision is made on the result of the report and sent to the governors.

The report of the head of the head office of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Karakalpakstan will be reviewed by the Committee on Budget, Economic Reforms and Investment Issues, and Jokhargi Kenges will make a decision on its results.

In accordance with its work plan, Jokhargi Kenges deputies inspect the implementation of laws and law enforcement practices by state bodies and economic management bodies, visiting districts and cities. During the inspection, he receives documents, statistical data and other information from state bodies and officials. Committees monitor the implementation of newly adopted laws.

Based on the results of the parliamentary control, Jokhargi Kenges performs the following actions:

- Sends a report to the relevant body on the dismissal of the member of the government.
- Gives suggestions and opinions to the relevant state bodies to increase the efficiency of implementation of assigned tasks.
- Sends back reports due to incomplete performance of assigned tasks.
- In order to put an end to the violation of citizens' rights, he applies to the relevant state bodies.

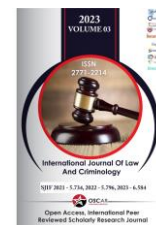
- Expresses an opinion on holding officials accountable and dismissing them from their positions.
- Takes the initiative to develop drafts of new legal documents or revise existing legal documents.
- Announces the results of parliamentary control.

In the implementation of parliamentary control, the subjects of parliamentary control should introduce the necessary documents to state bodies. Also, it is impossible to interfere with the activities of state bodies and officials within the scope of their representations. Subjects of parliamentary control must comply with data protection legislation during their activities.

Information on the results of parliamentary control can be published in the mass media and on the official web pages of Jokhargi Kenges.

CONCLUSION

The adoption of legislation on the implementation of parliamentary control means that the experiences of developed countries have been studied. In recent years, in the process of democratic reforms in line with world trends, the role and importance of parliament, in particular parliamentary control, in the life of the state and society has increased. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "On Parliamentary Control", which regulates relations in the field of organization and implementation of parliamentary control, serves as a legal basis for the creation of an effective system aimed at further developing the control function of the parliament



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