

# Spiritual and Practical Factors of the Institution of Elections and Electoral Law Reforms in Uzbekistan



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**Abstract:** : *The article discusses the history of the development of the electoral process and the electoral legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The authors analyzed the ideas, teachings of thinkers and scientists about elections. Attention is also paid to foreign experience. It is emphasized that elections have a symbolic meaning, being the main means of legitimizing power in a democratic state. The purpose of the study is a socio-philosophical study of the essence of mass consciousness in a democratized modern society. New legislation on elections in the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered.*

**Keywords:** *elections, voters, law, people, democracy, party, politics*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Political elections are primarily associated with the distribution and redistribution of power, with the impact on the state, on its policy, with the formation of public authorities. Elections as a political phenomenon have their own specific range of research problems. First of all, it is about the elections as an institution of political democracy in the Russian transitional, transforming society. The scientific solution to this problem is important for the formation of the institution of democracy in Uzbekistan in its broadest sense.

A set of problems related to elections should be considered in the historical dynamics of the formation of democracy, its principles, forms, institutions in the country. The relevance of the article is dictated by the needs of the historical, a theoretical, political and practical solution to the problem that is extremely important for today's Uzbekistan - changing the attitude of citizens of the country to the elections. The presented source study shows that many election problems are still waiting for their political analysis.

**Methodological base of the study.** The basis of the consideration of methodological issues of the electoral legislation in Uzbekistan, as well as the problems of its object and subject, was laid by universal research methods —

dialectical and metaphysical. To achieve the goals and objectives the author used the general scientific methods of legal science: logical (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction), system-structural, as well as special - historical, sociological, private methods - methods for developing legal decisions, formal-legal, comparative legal methods, etc.

The methodological base of the study was made up of genetic dialectical unity and contradiction. For a comprehensive analysis and improvement of the electoral system, various scientific methods of both empirical and theoretical levels should be applied. One of the most important scientific approaches of empirical research of the electoral system is the application of the sociological method, which includes such research methods as statistical, interviewing methods, questionnaires, which allow, firstly, to learn public opinion about the optimal electoral system, and secondly, to take into account the whole range of public interests in the formation of representative authorities, thirdly, to predict the results of election campaigns and the representativeness of elected authorities. The sociological method helps to understand the public perception of the electoral system, reveals the degree of its complexity for the average citizen, his ability to independently understand the meaning of electoral technologies and verify the principles of distribution of mandates based on the results of voting. The time has come when the New Electoral Code of the country was adopted to study and analyze the creation of a holistic theory of elections as a special area of the political sphere of society. also consider the spiritual and practical factors of the institution of elections: the concept of electoral culture; institutes of electoral training and education in the Republic of Uzbekistan; mass media of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the election process. and the teleological principles of cognition of social and legal phenomena and concepts from the point of view of their historical development and functioning, causal relationship and interdependence, as well as from the point of view of their value-purpose structure and social purpose. The choice of methods and approaches of this dissertation research is due to philosophical and methodological pluralism as the main feature of the methodology of modern legal science.

In accordance with Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in December 2019, elections will be held in the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regional, district and city Kengashes of people's deputies. An essential feature of the upcoming elections is that they will be held in accordance with improved electoral legislation.

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As we know, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on June 25 signed the law "On approval of the Electoral Code Of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on February 18 and approved by the Senate on February 28. The new code entered into force on June 26. The new code combines the norms of laws governing relations related to the preparation and conduct of elections of the president, deputies of the Legislative Chamber, members of the Senate, deputies of oblast, district and city councils of people's deputies.

In connection with the adoption of the code, the following laws have lost force: "On the Election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of November 18, 1991;

"On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 28, 1993;

"On elections to regional, district and city Kengashes of people's deputies" of May 5, 1994;

"On Guarantees of Electoral Rights of Citizens" dated May 5, 1994;

"On the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated April 30, 1998. The Electoral Code will create a number of amenities in the right to apply, and will serve as an important legal basis for elections based on the principles of legality, democracy and openness.

The Constitution of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, contains a separate, 23rd chapter on the electoral system. It regulates issues related to the election of the President to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Zhokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and local government representative bodies.

Article 117 of the Constitution stipulates that elections are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached eighteen years of election day by election day have the right to vote. Universal suffrage is implemented regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status.

To increase the effectiveness of legal mechanisms aimed at creating equal conditions and opportunities for political parties and candidates for deputies during the election campaign, reliable provision of the electoral rights of citizens, their free will, transparency of the activities of election commissions, the introduction into practice of new forms, methods and conditions for campaigning, amendments and additions were made to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the new code. The formation and strengthening of a democratic state of law, an open civil society are directly related to the implementation of the constitutional principles of democracy, ensuring the necessary conditions for organizing and conducting elections. The institution of elections in the conditions of the establishment of a democratic state of law becomes a real mechanism for the exercise of democracy. This circumstance is also confirmed by the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 21 of which emphasizes that "the will of the people should be the basis of government power; this will must find expression in the periodic and the falsified elections to be held with universal and equal suffrage, by secret ballot or through other equivalent forms ensuring freedom of voting.

Similar norms are also contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. It should be noted that the electoral legislation of Uzbekistan is

inextricably linked with the data.international electoral standards and is developing intensively on basis of mutual enrichment and harmonization Modern suffrage of Uzbekistan is formed in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law, which together constitute international electoral standards .

The Republic of Uzbekistan has acceded to all of the above international treaties. The Preamble and article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognize the priority of generally recognized norms of international law. When forming the national electoral system, Uzbekistan was guided by the basic requirements of international electoral standards.

There are a number of the most important international acts in the field of elections and political human rights.

These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the UN Declaration on Principles of International Observation election (the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers is also attached), Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the document of the Copenhagen meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, the Declaration of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States "On the principles of international observation of elections and referenda in the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States " and others.

## **Historical and legal teachings:**

### **Political and legal exercises on elections**

To understand the ideas, institutions and institutions of our time, it is necessary to know the process of their formation and comprehension by prominent representatives of previous generations. The importance of historical experience for the modern interaction of the state, elections and societies was analyzed in their works by the ancient Greek philosophers Aristotle, Plato, and thinkers - scientists of the East like Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Reihan Biruni, Ibn Sina, and Jadids, etc. If we pay attention to the teachings of Plato, we know that, Plato is an ancient Greek philosopher, a classic of the entire philosophical tradition. In the history of culture, Plato is a truly great phenomenon. This philosopher lived in ancient Greek society, however, as a writer and a great figure, he belongs to all of humanity. The doctrine that was created by Plato is especially multifaceted. It can be said that his teaching permeates both world philosophy and the entire world culture. One of the central themes of the teachings of this philosopher is a fair or ideal state.

It is in this ideal state that he puts forward the right to elect ... This theory of the ideal state is especially fully represented in the work of Plato under the title "State", and also developed in the "Laws". At the head of the state, Plato argued, it is necessary to put philosophers involved in the eternal good and able to embody the heavenly world of ideas in earthly life. "Until philosophers reign in the state or the so-called current kings and sovereigns philosophize nobly and thoroughly, until the state gets rid of evils."

It is the philosophers who determine the welfare and justice of the state of Plato, because they are characterized by "... truthfulness, resolute rejection of any lie, hatred of it and love of truth." Plato paid much attention to the question of the law, which was one of the main political views in his entire system. Plato connects the concept of law with justice. The law is what suits all people, makes their life in community with each other quite acceptable: "People need to establish laws, otherwise they will not be different from the wildest animals." Plato believed that the law and order of the concept are identical. The law is the main pillar on which the state rests. Protecting the interests of citizens, he nevertheless has the supreme goal of the good of the state. The law should be higher than rulers who are only servants of the law. Otherwise, the state perishes. The right to change the law Plato represents the rulers.

I would like to note that his further development, as well as the deepening of all antique political and legal thought after Plato is associated with the name of his student, as well as criticism of Aristotle, certain political and legal topics are covered in depth and in detail in his works entitled "Politics", as well as Athenian Politics.

Aristotle built his own model of an ideal state precisely on the basis of reality. Therefore, according to Aristotle, far from all citizens of the state are politically full citizens, but only people who are capable of political life, thanks to their well-being and spiritual qualities, only land belongs to citizens. Citizen - "one who participates in the council and in court." It follows that citizens can not be persons engaged in physical and, in general, productive labor, as they are characterized by a "low lifestyle and low mindset." The main task of a political association is to stay awake over the protection of the property interests of individual citizens.

Therefore, Aristotle disputes Platonov's theory of states, as the highest ideal unity, to which all types of property of citizens are dedicated, which introduces a commonality of prices, etc. ; on the contrary, in the state he sees a heterogeneous set of components, interests of the classes and groups that constitute him: farmers, artisans, traders, wage workers, military men and "serving the state with their property", then officials and judges.

Aristotle distinguishes between the following state costumes: "monarchy", "aristocracy" and "politics", or to find a distorted historical realization within themselves, becoming then "tyranny", "oligarchy" and "democracy". Speaking about which of these forms is the most perfect in the abstraction, Aristotle considers it unfair that the majority should have power, because "they will begin to divide the wealth of the wealth among themselves" and what then will fit the concept of extreme injustice.

The thinkers of the ancient Greek era spoke and wrote about real problems, clearly defining and contrasting democracy with ochlocracy, oligarchy, tyranny. They carefully analyzed the internal problems of democracy, including the most painful ones. All this allows a better understanding of all the problems of ancient democracy and through them, and many of the problems of subsequent democratic systems - both real and speculative. The classical type of ancient democracy found its fullest expression in Athens - the largest and most famous ancient Greek city policy. It was Athens that gave humanity the experience of the most fully documented history of the democratic society of Hellas from its inception to its death. All citizens participating in the life of the policy are perceived as "similar", but, more abstractly, as "equal".

This form of human society has found adequate expression in the concept of isonomia, i.e. equal participation of all citizens in the exercise of power. Democracy is considered as political participation (participatory democracy), however, such participation was not fully used: not only slaves and women were excluded from political life, but also many free men. The study of the views of the great philosophers of antiquity regarding the forms of political government and the state as a whole is today especially relevant in the modern dynamic world. At the beginning of the XX century, there were over 100 new Jadid schools in the region, covering about ten thousand students. Mahmudhodja Behbudi, one of the largest representatives of Jadidism, was not only a theoretician and practitioner of the new method school, but also the first playwright in Central Asia, the founder of the theater, publisher and journalist. M. Behbudi created a newspaper and a magazine on the pages of which hundreds of articles have been published. Possessing a wide outlook and deep knowledge, Behbudi always opposed conservatism and ignorance and in his works called for a correct understanding and interpretation of the Islamic religion.

The pages of the national periodical press of Turkestan published many of his articles on the social and political problems of Turkestan, as well as issues of culture, religion and youth education. His focus was constantly on issues of education and enlightenment. In his articles "Murozhaat" ("Appeal"), "Sayokhat hotiralari" ("Traveling Memories"), "Sart susi majkhuldir" ("The word Sart is unknown") and others, he criticized the conservative clergy, reactionary traditionalism and ignorance both in education, in culture, in everyday life and in religious consciousness. On November 16-23, 1917, in the Kurultai (convocation) of Muslims of Turkestan, where 150 delegates took part, Behbudi made a speech. He urged to renounce internal strife and unite in the name of a lofty goal. On November 26 of the same year, the extraordinary IV Kurultai began its work in Kokand. In the evening of November 27, autonomy of Turkestan was announced.

The spiritual inspirer of this step, no doubt, was Behbudi. It was Behbudi, who criticized the participation of the people in the elections, put forward the idea of active participation, of the electoral process of Turkestan, which today have not lost their significance. Modern science pays great attention to the formation of public opinion and the development of civil society in our country. In legal science, the concept of "civil society" and its institute itself are considered mainly as a product of the New Age. Of particular interest from this point of view is the study of political and legal doctrines in which ideas were formulated for the first time in Uzbekistan, combining such institutions as the state, democracy and society in the face of serious threats. The first word was said in the history of the formation of ideas about civil society, its role and significance in state-legal construction, but it sounded convincing and got its expression in political and legal theories and legal documents. In the study of state-legal phenomena and institutions, as well as ideas and theories that reflect the formation and change of types and forms of the state, methods developed by the legal sciences, in particular, the theory of state and law, were applied.

They are the most important research tool in the historical and legal sciences, they allow you to develop the most appropriate characteristics of the forms of state power (especially government forms, political regimes and their relationships) in the process of their formation and development and objectively evaluate the content of political and legal theories that predict and then affirm in public opinion those or other stages of state-legal construction.

### **Comparative analysis and experience of foreign countries**

After all, we know that important political and legal topics, which were actively discussed in political debate as elections, suffrage have always been relevant today both in our country and also in foreign countries. As foreign experience shows: for example, if we consider the electoral process of Iceland, then according to Article 33 of the Constitution of Iceland and Article 1 The Althing Elections Act, any Icelandic citizen who has reached 18 years of age and has resided in Iceland has the right to vote in parliamentary elections. Adult citizens retain active suffrage for 8 years after they left their place of residence in Iceland. This period begins on December 1 of the year preceding the election. After this date, citizens have the right to vote, provided that they submit a special application requesting the restoration of their active suffrage, as prescribed

Section 2 of the Althing Elections Act. Such applications must be sent to the Icelandic National Registration Authority in an appropriate form with the following information about themselves: last name and first name, identification number, address of the last place of residence in Iceland, address of residence abroad, as well as the date of departure abroad.

The application must indicate that the applicant has Icelandic citizenship. Iceland's National Registration Office is developing appropriate forms of such statements are provided by the embassies and consular offices of Iceland abroad, as well as the foreign missions of Iceland. The National Registration Office considers applications received from Icelandic citizens residing abroad, and in the event of a positive review of the complaint, notifies the applicant and the relevant local authorities at the same time. The decision that the relevant citizen should be included to the voters list, valid for 4 years. A voter who is not included in the voter list will not be eligible to vote and will not be able to exercise his active suffrage.

Colombia, like most other Latin American states, has come a long way in the development of state law. The bipartisan system in Colombia - unique to Latin America - lasted about 150 years and, despite temporary interruptions in its functioning during the periods of civil wars and exacerbation of inter-party conflicts, demonstrated a clear ability to restore and revive. The Constitution of Colombia and special electoral legislation provides for the formation of special bodies responsible for organizing and conducting elections in the country at any level. Such bodies include the National Electoral Council; National Registry of Civil Status; National Registry delegates of districts, municipalities and their assistants; delegates of registrars of districts and municipalities.

The Colombian Constitution in article 40 declares that every citizen has the right to participate in the coordination, implementation and monitoring of political power. As a tool for such control over the actions of the authorities, such rights of a citizen are proclaimed as the right to elect and be elected, the right to participate in elections, plebiscites, referenda, popular discussions and other democratic forms of

government affairs. Citizens have also the right to revoke the mandate of persons elected by them for elected office in cases and by the means established by the Constitution and laws. Since the law does not establish a different age, civil rights and obligations are exercised by citizens from the age of 18. The Colombian Constitution in article 258 establishes that voting is the right and duty of citizens. The state ensures that citizens vote without coercion, secretly, in individual voting booths installed in each polling station, without prejudice to the possibility of using electronic voting devices and appropriate means of informatization. Thus, in Colombia, the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot applies. Such principles of suffrage are accepted in the vast majority of foreign democratic countries, including in most Latin American countries. The entire electoral system for organizing and conducting elections in Colombia is led by the National Electoral Council.

Also important is the fact that Pakistan is a state with a multi-party system, which assumes that none of the many parties has a chance to gain full power. In any system of parliamentary representation, political parties are the primary units of democracy. As such, they play an important role in the development of the political process and in determining the specific model that it reflects in a given socio-political structure. According to the law, all citizens who have reached 18 years of age by January 1 of that year, when the formation or revision of voter lists, as well as residents of the state, have active suffrage in Pakistan. Residents in accordance with Art. 7 Act on the voter lists of 1974 A person who permanently resides in Pakistan or owns a house or other property in the state is recognized. If a person has real estate in several constituencies, he can be recognized as a voter in any of them. Residents also include people who are in the service of Pakistan or occupy any public office. The wives of such persons are also recognized as residents of Pakistan. In fact, the only category of citizens deprived of the right to vote are persons recognized by the competent court as deprived of reason. Nomination Procedure in elections to the Senate corresponds to the procedure provided for the conduct of elections to the National Assembly. A candidate for Senate elections in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan can be a person who meets the following requirements:

- be a citizen of Pakistan;
- at the time of election to the Senate, be at least 30 years old and be included as a voter in any district of the province, in the federal capital or on the territory of tribes of the federal government, if he is elected from these areas;
- have a good character and not violate Islamic regulations (the paragraph does not apply to non-Muslims);
- possess relevant knowledge of Islamic teaching and fulfill the obligations prescribed by Islam, as well as avoid basic sins (the paragraph does not apply to non-Muslims);
- to be far-sighted, fair, wasteful, honest and responsible;
- not be convicted of crimes involving shameful immoral behavior;
- not be a person who acted after the formation of Pakistan against the integrity of the country or opposed the ideology of Pakistan;
- have at least a bachelor's degree in any sciences or a degree recognized as equal in accordance with the University Grants Commission Act of 1974.

To participate in the elections, candidates also make an electoral deposit of 2000 rupees.

As we know, today in modern Uzbekistan: there are reforms in the electoral process. A legal framework has been formed that provides guarantees for the free expression of the will of citizens in accordance with generally recognized international norms and principles, the right of every citizen to elect and be elected to representative bodies of state power. The work of the United Nations predominates this field: 'in little more than a year the United Nations accepted invitations to monitor elections in Namibia (November 1989), Nicaragua (February 1990)<sup>1</sup>, and Haiti (December 1990). Election monitoring appears likely to become a regular U.N. activity: the General Assembly has accepted permanent guidelines to govern future U.N. monitoring missions<sup>2</sup> and has voted to establish a central coordinator for monitoring activities within the Secretariat<sup>3</sup>. Political scientists have been quick to analyze various facets of this new "liberal internationalism."<sup>4</sup>

All human rights law presents a challenge to traditional notions of state sovereignty. In this sense the right to political participation is unexceptional. But participatory rights involve not only specific limits on state sovereignty in given areas, but the more fundamental question of who holds sovereign authority within a state. For most of recent history "the sovereign" has been that person or group actually wielding political power. The right to participation rejects this de facto control test by asserting that the mass of citizens is the ultimate repository of sovereignty. Participatory rights have thus created an acute tension within international law. This section briefly considers the sources of the conflict between traditional "absolutist" sovereignty and the emerging notion of "popular" sovereignty. The traditional exclusion of participatory rights from international law can be explained by two sets of factors; those generic to all human rights norms and others specific to the right itself. The generic reasons are well known. The international law of

human rights emerged following the Second World War, a product of such events as the Nuremberg Trials, the founding of the United Nations, and the passage of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the U.N. General Assembly in 1948.

### Result analysis

Legal mechanisms have been created to ensure openness and publicity in the electoral process. It is characteristic at the same time that the national electoral legislation is constantly being improved and, as we said at the beginning, the new Electoral Code of Uzbekistan was adopted. The election code was developed in accordance with the State Program for the implementation of the Strategy of Action for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 in the "Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies". During the development of this code, a certain work was done to inventory the electoral legislation and generalize the national practice of preparing and conducting elections. The experience of more than 20 countries was also studied, including France, Holland, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Poland, Albania, Belarus, Azerbaijan, as well as international election standards, including OSCE ODIHR recommendations and proposals of the Venice Commission. Thus, the Electoral Code enshrines the rules according to which the institution of quotas for deputy seats in the Legislative Chamber for representatives of the Ecological Movement is excluded, while maintaining the general number of seats in the Legislative Chamber (150 seats). Also, the Electoral Code excludes restrictions on the participation in elections of persons held in prison for crimes committed that do not represent a great public danger and less serious crimes. In addition, the procedure for nominating candidates for district (city) Kengashes of people's deputies by self-government bodies was abolished. Thus, political parties have the exclusive right to nominate candidates for deputies of regional, district and city councils of people's deputies. Legislatively determined procedure for the election of members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. Also, the functioning of the Unified Electronic Voter List of the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated at the legislative level, which ensures the implementation of the principle of "one voter - one vote", that is, the inclusion of the voter in only one voter list. The concept of "ballot paper" is excluded from legislation by introducing a single document - a ballot paper for both early voting and voting on election day. Voters are given the opportunity to put one of the signs (+, √, x) in the empty square of the ballot, located on the right opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes. Also, the election process takes into account responsibility for violations in the field of organization and conduct of elections, in particular, the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative responsibility is supplemented by a new chapter V1 "Administrative liability for violations in the field of organization and holding of elections and referendum", which consists of eight articles. A clear definition of liability for offenses related to non-compliance with electoral legislation contributes to a more complete implementation of the principle of freedom of choice, further democratization of the national electoral system, and strengthening the principles of openness and publicity.

<sup>3</sup> See infra notes 202-262 and accompanying text. During the same period the Secretary-General received an invitation to send observers to Romania, which he declined. See U.N. Says it Won't Monitor Romanian Elections, Reuters, Jan. 25, 1990, available in LEXIS, Nexis Library, Wires File (quoting U.N.

<sup>3</sup> pokesman's explanation that "the U.N. does not monitor internal elections in a country"). However, the United Nations assumed a supervisory role in elections in Cambodia and a plebiscite in the Western Sahara.

See Letter Dated 30 October 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of France and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, U.N. GAOR, 46th Sess., Agenda Item 24, U.N. Doc. A/461608 (1991) (annexing The Final Act of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, a treaty detailing U.N. role in organizing and observing Cambodian elections); S.C. Res. 690, U.N. SCOR, 2984th mtg., U.N. Doc. S/RES/690 (1991) (establishing United Nations Mission for Referendum in Western Sahara). See infra notes 265-269 and accompanying text (discussing Western Sahara and Cambodian monitoring missions).

<sup>10</sup> Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Periodic and Genuine Elections: Report of the Secretary-General, U.N. GAOR, 46th Sess., Agenda Item 98(b), at 25, U.N. Doc. A/46/609 (1990); G.A. Res. 46/137, reprinted in United Nations Department of Public Information, Resolutions and Decisions Adopted by the G.A. During the First Part of Its 46th Session, Press Release GA/8307, at 365 (1992) (approving proposed guidelines).

<sup>11</sup> The Resolution requires the Secretary-General to designate a senior member of his staff to perform the following functions: [To] assist the Secretary-General to coordinate and consider requests for electoral verification and to channel requests for electoral assistance to the appropriate office or programme, to ensure careful consideration of requests for electoral verification, to build on experience gained to develop an institutional memory, to develop and maintain a roster of international experts who could provide technical assistance as well as assist in the verification of electoral processes and to maintain contact with regional and other intergovernmental organizations to ensure appropriate working arrangements with them and

<sup>4</sup> See e.g., Richard N. Gardner, The Comeback of Liberal Internationalism, WASH. Q., Summer 1990, at 23. For discussion of the prospects for democracy in various regions, see Nathan Keyfitz, The Asian Road to Democracy, 26 Soc'Y 71 (1988); Gibson Kamau Kuria, Human Rights and Democracy in Africa, FLETCHER F., Winter 1991, at 23;

According to the Code of Administrative Responsibility, the grounds for holding accountable are actions such as violation of the rights of a candidate for deputy or President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a proxy, observer or an authorized representative of a political party, violation of the conditions and procedure for conducting election campaigning, campaigning on issues submitted to a referendum. Actions related to the publication of knowingly false information about a candidate or political party in order to influence the election results also entail the application of administrative responsibility measures. As is known, in accordance with the legislation on elections, election commissions, within their powers, are independent of state authorities, public associations, political parties and officials.

Independence in the activities of election commissions is very important for the organization of elections based on the principles of legality, justice and the provision of equal conditions to all participants. Non-observance of these principles in practice can seriously damage the democratic essence of elections. Intervention in the activities of election commissions entails measures of administrative responsibility in relation to officials. Such an offense is expressed in the commission of actions when an official, using his official position, tries to induce the election commission to make and not take any specific decision. It is known that decisions taken by the Central Election Commission within its powers are binding on district and precinct election commissions, government agencies, political parties and other non-governmental non-profit organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations. Similarly, decisions of oblast, district and city election commissions, adopted within their powers, are binding on lower-level election commissions, as well as by all state bodies, political parties and other public associations, labor collectives and military units, heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations. Failure by officials to comply with decisions of election commissions adopted within their powers entails administrative responsibility in relation to them. Here it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that administrative responsibility arises as a result of non-compliance with the decisions of election commissions adopted by them within their powers and decisions related to the organization of elections. In accordance with article 513 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility, an unlawful refusal to consider appeals of election commissions and violation of the terms of their consideration without good reason will also become reasons for holding officials accountable. Violation of the rights of a candidate for deputy or President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a proxy, observer or an authorized representative of a political party who are special participants in the election process, in national legislation is classified as an offense involving administrative responsibility. Failure to create equal conditions in the provision of premises for meetings with voters is also considered a violation of the rights of a registered candidate, proxy, observer or authorized representative of a political party. This becomes the basis for the application of the above measures of administrative responsibility. A new institution has been introduced - an authorized representative of a political party, which is vested with the right to participate in verifying the correctness of compiling subscription lists and counting votes at polling stations. It should be noted that creating the most favorable conditions for strengthening the multi-party system and increasing the activity of political

parties is one of the most important conditions for the formation of an effective civil society, in which the main political forces will be represented as a result of free and equal elections. The next step was the development of electoral legislation in the framework of the Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country. In 2012, amendments and additions were made to Article 27 of the Law "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", aimed at improving the efficiency of mechanisms for ensuring equal conditions for candidates for deputies and political parties during the election campaign. In particular, the forms and methods of election campaigning were established, the dates of its conduct, a clear definition of this concept is given.

At the legislative level, it has been determined that election campaigning on election day and the day before the beginning of the voting is not allowed. The election laws include a provision stipulating that within three days before the day of voting, as well as on the day of voting, it is not allowed to publish (make public) the results of opinion polls, forecasts of election results, or other studies related to the elections, including placement in public information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet). The terms, procedures and procedures for early voting are also clearly defined. Amendments were made to the Budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to which the expenses of the Central Election Commission on the preparation and conduct of elections and referenda, including district and precinct election commissions, political parties, are financed from the State budget, in which they are provided for in a separate line. For example, it is also proposed to amend article 70 of the Budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing for the implementation of the expenses of the CEC from the republican budget for the preparation and conduct elections and referenda, including financing the participation of political parties in elections, district and precinct election commissions. In connection with the innovations, Article 117 of the Constitution has been amended by the Law "On the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In particular, the principles of activity are explained, as well as the requirements for members of the Central Election Commission are defined. We want to note that the Election Code enshrines the requirements for members of the election commission. Thus, it is established that members of election commissions can be citizens of the country who have reached 21 years of age, have secondary or higher education, experience in preparing and conducting elections, and are respected among the population. Moreover, members of the election commission may not be members of another election commission or political parties. The election commissions may not include hokims, officials of the prosecution authorities, courts, close relatives and proxies of candidates, or persons directly subordinate to candidates. On the whole, the gradual improvement of the national electoral legislation, its more complete harmonization with international standards and the further strengthening of the national electoral system were carried out in direct connection with the deepening of systemic reforms in Uzbekistan aimed at building a democratic rule of law and a strong civil society.

It should be noted that the right to elect and be elected is one of the most important political rights of citizens. It is protected by criminal law.

**Conclusion** .The data in the table below has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments by 1st February 2019. 193 countries are classified by descending order of the percentage of women in the lower or single House.

Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages. You can use the PARLINE database to view detailed results of parliamentary elections by country. Regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages. You can use the PARLINE database to view detailed results of parliamentary elections by country. From March 2019, monthly rankings of the percentage of women in parliament are now being published on New Parline, the IPU's open data platform: <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking>.

WORLD CLASSIFICATION									
Rank	Country	Lower or single House				Upper House or Senate			
		Elections	Seats*	Women	% W	Elections	Seats*	Women	% W
1	Rwanda	03.09.2018	80	49	61.3%	26.09.2011	26	10	38.5%
2	Cuba	11.03.2018	605	322	53.2%	---	---	---	---
3	Bolivia	12.10.2014	130	69	53.1%	12.10.2014	36	17	47.2%
4	Mexico	01.07.2018	500	241	48.2%	01.07.2018	128	63	49.2%
5	Sweden	09.09.2018	349	165	47.3%	---	---	---	---
6	Grenada	13.03.2018	15	7	46.7%	27.04.2018	13	4	30.8%
7	Namibia	29.11.2014	104	48	46.2%	08.12.2015	42	10	23.8%
8	Costa Rica	04.02.2018	57	26	45.6%	---	---	---	---
9	Nicaragua	06.11.2016	92	41	44.6%	---	---	---	---
10	South Africa	07.05.2014	393	168	42.7%	21.05.2014	54	19	35.2%

Thus, the establishment of responsibility for violation of the electoral law contributes to the full implementation of the principle of freedom of choice, further democratization of the electoral system of our country, strengthening the principles of openness and transparency of elections. It should be emphasized that the elections to the Oliy Majlis concern every citizen and not a single person can remain indifferent to them. In the process of elections in any state, in any society, free thinking, pluralism of opinions, expression of will, dreams and aspirations are especially pronounced people, public moods, and with it the aspirations of political forces. It can be stated with confidence that in the upcoming elections, voters, along with expressing their own will, will contribute to the further development of democratic reforms in the country. Only this and progressive development on the path to creating a legal a democratic state and the formation of civil society.

We wanted to solve and solved several theoretical and conceptual problems, considering them in two dimensions - in the federal and regional. The most important and significant, we believe, is the creation of a theoretical and conceptual model of elections as an institution of political democracy, a conceptual solution to the problems of the electorate, observers, and a contribution to the development of the concept of electoral culture.in Uzbekistan, according to the results of the 2019 elections, there are 48 women and 102 men.

The average age of the newly elected deputies of the Legislative Chamber is 46.4 years. Among the elected representatives, 64.7% are between the ages of 30 and 50, 29.3% are over 50, and 6% are under 30.

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