

**ABOUT SOME OF THE FORMS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL IN THE  
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Modern parliament plays a significant role in the system of government, since it forms and maintains certain relationships between state authorities and, at the same time, is a way for the wider population to participate in the process of government, and therefore improving the institution of parliament and its control functions is one of key directions that bring to life the principle of building a legal, democratic state. Because the control functions of parliament are primarily aimed at protecting the interests of the population, identifying factors and conditions affecting the effectiveness of legislation, ensuring its effective application in public relations, promptly introducing changes to legislation, ensuring a high level of responsibility of officials for the implementation of laws and improving legal culture citizens.

**Keywords:** Constitution, legislation, human rights, principle of separation of powers, legislative power, system of checks and balances, parliament, parliamentary control, forms of parliamentary control, subjects of parliamentary control, objects of parliamentary control.

An important factor in characterizing the institution of parliamentary control is the system of forms of parliamentary control. The list of forms of control exercised by parliament depends on a number of factors, including the form of government and the role of parliament in the life of the country. But despite the existence in the practice of legislative bodies of power of various ways of exercising parliamentary control, they are still characterized by certain general forms, such as sending parliamentary and deputy inquiries, debates and hearing reports, participation in the appointment of officials, parliamentary investigations, resolutions of censure, etc. d. In most cases, forms of parliamentary control are enshrined in special laws, where each of them is relatively independent. The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with the consolidation of constitutional norms regarding the implementation of parliamentary control[1], regulates its forms in more detail in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Parliamentary

Control”, according to which the forms of parliamentary control in the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

- consideration of the progress of execution of the State budget;
- consideration of the annual report of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the most important issues of the socio-economic life of the country;
- consideration of the report of the Cabinet of Ministers on the progress of implementation of the state program for the corresponding year, arising from the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- consideration of the National Report on Anti-Corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan by the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- hearing a report from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan on certain topical issues of the country’s socio-economic development;
- hearing information from members of the government, heads of state bodies, economic management bodies on issues of their activities at meetings of the Legislative Chamber and Senate;
- hearing at meetings of the Legislative Chamber the answers of government members to questions from deputies of the Legislative Chamber;
- hearing at meetings of the Senate reports of khokims of regions, districts, cities on the development of the relevant territory;
- hearing reports from the heads of diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries on issues of their activities;
- hearing the report of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- hearing the report of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- hearing the report of the Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- parliamentary request;
- request from a deputy of the Legislative Chamber, member of the Senate;
- hearing by committees of the Legislative Chamber and Senate of messages from heads of state bodies and economic management bodies;
- study by committees of the Legislative Chamber, Senate of the state of execution of legislative acts, law enforcement practice and their monitoring of the adoption of by-laws;
- parliamentary investigation.

One of the most common forms of parliamentary control is the submission of a parliamentary request. It can come directly from the House, its committees, or personally from

members of the Houses of Parliament. According to the theory of law, a parliamentary inquiry is a special form of appeal by the chambers of parliament and its members on the most significant issues to officials of government bodies, demanding a reasonable explanation on aspects of interest within their competence. A parliamentary request can be addressed to a wide range of executive branch leaders, ministers, chairmen of state committees and departments, their deputies, heads of local government bodies and administration, law enforcement agencies on issues within their competence, as well as in order to protect the interests of voters, including including on the basis of requests and complaints received from citizens, and on other socially significant issues. For example, in the UK Parliament, control over government activities, i.e. In most cases, the direction of parliamentary requests is carried out by deputies from opposition parties and standing committees of parliament. They are not involved in legislative activities; their duty is to study the state of implementation of laws in a certain area of public life and conduct committee hearings on the issues being studied. They exercise control over the activities of the minister only in their direction. In turn, each ministry has a special staff of employees who deal only with parliamentary issues and assist members of the government in preparing both written and oral responses to requests received. The submission of written and oral questions to the government is a frequently practiced form of parliamentary control in the UK Parliament, where the Prime Minister answers oral questions from Members of Parliament every Wednesday, and ministerial responses are heard every day except Friday. The order in which questions are presented is also strictly regulated. A Member wishing to ask a question must provide the House with written advance notice. If the deputy wishes to receive a written response, it is provided seven days in advance; oral - in two days. The deputy has no right to demand an answer to his question before the expiration of the established deadlines. The number of questions that a deputy can ask the minister during one meeting is limited to two. At the same time, he is given the right to ask an additional question related to the main one. No question may be asked of the Minister after Question Hour has expired. The only exception to this rule is if the speaker recognizes that the matter is of "urgent public importance".

The Chambers of the Oliy Majlis, exercising control in the form of sending a parliamentary request to officials of state bodies, economic management bodies, have the right to demand a reasonable explanation or state their position on the implementation of laws, government programs in various areas on the most important issues within their jurisdiction. Officials of state bodies and economic management bodies give an oral response to a parliamentary request, respectively, at a meeting of the Legislative Chamber, the Senate within the period established by the chambers, while officials of state bodies and economic

management bodies must send a written response to a parliamentary request no later than ten days from the date of receipt request, unless a different period is specified. In contrast to the parliamentary request of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, a request from a deputy of the Legislative Assembly is sent to officials of state bodies, economic management bodies with a requirement to give a reasonable explanation or state their position, as a rule, on issues related to ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of voters of the relevant electoral district, and request from a member of the Senate - on issues related to the interests of the relevant regions. However, there is a restriction on addressing a parliamentary request to judicial, investigative and inquiry bodies insofar as the request cannot relate to specific cases in their proceedings, which is caused by the need to maintain a balance between the various branches of government, ensure confidentiality and non-interference in the administration of justice [2]. The information received in response to requests from parliamentarians serves to expand information sources in the legislative process, improve the quality of adopted laws, and also contributes to the interaction of society and government bodies in solving common problems. The results of parliamentary control may include making proposals and recommendations to government bodies to improve the efficiency of their activities, sending materials to authorized bodies for consideration, appealing to relevant organizations or officials with a requirement to take measures to immediately suppress violations of the rights and interests of citizens and other violations of the law. Based on the results of observations, the development of a draft new act of legislation or the revision of existing documents may also be initiated[3].

A parliamentary request is an official document and is therefore duly drawn up on official letterhead and signed by the author of the parliamentary request. A parliamentary request usually contains the details of the official to whom the parliamentary request is sent, justification of the reasons for the request, as well as requirements for the provision of information or documents or a request for verification of relevant information.

Another form of parliamentary control, which, like its other forms, combines close interaction between parliament and other government bodies, is parliamentary hearings. A single complete definition of the concept of parliamentary hearing has not been formed in the scientific legal literature, although in general, most scientists usually understand this concept as an open or closed form of a parliamentary meeting with the hearing of messages, reports, opinions, information from experts, representatives of government authorities, in order to form positions and developing recommendations from parliamentarians on certain issues under discussion. In addition, the subject of parliamentary hearings may be bills, international treaties, their concepts, issues of their implementation, as well as other issues of public importance, i.e. Based on the

issues heard, the practice of parliamentary hearings can generally be defined as hearings held for the purpose of monitoring the activities of executive authorities, hearings aimed at obtaining information on the state of domestic and foreign policy, as well as discussing draft laws and improving legislation. Based on the study of the practice of parliamentary hearings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is possible to highlight the hearing of messages, information or reports of representatives of certain government bodies. The results of this kind of hearings help ensure the effectiveness of the activities of government bodies, control over the legality of the acts and decisions they adopt, and also influence the legislative process, thanks to the discovery by parliamentarians of issues that require legislative regulation[4]. In addition, parliamentary hearings allow obtaining comprehensive and objective information about the progress of the implementation of laws and the execution of government programs, as a result of which the parliament can make decisions within its competence, and the extent to which the recommendations formulated by it are implemented determines the significance of the hearings in life society and state.

The initiative to hold parliamentary hearings is usually carried out by parliamentarians, heads of parliament, structural units of parliament or, in the case of a bicameral system, the chambers as a whole. A parliamentary committee or commission, several committees, or the House as a whole may be responsible for organizing the hearing. The order and procedure for conducting parliamentary hearings can, as a rule, also be determined in the regulations of parliament or its chambers[5]. Parliamentary hearings usually begin with an introductory statement given by a representative from the responsible committee or commission, which is then addressed by other participants in the hearing. Based on the results of the hearings, conclusions and recommendations are adopted.

Another form of parliamentary control is parliamentary investigation, which is one of the important means of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. The first ideas about conducting a parliamentary investigation can be found in the work of S.L. Montesquieu "On the Spirit of Laws", according to which, if a citizen violates the rights of the people in any public matter and commits crimes that the appointed judges cannot and will not punish, then As a rule, the legislative power, which does not have the right to judge and at the same time without replacing the judiciary, can nevertheless exercise this right in that special case when it represents the interests of the people. That is, the subject of a parliamentary investigation cannot be to establish the guilt of specific individuals in committing a crime; when it comes to a parliamentary investigation, it means massive violations of human and civil rights, which can have negative consequences for both society and the state. According to the new edition of the

Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the control powers of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been expanded, including by consolidating the power to conduct a parliamentary investigation. Thus, in accordance with the new provisions, in order to study facts and events that pose a threat to human rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, which can have a negative impact on the foundations of security and sustainable development of the country, a parliamentary investigation. To conduct a parliamentary investigation, the Legislative Chamber and the Senate form a commission, respectively, from among the deputies of the Legislative Chamber and members of the Senate. When conducting a parliamentary investigation, the commission has the right to: involve representatives of government bodies, economic management bodies, specialists, experts and scientists in its work; request the necessary information from government bodies, economic management bodies, other organizations, as well as citizens; invite officials of government bodies, economic management bodies, other organizations, as well as citizens to give explanations.

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