

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL FACTORS OF IMPROVING THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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ANNOTATION

The electoral system is a set of electoral procedures and legal norms that establish them. The electoral system includes the existing order on the formation of state representative bodies and on the involvement of citizens in elections, the organization of elections and the deputy's relations with voters, all electoral rights of citizens (see suffrage).

Key words: election, philosophy, system.

One of the most important political rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the right to elect and be elected to state representative bodies (Article 117 of the Constitution). Citizens through this right take an active part in the management of state affairs directly and through their representatives in the discussion and solution of the most important political issues of the state (Article 32 of the Constitution).

The concept of election is the procedure for organizing by means of representative or by voting. Legal norms regulating the relations that arise in the process of the election of representative bodies are called electoral law. Electoral law is an important institution of the constitutional right of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There is another meaning of the concept of suffrage. This concept is used to describe the subjective right of a citizen to participate in elections, to elect and be elected to representative bodies.

In this regard, it is necessary to distinguish between passive suffrage with active suffrage. The right of active election means the right of a citizen to elect, directly participate in the election of representative bodies. Passive suffrage is the right to be elected. Professor A.Saidov notes that the concept and expression "electoral law" is used in two meanings. The first is the system of legal norms that regulate the formation of state bodies in which elections are held. The sources of electoral law are the Constitution, the laws on elections to the Supreme and local representative bodies of the state. The second is the right of citizens to participate in the formation of elected bodies of elections, that is, to him to elect themselves (passive suffrage) and to elect their composition (active suffrage)."

State bodies have different characteristics in terms of the order of their structure. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, some bodies of the state are elected, others are formed. Elections to the bodies of state power are held on a democratic basis. Democracy, which is rooted in Uzbekistan, embodies the democratic traditions recognized in the world. This democracy knows no national, racial or other restrictions. At the same time, the procedure for the election and formation of state bodies is carried out in accordance with the specific characteristics of each of them.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat vakillik organlariga saylovlar O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisiga saylov to'g'risida"gi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti saylovi to'g'risida"gi, "Xalq deputatlari viloyat, tuman va shahar Kengashlariga saylov to'g'risida"gi va "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy saylov komissiyasi to'g'risida"gi qonunlar tashkil qilinadi va o'tkaziladi.

The solution of the most important issues in the state by the will of citizens is a clear manifestation of democracy. Elections and democratic principles are important in the formation of state power. The solution of the most important issues in Uzbekistan mainly through referendum is an example of direct democracy. It

should also be noted that Uzbekistan is distinguished by the order of democratic formation of all state bodies and genuine nationalism. In this regard, the people's Republic finds its expression that the state bodies, which form the basis of the entire state apparatus, are elected by direct voters by the general election of his people's deputies.

The openness and transparency of elections in Uzbekistan is one of the most important principles of the electoral system.

The organization of representative bodies through general elections is of particular and multifaceted importance. General elections are one of the most important forms of participation of citizens in the implementation of state power.

In Chapter XXIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the guarantee of citizens' suffrage is strengthened separately. Article 117 of the Constitution says: "citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to elect and be elected to representative bodies. Each voter has one vote. The equality of expression of one's own will and land is guaranteed by law. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, presidential elections, elections of representative bodies of power are held by secret ballot on the basis of general, equal, direct election right. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 have the right to elect.

Citizens who are found to be unfit for circulation by the court, as well as those who are kept in places of deprivation of Liberty, can not be elected and do not participate in the elections. In any other case, direct or indirect restrictions on the electoral rights of citizens are not allowed.

The procedure for conducting elections is determined by law."

The concept and basic principles of the electoral system

Elections are one of the most important forms of active involvement of citizens in the management of state and Public Affairs. In Uzbekistan, the electoral system and the right to elections are based on truly democratic principles, and the principles ensure the full implementation of state sovereignty of citizens of Uzbekistan.

It is called the system of elections, the order of which exists on the formation of representative bodies in the state and determines the interaction of citizens with the electorate, the organization of elections and the electorate.

The concept of the electoral system is the main factor that indicates whether the state is democratic or not democratic. Professor A.Saidov said that "the concept of the electoral system" is a system of State Public Relations, which arises in civil society through the election of representative bodies of the state, which expresses an opinion.

The basic principles of the electoral system are as follows:

First: the principle of general suffrage. The principle is that all citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to elect, except for citizens whose madness is determined in accordance with the procedure established by law. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be elected a citizen of Uzbekistan who is not less than thirty-five years old, has good knowledge of the state language and has lived in the territory of Uzbekistan for at least ten years before the direct election.

Citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 25 can be elected to the legislative power of the Oliy Majlis.

Elections of Deputies to regional, district and city councils of people's deputies are common. Citizens of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 21 before the election day have the right to be elected.

The absence of restrictive censors other than the young census to participate in the election indicates a genuine and real commonality of the electoral right. This right is based on the most important principles of democracy - people's sovereignty, the legal equality of citizens of Uzbekistan. The exclusion of persons whose insanity is determined in accordance with the procedure established by law is completely natural and legal. This is due to the fact that such individuals can not count on themselves about their actions and consciously use their right to participate in elections. The age for participation in elections in Uzbekistan has been reasonably reduced to 18.

The lack of other censors to participate in the elections in Uzbekistan has the opportunity to actively participate in the elections. For example, during the elections to the Oliy Majlis on December 5, 1999, 95,03 percent of voters took part in the voting.

On December 26, 2004, elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan were held for the first time in our country. In these elections, the above-mentioned parties struggle for their candidates for deputies.

The general election law is applied to all citizens of Uzbekistan. Stateless persons and foreigners living in the territory of Uzbekistan do not have the right to participate in elections and to be elected to representative bodies. The general election right is also provided by the organization of polling stations in the representative offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries, hospitals, maternity hospitals, sanatoriums and other hospitals, ships, major railway stations, airports and these singaries. The relevant bodies stipulate the need to provide the most convenience for voters during the formation of polling stations and the designation of voting places.

Elections are held on the day of rest. The costs associated with elections to people's deputies are from the state account, and this rule is enshrined in the electoral laws. To conduct the election is best allocated a public building. Nothing can prevent citizens from exercising their electoral rights.

The law provides for the prosecution of persons guilty of violating the electoral rights of citizens. The broad guarantee of the general election right ensures that citizens participate in the voting almost to the front.

Second: equal electoral principle. The democratic essence of the electoral system is not only in the general division of elections, that is, the participation of all citizens in elections, but also in the equal division of elections. The principles of general and equal elections are closely interrelated and complement each other. Without a general election, there can not even be an equal election. Every citizen-elect has one vote in Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in the law "on elections to the Supreme Assembly". Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal suffrage regardless of their social origin, social and property status, race and national affiliation, gender, information, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation."

Equality of suffrage is ensured by the fact that the voter can only be included in the list of voters and will vote.

Third: the principle of direct election. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, elections are not only common and equal, but also direct, that is, deputies are directly elected to representative bodies, citizens are directly elected to all

representative bodies of people's deputies. Direct elections differ from direct non-direct elections in the same way that in the first case, the deputy is elected by voters directly by means of free expression of their will.

Kuchaytiradi direct contact with the deputy of the voters in the introduction of direct elections. Direct elections differ from multi-stage elections in this way that voters in bunda know their deputies closely, from which they can demand that they keep accounts.

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