

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL BASES OF ACTIVITY OF THE DEPUTY OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER OF THE OLIY MAJLIS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article is devoted to the place and role of the parliament and its members in a modern democratic state. The analysis of the role of the deputy of the legislative chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the implementation of democratic reforms, the legal bases of the legal status of the deputies, their participation in the legislative process, as well as in important issues in the life of the people and the state were evaluated. Also, the activity of the deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, the opinions of representatives of the international legal field on the deputies, their status and activities were studied.	Parliament, democracy, state, deputy, deputy status, law.

INTRODUCTION

Deputy - (Latin mpatus — representative) - elected member of the state representative body; in the Republic of Uzbekistan — the people's Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Zhukorgi Kengesi of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, authorized representative of people's deputies in regional, district and city councils.

First of all, deputies should act professionally as representatives of the people, to protect the interests of the people in the system of state power, to increase the role of Parliament, to solve important tasks related to the country's domestic and foreign policy.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The status, powers, guarantees of Deputy activities, rights and obligations of Deputies are legally substantiated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the constitutional law “on the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the law "on the status of a deputy and a member of the Senate of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic Especially the law"on the status of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the

Republic of Uzbekistan and a member of the Senate" is the main organizational document for the activities of Deputies of the legislative chamber. In accordance with this law, the deputy of the legislative chamber has a certificate, which is the main document confirming the person and powers of the deputy, as well as the presence of a badge, the certificate and badge of which he is able to use for the entire period of his powers, this certificate is free to visit state authorities, local, it is established that the deputy has immunity for the entire term of his powers, this right also applies to the residential or office premises occupied by him, personal and service means. It is established that a deputy of the legislative chamber may be deprived of the right of immunity under the submission of the prosecutor general of the Republic of Uzbekistan for consideration by the legislative chamber. In addition, this law provides for a number of restrictions for Deputies of the legislative chamber. For example, it is established that he has no right to engage in entrepreneurship or other paid activities, etc., cannot use his status in such a way as to harm the legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state.

One of the most important features of a Democratic state is the free independence of its power structures from each other. The Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

Article 11 states: "the system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of the division of power into legislative, executive and judicial power " that the management of our state is based on democratic principles.

Indeed, the fact that the legislative body occupies a key place in the mechanism of the state does not require proof. This is due to the fact that it establishes universal requirements that the executive branch must implement and serve as the legislative basis for the activities of the judicial power.

The deepening of democratic reforms is directly related to the issues of the correct Organization of the work of the legislative chamber. The effective implementation of the powers of the legislative chamber necessitates the correct Organization of their activities. One of the most important aspects of organizing the work of the legislative chamber is the correct distribution of tasks among deputies. The main goal of such a distribution is to achieve a clear-cut implementation of the tasks of each of the deputies.

The constitutional legislation of Uzbekistan and other legislative acts, as well as foreign experience, indicate that the duties of Deputies at the first level before the population are as follows:

- strengthening the activities of law-making using the right of legislative initiative – ;
- to exercise effective control over the activities of the executive power without deviations from the requirements of parliamentary control;
- work systematically with their voters, find solutions to their problems in everyday life, report before them;
- to strengthen his participation in the discussion of issues related to the internal and foreign policy of the country as members of the faction and committee.

RESULTS

Deputies are legal representatives of the people who elected them. Therefore, the daily professional activity of Deputies should be directly related to the solution of the pain and problems of their electorate. In doing so, each deputy is obliged to systematically hold meetings with his voters, mobilize all the resources so that he can listen to and solve their problems. Madomikin, the assessment given by each voter to the deputy should be considered as the assessment given to the Oliy Majlis, which is the Supreme representative body. But it is only recently known that the activities of our sad parliament

and deputies are at a slow level. Because the world changes, the consciousness of people, the growth of the intellect of society have shown that deputies should also take their activities to a new professional level. Studying international experience in the activities of Deputies, I think it is necessary to revise the organizational legal framework of the activities of Deputies in our country.

For example, let us dwell on some of the norms established by the Federal law of the Russian Federation "on the status of a member of the Federation Council and the status of a deputy of the State Duma", both chambers set out a circle of subjects for whom joint requests can be made, deputies, members of their families (spouses and minor children) are, the fact that they are obliged to provide reliable and complete information on property and property obligations in a timely manner in the declaration of income, and even delay the declaration of income, is the basis for the premature termination of the powers of Deputies by the decision of the State Duma, again, the members of the Chamber of Deputies of the state.

DISCUSSION

Failure to perform for 30 or more days (non-participation in plenary sessions, non-participation in the work of committees, etc.).k. the decision on deprivation of Deputy mandates, personal search, arrest, arrest and interrogation of the deputy, consent to conduct a search for him, as well as administrative or criminal liability by submitting ballots by secret ballot or by voting for the majority of the total number of deputies using an electronic means, the rights to Labor leave of 42 calendar days, which are paid

Summing up the above, we can say that the Oliy Majlis is directly related to the activities of Deputies and senators responsible as the highest standing body in the power of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as how organizational and legal these activities are justified. Therefore, it is possible to pay attention to the details, content of the implementation of the powers of Deputies, and for this, by analyzing international experiences, to resolve delays in the activities of Deputies by making changes to legislation. Recall the proposals as follows:

First of all, it is necessary to limit the inviolability of the deputy. For example, let the deputy exercise the right to inviolability (participation in plenary sessions and hearings), as well as in the deadlines when he is coming from home to work and returning home from work, the rest of the time he is brought to legal responsibility in the event of a crime and committing other types of offenses, on general grounds provided for by.

CONCLUSION

Secondly, the obligations of current deputies in our country are obliged to provide reliable and complete information about their income, expenses, property and property obligations of both family members on time in the Income Declaration, and even delay the Income Declaration the introduction of the norm that the powers of Deputies will form the basis for their premature termination by the decision of the

Thirdly, in Uzbekistan there are many normative legal acts on the laws on the Oliy Majlis, on its chambers and regulations, as well as on the status, activities of the Senate and deputies. We propose to develop a "parliamentary code" by putting these normative legal acts into one single whole system.

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