

CONSTITUTION IN THE YOUTH'S LIFE.

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Annotation: This articles analyses the structure and forms of the renewed Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It has the information of the Constitution in New edition. The direct operation of the Constitution allows citizens to act based not only on laws, but also directly on the norms of the Constitution, in particular, to appeal to the court.

Key words: Constitution, state, legal, fundamental rules, parliamentary sovereignty, “codified”, “un-codified”

A constitution is a set of fundamental rules that determine how a country or state is run. Almost all constitutions are “codified”, which simply means they are written down clearly in a specific document called “the constitution”. However, some countries, such as New Zealand and the United Kingdom, have “un-codified” constitutions which can’t be found written down neatly in one particular place. Constitutions usually include the following basic elements:

- A passionate introductory statement setting out the purpose of the constitution, known as a preamble.
- A detailed description of how power is to be distributed between the three branches of government - the legislature, executive and judiciary - as well as between national and state levels of government
- A guarantee of certain basic rights enjoyed by individual citizens of the country.

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constitutions include the most fundamental rules governing a society, it is generally more difficult for them to be amended than it is to pass ordinary pieces of legislation. For example in the US, passing constitutional amendments requires either a two-thirds majority of both houses of congress before being approved by three-quarters of the states. Alternatively, a constitutional convention can be called by two-thirds of US states which can propose amendments that will then need to be approved by three-quarters of the states. Both of these processes are much more difficult to complete than simply passing legislation through a majority of both houses of congress, reflecting the fundamental importance of rules set out in the constitution.

In contrast, the United Kingdom’s “un-codified” constitution vests ultimate authority in parliament to “make or unmake any law”, to quote A. V. Dicey, under the principle

of parliamentary sovereignty. Since there is no written constitution of the United Kingdom, any law passed by parliament has the potential to be of constitutional significance, meaning the authority for altering the UK constitution ultimately lies with parliament.

Now we want to draw your attention to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was accepted on the 8th of December in 1992. This year on the 30th of April on referendum it was renewed. 65% of the Constitution was renewed. The renewed Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains of Preamble six parts or units, 27 chapters and 155 articles. Article 1 of the Constitution claims that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic, legal, social and secular state with a republican form of government.

Both names of the state — the Republic of Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan — are equal. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a high example of the political and legal thinking of our people. In the New Edition, the principle of “Man – society – state” is taken as a basis, that is, each article reflects the value of man, his rights and freedoms.

The constitutional law “on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, adopted in a referendum on April 30, came into force on May 1. This fully corresponds to the principle that “the only source and author of the Constitution is the people.” As a result, the dignity, honor and pride of a person were taken as a priority, consistent and carefully thought out, a new version of our main body was developed on the principle of “Man-society – state”. These norms are a guarantee that the new Uzbekistan is considered a democratic legal state, and the principle that the exchange of power in the country is ensured only on the basis of constitutions and laws is applied to life. In a word, the legal policy of the state is based on the principles of humanism, democracy, social justice and political diversity.

Another of the important changes in our updated constitution, according to its Article 15, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a higher legal force in the entire territory of the country, is directly valid and forms the basis of a single legal space.

The direct operation of the Constitution allows citizens to act based not only on laws, but also directly on the norms of the Constitution, in particular, to appeal to the court.

To conclude we can say that the renewed Constitution serves to chip size our entire society around the idea of building a progressive state – a new Uzbekistan, to make society more progressive, to ensure a full-fledged provision of citizens ' rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.

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