

THE ANALYSIS OF TERM “ELECTION” AND CONCEPTUAL MEANING OF ELECTION

Khamroyeva Shodiya Ulug'bek qizi

Student of the group 2217

Uzbekistan State World Language University,

Scientific supervisor: **Zebiniso Murodullayeva**

Annotation: This article contains information and comments on the concept and content of elections, the electoral system of the country, the electoral legislation, its content and the history of the presidential elections in our country.

Keywords: elections, democracy, majoritarian elections, proportional elections, party, sovereignty, suffrage, elite, social environment, citizenship

For many years, humanity has experienced various periods and social processes. During this period, he lived in a certain territory and the region and criminal devices for them with a political system in social and political administration, protection, and unity. The historical defecution proved that society and state stability and fair governance can only through their votes, based on the "election" system, based on their votes. These processes have led to the emergence of the electoral system and itself from society, which is the basis of democracy, as the basis of democracy has taken a strong role in human life and administration. Legal literature is described as follows: "Eleven is one of the oldest expression of democracy, the bright form of democracy, the brightness of citizens, the head of state, representation, representation is the main means of creating bodies (legislative body). From the start of the application, the election has been improving and has been doing multiple social functions everywhere. First, the election will ensure the legitimacy of existing government, ensuring that the population recognizes only the structures of the elections and voluntarily perform their instructions. Second, it allows determining the ratio of various political forces in society, which means what the population can do, what the people prefer, trust. Third, ensuring political power, political

leaders, politicians peacefully, which means that the arrival of new forces, trust, members of the representative bodies, which are relieved of the politics, means the coming of the new representatives. Fourth, it ensures that the people's sovereignty will ensure the political confiscation of political elocations and controlling the political elder. This means that during each new election, it means to ensure that elections are previously reported to voters. "[1]

There are different approaches and definitions in many sources on the content of the election and the social function that it performs. In particular, if we look at the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, it has been providing detailed information about the current social significance of the election, "government agencies, local self-government bodies by voting and means of forming other structures. One of the most important forms of participating in public administration of citizens is one of the most important forms of participation in state management. The procedure and rules of elections are usually determined in each state's Constitution and other constitutional and legal documents. Elections will be different. The population may attend or participate in the population "[2].

Elections are carried out in different forms and in any region, or or in different regions, its centuries, taking into account the National Labor System and Given the World experience.

If some countries are focused on the electoral legislation and the election system, then the party collected directly to the elections and the most votes will form a government, but BaIn the direct candidate, the direct candidate will be collected and party share based on the number of individuals (conflict election system), or some of the elements of both systems are seen (mixed electoral system). Any type of elections is the first and foremost of the people to show the will of their own. In short, "election is the most important tool for the implementation of democracy. Through the elections, civilians involve the work of public and state cases, in the organization of work in state authorities, their activities. "[3]

Once our country has won its independence, special attention is paid to the electoral system and legislation, as well as many social and political processes, and elections. The chapter of the country is directly dedicated to the Constitution of the Constitution of

Uzbekistan. It describes the basic principles of the electoral system of our country and its essence. On this basis, the country has begun on the basis of gradual elections. Initially, on November 18, 1991, the Law "On Elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan". After that, on December 28, 1993, on elections "On elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and Elections to Regional, District and City Councils of People's Deputies and The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of" citizens ", April 30, 1998 [4]. The legislation includes democratic reforms, social and legal fields, research and implementation of world experience in our country, and some received in the new edition. In recent years, in recent years, the electoral legislation of our country has been carried out in recent years. One of these is adopted by the Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 25, 2019, and the unique legislation of the electoral legislation, and the division of many legislation in the field of election law, and the election of many legislation. A law enforcement, which embodies more than legislation. This code includes 103 articles and legal regulates in the electoral legislation in our country. Article 3 of this Code stems on the electoral system of the country, "elections in the Republic of Uzbekistan are held through the general, equal and direct suffrage on the basis of general and direct suffrage. Elections will be open and transparent. "[5].

At present, the lives of society and people, lifestyle, scientific and intellectual potential and knowledge in the political legal sphere, the achievements of science, technology and cultural processes develop rapidly. This is a vital position of human social life to change from day to day by day and adapting the reforms in the country, and the active position of people in the world sociopolitical square. In this regard, the legislation of the country, in particular, changes in the election code this year amended and supplied. According to him:

"In Articles 14, 20, 22, 101 and 102 - excluding the consideration of complaints on the actions and decisions of election commissions under the powers of higher election commissions;

Article 21 - Desrag election commission on the election of the President of Uzbekistan, Deputy Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary of the Commission and the Secretary of

the Commission, and a member of the 11th law;

Article 31 - Removal of the norm on the performance of the candidate, the position of candidate (training type), place of work;

Article 38 - To determine whether the citizens can confirm the identity along the passport through the passport through the passport by supporting the political parties or candidates in the elections;

Article 48 - Public events such as voters meetings with voters The place and time of their conduct shall be carried out at least three days ago, to determine whether the permit required for these public events.

The Legislative Chamber was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on January 29, and the law approved by the Senate on February 5 was held in October. In particular, this year's presidential election is on October 24 "[6]. The essence of these changes is provided for decent and convenient harmonia for the abolition and analysis of our country's experience for the abolition and implementation of our country for foreign countries.

While we are now on the history of elections since the years of our country, we have witnessed many elections. If we only receive the process and history of one of them, candidates for the presidency of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall meet the requirements of the identity. In particular, he may be elected a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is not under the age of thirty-five and directly to the presence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan lived in Uzbekistan until elections. The same person may not be President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for more than two consecutive terms. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be elected by the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a five-year term by secret ballot of general and universal and direct confection. The procedure for electing the President shall be established by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "[7]. The first presidential election in the history of independent Uzbekistan was held on December 29, 1991. In it, two candidates of the Republic of Uzbekistan were promoted their programs, which was a candidate from the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov and the spokesman for the ER Herk Democratic Party. 94.2% (9.9 million US dollars) took part in the elections. In this election, Islam Karimov won with 87.1% of the

results of 87.1% and became the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The 1991 president's uniqueness of the elections is characterized by the presence of "All Karshi" voting competition. Interestingly, the number of people voting for this position was more than 36,000. The planned period of office elections will be on January 5, 2000 (March 26, 1995, the issue of the nationwide referendum will be held on the extension of the presidential term. This initiative supports 99.6% of those participating in the referendum, and the president's employment will be extended until 2000). Two candidates for the presidency are competing: Abdulhafiz Jalolov, a candidate for the Presidential Party, from Fidokorlar party. The 2000 election is most of the most voters in the history of our country, ie 95.1% of voters. According to the election, the candidate from the Federokor Party is the victory of the 95.7% of voters totaling. Determining the public opinion and attitude of political and public administration on political and public administration on political and public administration issues to the state of publication, a national results are held in our country in 2002. Two issues for this referendum: the country will be transformed to the parliament in the country and extension of the president's term of office from 5 to 7 years. According to the referendum, the president is extended and included in AMA at this time. At the same time, the other presidential election will be held in 2007. In this election, four candidates will participate in the presidency. Askylidda Rustamov, a candidate from the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen, representative of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan Dilorom Tashmuhammedova (first posted in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan (first Woman's candidacy) and an independent candidate was Akmal Saidov. According to the results of the elections, Asliddin Rustamov will collect 3.03%, Akmal Saidov 2.0% and Islam Karimov 90.76% of the vote. The next election to be held in December 2014 shall be once filed with molotational elections with the parliamentary elections and will be held for 3 months in March

2015. The election in this election, a candidate from the Vote from the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, will win absolious victory. The candidate from the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish" Akmal Kholmatovich Saidov 3.08% of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan Hotamjon Abdurahmanovich Kobmonov 2.92%, Uzbekistan KO from the

Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan Narimon Majitovich Umarov will receive a 2.0% of the vote [8].

The deadline for the presidential election is scheduled for the death of the incumbent President Islam Karimov in 2016 in 2016 (January 2, 2016). The election company was allowed 9/10. From the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Sarvar Omaradov and the Liberal Democratic Party of the National Revival of Justice will deposit their candidates from the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan. The election day was scheduled for December 4. On December 5, 2016, the Central Election Commission of Uzbekistan announced the election results. According to him: Hotamjon Ketmonov, Narimon Umarov, 3,46%, Sarvar Otmuradov won 88.61% of the highest 88.61%.

In the current 2021 year, the current presidential process will be held in the life of our country. This year, our electoral legislation has made specific changes. That is, the 2021 presidential election was signed in October, not in December. Vice Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan Akmal Kholmatovich Saidov said: "On October 24 of this road in the country of December 2021," In accordance with the Legislative Chamber It will be held "[10].

Shavkat Mirziyoyev for the presidency, the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (the second women of Uzbekistan), the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, from the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, is among the Social Democratic Party Bahrom Abduhalimov and Narzulla Oblurodov named after Uzbekistan's ecological party in the history of Uzbekistan. The current elections play an important role in the life of our country and its broadly sustainable social development. In this regard, the political situation today, especially in neighboring neighboring countries, is the worldwide strengthening pandem building and strengthening its position in the world community, Directively in these processes that they will vote for a person worthy of the person, the country, society, society, the nation will not be a mistake. After gaining our independence, such as many areas of society, such as the electoral system and its substitution in public life, has been done. This is to ensure that they are reflected in the essence of reforms and changes, the approval of the spheres, the consent of our people, and their full ³⁶to kice reflection in society and public

administration. Today, our country is a country that has its place not only in its region, but also the world community, the country's domestic and the electoral system, as well as the electoral system. On the basis of this, it is not a mistake to say that directly chosen strategy and fair state policy, not indifferent to the destiny of people, people who are not indifferent to the destiny and people living with people and worries of the people.

Used Bibliography:

1. O.K.Turg'unov. Saylov huquqi. Toshkent 2016. 4-bet
2. O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi. Toshkent 2008. "S" harfi
3. O.T.Husanov. Konstitutsiyaviy huquq. Toshkent 2017. 237-bet
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Saylov kodeksi. Toshkent 2019. 3-5-betlar
5. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Saylov kodeksi. Toshkent 2019. 10-bet
6. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2021/05/04/election/>
7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. Toshkent 2018. 43-44 betlar
8. <https://www.trt.net.tr/uzbek/turk-dunyosi/2016/12/05/o'zbekistondagi-saylovlar-tarixi-623724>
9. <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2016/12/05/winner/>
10. Toshboyeva, B., and D. Mirzayeva. "INGLIZ VA O 'ZBEK TILLARIDA INSON RUHIY HOLATIGA OID MUBOLAG 'ALASHGAN FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING OKKAZIONAL TRANSFORMATSIYALARINING OZIGA XOSLIGI." Science and innovation 1.B6 (2022): 920-924.