

EXECUTIVE NETWORK OF POWER IN THE SYSTEM OF THE DIVISION OF STATE POWER

Rakhimov Humayun Otanazar ugli
Teacher of the "Law" department
Urganch State University

Abstract:

This thesis emphasizes the tasks performed by the Cabinet of Ministers, which implements the executive power in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: executive power, Cabinet of Ministers, Constitution, authority.

Introduction

As we all know, the executive power is an independent branch of state power based on the separation of powers, which plays an important role in the state management of modern countries. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly defines the scope of powers of the Cabinet of Ministers, which exercises executive power, and one of such powers is to ensure the implementation of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Oliy Majlis, decrees, decisions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In turn, according to the Constitution, the Cabinet of Ministers issues decisions and orders that must be implemented by all bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens in the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the constitutional norms and in accordance with the current legislation. Thirdly, the activity of the executive authority is mainly organizational in nature, and it has at its disposal means of coercion on legal grounds to solve the tasks before it.

The main part:

according to the Constitution, the Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for conducting effective economic, social, financial, monetary policy, developing programs for the development of science, culture, education, health care and other sectors of the economy and social sphere. and is responsible for its implementation. It is for this reason that the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers, which is a direct executive body, are defined in the adopted sectoral laws, not other branches of state power. In general, taking into account the uniqueness of the executive power, we can cite many features that are characteristic of it. Based on the above, it is appropriate to define the concept of executive power as follows: Executive power is the one that works only on the basis of the law, ensures the execution of laws and documents of the head of state, and develops and adopts statutory documents for this purpose, its activities are mainly It is an independent branch of state power that has an organizational nature and has at its disposal

means of coercion on legal grounds to solve the tasks before it. The constitutional-legal status of the executive power is expressed directly in the norms established by the Constitution and other laws. Chapter XX, which includes current Articles 114-119 of our Constitution (former Article 98), is called "Cabinet of Ministers", and this chapter defines the norms of the constitutional-legal status of the executive power. According to them, it is established that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan will exercise executive power. At the same time, this article states that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his deputies, ministers, chairmen of state committees, and that the head of the government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is included in the Cabinet of Ministers by virtue of his position. done

The issue of electing the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a unique element of the constitutional and legal status of the Cabinet of Ministers. The mechanism of confirmation of the Prime Minister is clearly established in the current Article 118 of the Constitution (Article 98). According to it, the candidate for the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the political party that won the most seats in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or several political parties that won the most seats in the same number of seats. offered by the party. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall, within ten days after considering the submitted candidate for the post of Prime Minister, invite him for consideration and approval by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A candidate for the post of Prime Minister presents the short-term and long-term action program of the Cabinet of Ministers during the consideration and approval of his candidacy in the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Prime Minister's candidate is considered approved if more than half of the total number of members of the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan vote for him.

Conclusion:

Based on the above, it is appropriate to define the constitutional-legal status of the executive power as follows: the constitutional-legal status of the executive power is the composition of the executive power, its powers, its responsibility, the order of formation of the executive power and its head, as defined in the Constitution and laws. , a set of norms on the powers of the head of executive power.

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