



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijlc>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

THE THEORETICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL-LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE JOKARGI KENES'S CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN'S ACTIVITIES

Submission Date: December 15, 2024, **Accepted Date:** December 20, 2024,

Published Date: December 25, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume04Issue12-10>

Naurizbaeva Gulayim Sarsenbaevna

Assistant-teacher of Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to examining the theoretical and constitutional-legal bases for the Jokargi Kenes's supervision over the activities of the Government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It explores the essence of parliamentary control, its role in state governance, and the main functions performed by the Jokargi Kenes. The current legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is analyzed, detailing the normative-legal documents that regulate control and how these norms are applied in practice. The content of the article includes international experiences and comparative analysis, offering recommendations for developing control mechanisms. Efforts are made to understand the significance of parliamentary control in state governance and identify ways to enhance its effectiveness.

KEYWORDS

Parliamentary control, parliamentary review, transparency, accountability, executive authority, anti-corruption, mass media, Jokargi Kenes, parliamentary inquiry, report review.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Uzbekistan has transformed into a country of democratic renewal, rapid progress, and extensive reforms. The legal foundations for developing national parliamentarism were initially strengthened under the Action Strategy for the

Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, and subsequently within the framework of the Development Strategy for the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. Over this brief period, the role and

significance of the parliament in our country's socio-political life have fundamentally changed.

Indeed, the parliamentary system in Uzbekistan is improving year by year. Correspondingly, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the parliamentary system serves to introduce new beneficial laws and develop favorable regulations for the public, with the aim of legally regulating every sector of state life.

The legislative authority of Uzbekistan, the Oliy Majlis, performs the function of the parliament. Similarly, the legal status, powers, and parliamentary control in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are regulated by the laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Before assessing their role in state governance, it is necessary to discuss the significance of the parliament in state management.

Achieving good governance requires the presence of a strong, effective, and active parliament. This indicates that the parliament plays a crucial role in assessing, gathering, and presenting the needs and views of the people, and in expressing their expected outcomes and aspirations in defining the national development program. As an control body, the parliament helps identify pressing issues and challenges in politics, and assists in eliminating bureaucratic inertia.

In the modern world, the three main functions of parliaments in governing the state can be identified as:

1. Enacting new laws, amending existing laws, and repealing obsolete laws;
2. Expressing and protecting the opinions and desires of citizens in the decision-making process;
3. Monitoring the activities of the executive bodies to ensure the government's accountability to the people.

Specifically, the third function helps to ensure government accountability, implement budget and financial control, protect the interests of the people, combat law violations and corruption, and maintain a balance of power with other branches of government through the limitation of executive powers.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a specific system and procedure for implementing parliamentary control have been developed, as detailed in the law "On Parliamentary Control," adopted on December 28, 2016. According to Article 3 of this law, the following bodies carry out parliamentary control in the Republic of Karakalpakstan:

- The Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan;
- Committees and commissions of the Jokargi Kenes;
- Factions of political parties in the Jokargi Kenes;
- Deputies of the Jokargi Kenes.

The constitutional basis for the implementation of parliamentary control by the Jokargi Kenes is indicated in Article 70, Clause 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which states that the Jokargi Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan shall carry out parliamentary control.

The manner in which parliamentary control is carried out, fulfilling various functions, is also outlined in the law "On Parliamentary Control." According to this law, control is conducted in the following 13 forms:

1. Review of the execution of the State budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

2. Review of the annual report by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the most critical issues in the country's socio-economic life.

3. Review of reports on the implementation of the state program for the relevant year, derived from the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

4. Review of the annual report by the head of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the most important issues in the state's socio-economic life.

5. Listening to reports from government members, leaders of state agencies, and economic management bodies on issues related to their activities during the sessions of the Jokargi Kenes.

6. Listening to the report of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

7. Listening to the reports of city and district mayors on the development issues of their respective areas.

8. Listening to the report of the head of the Central Bank's main department in Karakalpakstan.

9. Studying the state of execution of legal documents, the practice of law application, and conducting monitoring concerning the adoption of subordinate legal documents.

10. Parliamentary inquiries.

11. Inquiries by deputies of the Jokargi Kenes.

12. Monitoring of state organizations and economic management bodies by committees of the Jokargi Kenes.

13. Parliamentary investigations.

According to the law, after the implementation of parliamentary control, it is necessary to present its results to the public. This factor demonstrates the accountability of the parliament to the people and serves to strengthen public trust in the parliament. Therefore, following the results, the Jokargi Kenes performs the following actions:

□ Submits a proposal to the relevant authority for the dismissal of a government member.

- Submits a proposal to the relevant authority for the dismissal of a government member.

- Makes suggestions and expresses opinions to relevant state bodies to improve the effectiveness of the tasks assigned to them.

- Returns reports due to the failure to fully perform the assigned tasks.

- Appeals to relevant state bodies with the aim of preventing violations of citizens' rights.

- Expresses opinions regarding holding responsible officials accountable, including their dismissal from positions.

- Initiates the development of new legislative documents or the revision of existing ones.

- Publishes the results of parliamentary control.

It is essential to note that the entities conducting control must also ensure legality during their activities.

This means that the subjects of parliamentary control must acquaint state bodies with the necessary documents when conducting parliamentary control. Moreover, it is not permissible to interfere with the activities carried out by state bodies and responsible officials within their mandates. The subjects of parliamentary control must comply with legal documents concerning data protection during the execution of their activities.

Attention should also be paid to some shortcomings in the legal norms mentioned above. For example, in the Republic of Uzbekistan's "On Parliamentary Control" law, the forms of implementing control include listening to the responses of government members to the questions of deputies during the sessions of the Legislative Chamber. Implementing this practice in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is also considered significant. For example, transparency in the accountability of the executive power would be further enhanced by listening to the responses of government members to the questions posed by the deputies of the Jokargi Kenes. This would strengthen the transparency regarding the accountability of the executive authority.

Another aspect is that Article 22 of the law specifies that the results of parliamentary control in Karakalpakstan can be published on mass media and the official websites of the Jokargi Kenes. Considering the accountability of governments to their people worldwide, it should be mandatory to publish the results of control, and the role of mass media in this area needs to be enhanced. This would open several avenues for ensuring transparency in the institution of parliamentary control.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, parliamentary control is one of the key mechanisms of democracy, ensuring that the executive authority operates transparently, efficiently, and in accordance with the interests of the people. This process enhances the government's accountability to the public, strengthens legality in state governance, and serves as a primary tool in preventing corruption and legal violations. Therefore, continuously improving the methods of implementing parliamentary control, utilizing new methods and technologies, and ensuring transparency to reflect the desires of the people are of significant importance.

REFERENCES

1. Jahongir Shirinov. Maqola: Xalq parlamenti ishlamoqda, 2023. (<https://parliament.gov.uz/ru/articles/1549>).
2. The role of parliament in promoting good governance, Economic commission for Africa. (<https://archive.uneca.org/publications/role-parliament-promoting-good-governance>).
3. The Law on Parliamentary Control of the Republic of Uzbekistan, (<https://lex.uz/mact/-2929477>).
4. The Law on Parliamentary Control of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, (<https://joqargikenes.uz/qr/10039.html>).
5. Internet sites: <https://joqargikenes.uz>, <https://scholar.google.com>, <https://lex.uz>.