

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE JUDICIAL BODY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN

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***Abstract:** In this article, the importance of the judicial institution in the transformation of the Republic of Uzbekistan into a democratic state, as well as the advantages of this body's independent activity from other state institutions, the changes made to the legislation of this body and their historical significance and its importance for the people of Uzbekistan are highlighted.*

***Key words:** Democracy, reform, consistency, law, international standard, norm.*

INTRODUCTION

Although we are living in the 21st century, the democratic state management system has not yet been fully implemented in the countries of the world. In general, almost all countries with a democratic system of government are economically and politically superior to other non-democratic or transitional countries. One of the important reasons for this is that pluralism, i.e. diversity of opinions, is fully practiced in countries with a democratic system of governance. This makes it easier to find the most optimal solutions in economic, political or social issues. The most important thing is the rule of law and equality of citizens in countries under a democratic regime. Naturally, to fulfill these last two conditions, it is necessary to establish strong state institutions. In this regard, the importance of the judicial body is high, because it is the duty of this body to determine what punishment is applied to criminals.

RESULTS

The dictionary of "Oxford Languages" defines this body as follows: "a court is a group presided over by a judge, a judge or an arbitrator, acting as a judge in civil and criminal cases" [1]. In the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" the term court is defined as follows: "Court (Slavic, sud - "work") is a state body that implements justice; considers and resolves criminal, civil, administrative and other categories of cases in accordance with the laws of a particular state. Considering property and non-property disputes between individuals, state agencies, enterprises, institutions, organization administrations, public associations, cases related to violations of the law, and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the rights of enterprises, institutions, organizations and the law protects protected interests. The court should operate independently and impartially from other state bodies, public associations and any person, consider and resolve all cases only in accordance with the law" [2]. In addition, in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" as "court" - (in ancient Russian, court - "case"; "judgment") 1. Certain civil (between certain individuals or institutions and organizations, individuals with institutions and organizations) that resolves disputes and examines criminal cases - the state body that administers justice. 2. The building, room, place where such an organ is located. 3. Employees of such body or panel of judges. 4. Consideration of a civil or criminal case in such a body [3].

For this purpose, some important works are being carried out in our country. For example, in Article 10 of the Law "On Courts" of 1993, it was determined that the independence of judges and the rule of their obedience only to the law should be strictly observed by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5]. In Article 11 of the 2000 law, this task was transferred to the Supreme Council of Judges of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The legality of the above-mentioned principles of separation of power was strengthened by this change [6].

Against the background of this process, the issues of the right to the immunity of judges were also raised. The right to immunity of judges is defined in article 70

of the law adopted in 1993, in article 70 of the law of 2000, and in the law adopted in 2021, it is defined in article 64 with more attention to this right. All three laws stipulate that criminal cases against judges can be initiated only by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, the issue of giving weapons to judges is defined as follows in the laws of different periods. In Article 70 of the Law of 1993 and Article 70 of the Law of 2000 (the word "Chairman of the Supreme Economic Court" was deleted from Part 2 of this Article on April 12, 2017) "In order to ensure the personal safety of judges they will be given a firearm according to the list established by the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Chairman of the Supreme Economic Court, and the Minister of Justice. In necessary cases, according to the decision of the chairman of the relevant court, the internal affairs body will allocate armed guards for him and his family." if it is said, in part 2 of article 64 of the law of 2021 "For the purpose of ensuring the personal safety of judges, they shall be given a service weapon with the right to keep, carry and use it according to the list determined by the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and personal protective equipment is provided. In necessary cases, according to the decision of the chairman of the relevant court, the internal affairs body will allocate armed guards for the judge and his family." it is indicated. This shows that as a result of these reforms, the issue of preserving the inviolability of judges has been strengthened and the principle of the judicial body's independence from the executive power has been further strengthened [7].

The above reforms will prevent corruption, nepotism and the like. The independence of the judicial body prevents the strangulation of political pluralism.

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