

World Election History and Uzbekistan

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Abstract--- *In this article, a comparative analysis of the electoral history of the countries of the world with Central Asia, that is, the formation of elections in the territory of Turkestan was made. It compares the formation of the electoral system, the electoral process, the requirements for elections, the rights of voters. It was also studied the requirements of the elections in Turkestan, as well as the formation of the elections in Uzbekistan before independence, and based on scientific sources.*

Keywords--- *Democracy, Elections, Youth Censorship, Gender Censorship, Property Censorship, Ballot Box, Australian Ballot, Electoral Process, Tashkent Duma, Turkestan Autonomy, Electoral Code.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Elections are a means of legitimately shaping the will of citizens in the country, a way for citizens to participate in the management of their country indirectly (through their representatives).

There is every reason to say that the most effective and suddenly one correct way to build a just, legal democratic state and civil society is the general elections, which have found their proof both theoretically and practically. This is demonstrated by the experience of progressive democratic countries.

Ancient history testifies that from the time of social stratification in society (VI-V centuries BC) until the beginning of the XIX century, the common people, despite the fact that they make up the majority of the population, served as the object of political relations. Ordinary citizens were forced to pursue policies pursued by highly divine monopolies or a handful of high-ranking officials. They were deprived of the right to decide not only the Motherland, but even their own destiny.

In the political arena of history, the masses of the people, condemned to act as ordinary puppets in the hands of the rulers, and in practical life as living tools, began to realize themselves and themselves over time. The relentless struggle of the open-minded people against the violence of state power and social injustice was not in vain. Finally, a just solution has been found for the peaceful settlement of the highly contradictory, increasingly tense relationship between the "person-society-state" (political triangle) on the basis of mutual compromise and agreement. In the Netherlands, in 1800, elections to the highest representative body of state power were held in the name of "elections", "the voice of the people" [1]. It was attended by 12% of the country's population.

II. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

It is known from history that elections were held in ancient times, as well as in Greece and Rome during the period of slavery. Representatives of the ruling class, slaves, took part in the formation of the body of state power. However, women and slaves, who constituted the majority of the country's population, did not participate in these

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political events. Therefore, the elections introduced in ancient Greece and Rome was a narrow view of the democratic system of government, the beginning of the current elections [2].

In the sentence of the constitutional printouts of the present-day electoral system, general, equal, direct elections and concealment voting rights are included. According to these laws, citizens who have reached the age of election have the right to elect by secret vote all the vertical system of state power (higher, middle and lower tier), regardless of their social origin, race, nationality, gender, language, religion, knowledge and occupation.

However, each independent state adopted a set of laws on the electoral system, taking into account the existing historical conditions, socio-political traditions inherent in its countries and corresponding national characteristics, political consciousness of its citizens and a number of signs, such as the level of political activity. If we analyze the experience and current situation of the countries of the world in the sphere of the electoral system, we can see that there is a certain discrepancy and limitation in the issue of the right of citizens to elect, as well as some rules have been changed and updated depending on the time zone.

For example, let's take the right of citizens to elect (vote):

1) The question of the age of the participants in the election.

Most countries of the world, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, have the right to elect citizens who have reached the age of 18 before the election day. However, in some countries, for example, in Brazil, Nicaragua, Cuba and Iran, 16 years old, 17 years old in Indonesia, 20 years old in Sweden, Bolivia, Morocco and India, only those who have reached the age of 21 have the right to vote in elections [3].

Even in the US, which has become one of the most advanced countries in the world, the age limit of voters has been 21 for many years. The US Congress, which was forced to take into account the demands and desires of young people, decided in 1971 year to introduce the 26-th annex to the country's Constitution, granting the right to elect citizens who have reached the age of 18 years.

At the same time, it is noted in the constitutions of all democratic countries that citizens have the right to elections at a certain age, regardless of which gender they represent.

However, in many countries, women have won the right to elect much later, in the near past, than men. The right to elect women entered into legal force in the USA – in 1918 year, in France – in 1944 year, in Italy and Japan – in 1945 year, in Greece – in 1956 year, Sweden – from 1971 year.

But in some Muslim countries, for example (Jordan and Mauritania), women do not have the right to elect and be elected. In Argentina and Brazil, another layer of the population, that is, in order not to allow the army to go into politics, military personnel do not participate in elections [4].

Each voter decides which candidate to choose by means of a secret ballot or electronic means, without making any vote. The term "voting " is an inheritance left from the electoral procession in ancient Sparta state. The original, who had the right to elect a personal composition of state bodies, was considered the same candidate – the winner, and vice versa, if they voted low – the same candidate was considered a loser, whichever candidate they supported loudly.

The ancient Athenians, on the other hand, elected their representatives in a different way. Voters threw one of the white and black stones given to them into the ballot box (separately for each candidate). (The word "ballot box" remained then). The white stone - in favor, the black stone - voted against [5].

Ballots are used to vote in most countries around the world. The current ballot, called the Australian ballot, has been widely used since the late 19th century.

This is because this bulletin, which is the same color and size, fully guarantees the right to secret ballot. Prior to the Australian Bulletin, political parties and independent candidates each distributed their ballots to voters through special representatives. Depending on the appearance of the ballots being thrown into the ballot box, it was possible to predict the outcome of the election. Although the Australian Bulletin, which was introduced later, played a major positive role in preventing such incidents, it also has its own challenges. Because, by calculating the paper ballots, it will take much longer to determine the outcome of the election. Taking this into account, US scientists have created special machines since the last years of the 20th century. Now these electoral machines and in some advanced states have completely squeezed out the paper ballots. Electronic computing machines, which are most convenient in determining voting and election results, can be widely used in most countries since our present century.

So, what is the history and formation of elections in Uzbekistan? In this regard, we have our own history of the formation of the electoral system, although the period of development is not as long as in a country like the United States or the United Kingdom. Of course, in the system of national statehood that has developed in the country for centuries, society was governed by Sharia law, by individual ruling khans, amirs on the basis of succession to the throne. Although the functions of public administration were clearly distributed and public affairs were consulted by a council of influential, influential officials under the khan, officials, and judges were appointed from above, and there could be no question of elections.

In the conditions of internal strife in the khanates, mutual conflicts at that time, ignorance of the changes taking place in Europe at the end of the XIX century, the country had no idea about the above electoral system, parliamentary rule. The colonization of the country in the second half of the 19th century and the abolition of the independent national statehood delayed the development of the country and aggravated the situation.

However, even under colonial conditions, we can observe the electoral process in Turkestan. The colonial administration paid special attention to the management of Tashkent, the political, administrative and cultural center of the Governor-General's Office among the cities of Turkestan. After the conquest of the city (1865), Major-General Romanovsky chose a place in the eastern part of it for officers and officials. A special committee has been set up to set up Russian Tashkent. During the two years of the Committee's activities (1866-1868), hundreds of homes of the local population were demolished, and dwellings, streets, and camps were built for the officers and their families in the confiscated area. In this way, the old Tashkent liver was torn in two. The part where Russians live is called the new city, and the part where Uzbeks live is called the "Old City". Residents of the old city were strictly forbidden to move to the new city. In the 1970s, the Turkestan administration began to change the administration of Tashkent. Because only the mayor - the mayor's office - was unable to manage the developing and expanding city economy.

In 1872, the general presidium of the Syrdarya regional administration in Tashkent raised the issue of "application of the city charter." A project has been prepared to introduce the "Charter of the City" in Tashkent in 1870 in accordance with the interests of the colonial administration. A special commission headed by Colonel Friedrich discussed it in detail. The issue of introducing the Charter in Tashkent was resolved after a long hiatus in the Russian bureaucratic apparatus after five years of obtaining the "supreme permission" of the St. Petersburg courts. A Temporary Commission for the Application of the City Charter was formed, which began its work in 1877 [6].

In 1877, the Tashkent City Duma was established and a special commission headed by the military governor of Syrdarya was formed. The commission will work on compiling voter lists and holding elections to the city public administration. The election was open to Russian citizens who have reached the age of 25, own real estate in the city, pay city taxes on trade and craft certificates, have no debts and have not been convicted [7]. Of course, in this process, it is expedient to pay attention to the following sources in the research of scientists. Depending on the amount of property, voters were divided into three classes. Those with more than 3,000 rubles of real estate were included in the first category, those with more than 1,000 rubles in the second, and those with more than 500 rubles in the third category. From a colonial point of view, the property census in the new part of the city was defined as one percent of the value of the property. Urban intellectuals, workers and artisans who did not own real estate were disenfranchised. Each group convened an election meeting chaired by the mayor. At a meeting attended by 2,400 voters, the city council and administration were elected. In determining the number of deputies (vowels) who ruled the city, injustice was also done to the old city. The fact that two-thirds of the deputies were elected from the Russian minority makes this clear.

The number of voters in the Tashkent City Duma should not exceed 72 people. One-third of them were to be locals, and the rest were to be residents of New Town. The elections were held every four years and were attended mainly by traders, large industrial enterprises and homeowners. According to researchers, the newly formed Duma aimed to turn elected representatives of the local population into a pillar of power [9].

After the first Russian revolution (1905-1907), Russia's first parliament, the State Duma, was formed, and the issue of electing deputies from Turkestan was raised. However, a "special election" body will be set up to decide how and who will be elected to the Duma.

At the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries, the current situation in Turkestan began to look for ways to bring the peoples of the country out of backwardness. First of all, such progressive-minded people, who sought progress by enlightening the people, began to focus on political issues as usual. However, the colonial system based on sad management, which was the basis of the existing problems in the country, was a heavy burden in every field.

After the February Revolution of 1917, after the end of the monarch's monopoly, the Provisional Government issued a "Protocol" on March 2 (15) 1917, which established a new legislature, a new electoral law based on universal suffrage. Under such conditions, the political activity of local peoples increased sharply. For the first time in Turkestan, elections to the City Duma (July-August 1917) were held as local government.

During this period, the preparations for the Constituent Assembly, scheduled for the fall, played a special role in the growing political process in the country. It was planned to hold general elections to the Constituent Assembly, which was expected to create a Constitution that would determine the form of government in Russia and, of course, the rights of Turkestan. That is why our Jadids had made serious preparations for it.

In such a situation, where the political process in the country is developing rapidly, the national intelligentsia, in accordance with it, puts on the agenda specific tasks based on the opportunities of that period. The Enlightenment discussed the issue of public administration in Turkestan and decided to establish the Turkestan Autonomy at the Congress of Turkestan and Kazakh Muslims held in Tashkent on September 17-20, 1917. Turkestan was intended to be a Federal Republic within Russia, which was the preferred option in the context of Turkestan, where the state treasury did not have its own army. It is agreed that the government will be the Parliament, and that the parliament will be elected by all the peoples living in the country on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret ballot with a term of office of 5 years [10].

It became clear that the desire of national intellectuals to gain political rights was based on the goal of forming the highest authorities using the electoral system.

In October 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power in Tashkent. The Bolsheviks destroyed the progressive ideas that had arisen in the country by the demands of the time and did not allow them to be realized. The Turkestan progressives at that time were seriously preparing to seize power peacefully, through elections, that is, in a democratic way. By this time, they had plans to create a secular state with a legislature based on democratic elections. It is clear that they developed the foundations of suffrage democratically, without imposing restrictions based on religious affiliation, gender, class origin, or property. During this period, there were serious restrictions on race, gender, and origin in what is now a developed country, such as the United States, Britain, France, and Germany. The fact that such progressive ideas were put forward by the progressive intellectuals of Turkestan as early as 1917 showed that they were becoming more and more politically advanced.

Proceeding from the current situation, he calls the fourth extraordinary congress of Muslims by the progressives of Turkestan on the establishment of Soviet power in the country. The Congress, which was attended by 180 delegates, announced the autonomy of Turkistan on December 9-10, 1917. In it democratically elected Interim Government Council and interim government. The European population was given 18 places from the people's Council.

Certainly, the Soviet power did not give any place to the local population for the purpose of dismantling them, considering that the peoples of the country were not capable of state management affairs, and, nevertheless, did not want to recognize this interim government. This in turn was an expression of the democratic will of the peoples of Turkestan. However, the Soviet authorities made a decision to destroy the Turkish autonomy. The decision of the Soviet of people's commissars on the loss of the autonomous government of Turkistan in February 1918 was evidenced by a transparent denial of the main interests of the main people. It can be said that the Turkestan tried to take the first practical step towards the restoration of statehood on the basis of national democracy, the severance of colonial chains [11].

No matter how many opinions were expressed about the electoral processes, the people's governorship during the reign of Soviet power, but it was possible to meet many of its aspects that did not fall under international influence. The Legislature, officially established at this time, had no common ground with the parliament in terms of content. All deputies elected in the elections of Soviet times would be represented by a single ruling Communist Party or, in very rare cases, without a party. It should also be noted that the society should consist of political organizations that can enter into several competitions in the structure of the parliament, which show different groups, views, interests. In addition, there are voters from the majority polling districts who were forced to vote for a single candidate.

During this period, all electoral processes were carried out under the direction of the center. This situation prevailed almost until the end of the 80 - ies. The law "on amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on October 20, 1989, the law "on elections of people's Deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the decision of the Supreme Soviet [12] "on the appointment of elections of people's deputies" and the elections of people's Deputies of Uzbekistan held on their basis in February – March 1990 The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan to carry out this process was I.A. Karimov said: "it is possible to say without exaggeration that the initial Supreme Council, elected by the Will and authority of our people, laid the foundation, laid the foundation and directed the historical turn in the life of our state and society"[13]. The 12th convocation the elections to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan were radically different from the previous ones, for the first time the Central Election Commission was established on a permanent basis as a working body for a period of five years, even in the conditions of one party, the scope of subjects with the right to nominate candidates.

If we pay attention to the second aspect of the formation of the electoral system, it is the creation of a national legislative system based directly on the most advanced democratic requirements. Its main provisions are contained in Chapter XXIII [14] of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as "On Elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Referendum", "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Elections to Regional, District and City Councils". The Law on Guarantees of Citizens' Voting Rights further strengthened the electoral system.

After independence, Uzbekistan set itself the serious task of forming a supreme state representative body - a completely new parliament. This is because the mechanism of the parliament in the former Soviet era, as well as the content and form of the elections to it, did not correspond to the new era. Therefore, in 1994, as a result of the first multi-party elections, a unicameral Oliy Majlis of 250 deputies was formed. This, in turn, has led to parliamentary reforms in Uzbekistan, which has chosen a step-by-step path of development, and for a fledgling state, a unicameral parliament has emerged as a body capable of addressing some of the law's shortcomings.

Over the past period. in particular, in the 1991, 2000, 2007, 2015 and 2016 presidential elections and in the 1994, 1999, 2004, 2009, and 2014 representative elections, extensive experience was gained in conducting free and fair elections. In particular, the importance and influence of elections in the development of multiparty system in our country has grown. From year to year, from election to election, as a result of the accumulated experience and the growing political and legal awareness of citizens, increasing political competition between the parties, our electoral legislation has improved. In particular, the Law "On amendments and additions to some laws of the Republic of

Uzbekistan in connection with the improvement of electoral legislation" adopted by the Legislative Chamber on November 19, 2008 is proof of this.

In addition to the direct participation of citizens in the voting process during this period, it was also his achievement that the election system of Uzbekistan was established in accordance with international standards as a historical process for the first time in 2014, based on the presumption of innocence in the elections to the Oliy Majlis, the full sufficiency of the votes.

In the appeal of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis on December 22, 2017, the following points were noted... "In this regard, I would also like to dwell on the electoral legislation, which is very important in our political life. 6 laws and a number of legislative acts adopted in this regard, unfortunately, have not yet been brought into the form of a holistic document. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and adopt a single electoral code that meets international norms and standards" [15] that had set this task. This, in turn, served as the basis for the rise of our state to a new historical plateau.

For the first time in the history of independent Uzbekistan, a draft electoral code was developed and adopted on the basis of the most advanced international standards. It should be noted that the experience of more than 50 advanced foreign countries in the preparation of the draft electoral code has been studied. Meanwhile, the analysis of the electoral legislation and experience of foreign countries shows that today the electoral codes have been adopted in about 40 countries, in particular France, Belgium, Brazil, Belarus and Azerbaijan. It is noteworthy that in recent years, efforts have been made to adopt it in the form of a single code through the systematization of electoral legislation in most countries, including the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, and China.

The electoral code consists of 18 Chapter, 103 article, which has been further improved by completely new procedures and rules that previously did not exist in our electoral legislation: in particular:

- The order to allocate a special place to the legislative chamber for the representatives of the ecological movement of Uzbekistan was abolished, and 150 deputy seats in the legislative chamber were saved;
- The procedure for the validity of the single electronic list of voters was established at the legislative level, a single document-the " ballot sheet " was abolished by the introduction of the ballot, it was possible to vote before the deadline and to use it in voting on the Election Day;
- The voter was given the opportunity to sign for the support of several candidates or parties in the process of collecting signatures by political parties;
- It was determined that the voter could put the sign "+" or "√" or "X" in the empty square opposite the surname of the candidate who voted for him or her and located on the right;
- In order for everyone to get acquainted, the order of the precinct election commission to immediately hang copies of the declaration on the counting of votes on the polling station for a period of not less than 48 hours has been introduced;
- The rule stipulates that the maximum possible difference in the number of voters in the formation of electoral districts during the election to the representative bodies of state power is not more than 10 percent;

- The procedure for the election of members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined at the legislative level;
- In order to guarantee the citizens' right to vote more in elections, to exercise the right to elect persons who have committed a crime without a great social risk, which is not heavy;
- The implementation of the rules on immunity applied to members of the Central Election Commission against Deputies of legislative power, members of the Senate is envisaged.

The Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has created a solid legal basis for the consistent implementation of international norms and standards in our country, the unification of electoral legislation, the elimination of inconsistencies and conflicts, and most importantly the implementation and protection of citizens' suffrage.

In addition to looking at the history of elections, elections also perform a number of socio-political functions.

First, elections are one of the mechanisms for realizing the interests of various social groups competing for power.

Second, it shows their attitude to the important political, economic and social problems that form in the minds of people during the election campaign, as well as the nature of the problems facing society, the possibility of solving them in specific ways.

III. CONCLUSION

To conclude, during the years of independence, the electoral legislation has developed gradually, step by step. At each stage of the electoral history of Uzbekistan, in accordance with the Constitution and international standards, the goal of reform has risen to a new level in proportion to the growth of political and legal consciousness of citizens. In other words, the consistent application of elections in practice has become an integral part of the ongoing democratic reforms in the country.

It can be said that the main tool for the formation of state power - the mirror of democracy, the essence of the general election, its brief history, the experience gained by countries around this important political event and the role and importance of elections in today's political life.

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