

## Guarantee of Right to Vote

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**Abstract:** The right to vote is one of the most important institutions of constitutional law, which provides for the right of citizens not only to elect state bodies through elections, but also to exercise the right of citizens to participate in the management of state and public affairs by sending their representatives to these bodies.

**Key words:** Elections, suffrage, Constitution, elections, elections, participation in elections, voters, political rights, constitutional law, electoral code.

Elections in modern democracies are the main form of free expression of the will of the people, the realization of the sovereignty of the people, which is one of the most important constitutional principles.

The guarantee of the right of citizens to participate in referenda, presidential elections, elections of deputies of the Oliy Majlis and local councils and to be elected to government bodies, established by the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, means the implementation of political rights.

The right to vote is one of the most important institutions of constitutional law, which gives citizens the right not only to elect state bodies, but also to participate in the management of state and public affairs, sending their representatives to these bodies. That is why the unhindered exercise of the right to vote by citizens is one of the most important forms of their participation in public administration.

Elections are an important feature of social and political life in most modern countries, and the level of democracy in the political system largely depends on the characteristics of the electoral system.

For voters, participation in elections depends (directly or indirectly) on the formation and activities of both legislative and executive bodies of state power (president, parliament, government), as well as local governments and certain categories of officials occupying office through elections plays an important role in providing control.

The free exercise of the right to vote and the expression of the will of the people are the foundation of the law on government and any government, as well as in many international instruments, including Article 21 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966. This is also mentioned in Article 25. According to these documents, “ states respect the right of their citizens to participate in the government of the country, respectively, directly or through their freely elected representatives in the actual electoral

process”. Depending on the opportunities created for the realization of this right, it is possible to assess the extent to which the state lives on the basis of democracy.

The right to vote is the most important constitutional right that belongs to the category of political rights of citizens. In the full sense of the word, elections are the main means of ensuring the competitiveness and vitality of the political process, and this process is a legitimate form of political struggle that does not go beyond the procedures enshrined in the constitution. Elections in democratic countries are the main form and method for the peaceful acquisition of state power or control over it.

The right to vote is one of the most important institutions of constitutional law, and the elections themselves, although limited by procedures and established political practice, are a platform for intense political struggle in most developed democracies. Consequently, the right to vote should be understood as one of the constitutional and legal institutions, consisting of a set of legal norms and rules of practice that give citizens the right to participate in elections and the procedure for forming representative bodies of state power. The concept of the electoral system includes methods for calculating the results of voting, as well as the number of votes recognized as valid and invalid, and determining the winners of the elections.

The term “suffrage” is used in two different senses. In the first sense, suffrage is a set of legal norms governing the organization and conduct of elections, and electoral law in the second sense is the subjective rights of citizens, that is, their participation in elections, voting, elections, nomination, discussion of candidates, elections. commissions, including participation rights.

According to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens over 18 years of age have the right to vote, regardless of gender, race, nationality or social status. Persons declared legally incompetent by a court cannot exercise their right to vote.

In democratic countries, elections are general, which means that the entire population of the country (province, district, city) that has reached the voting age, with the maximum possible number of voters, participates in them. Elections are held on the basis of equal suffrage - each voter is included in one vote and one voter list. In this case, the counties must be equal to the population. Elections are direct, that is, voters vote directly for a candidate by secret ballot on a multiparty basis. Voting by secret ballot implies that voters have no control over the free expression of their will.

Elections are a barometer of political life. As a result of this process, political parties and other political associations express their interests and views. The election results determine the role of these associations in public life, as well as the level of voters' interest in political life.

Each state, as a full-fledged member of the international community, recognizes international electoral standards, the rights and freedoms of citizens in elections, and also consistently adopts laws and takes appropriate measures to further strengthen guarantees of electoral rights and freedoms during democratic elections.

Ensuring the observance of electoral rights and freedoms of citizens in accordance with international electoral standards is an important issue for the implementation of the national laws of any democratic state.

A country's international obligations can be examined in the following order:

1. Ensuring the compliance of the Constitution and laws with generally accepted norms of international law. Ensuring the protection of the electoral rights of participants in the electoral

- process on the basis of democratic principles and norms, holding elections in a democratic spirit, free expression of the will of citizens in elections, fairness and legitimacy of elections.
2. Adoption of laws on elections only by the legislature (parliament).
  3. To create the necessary conditions for free competition of all candidates in direct elections held on a multiparty basis.
  4. Establishment of legal, organizational, informational guarantees ensuring the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens during the preparation and conduct of elections.
  5. Ensuring the equal right of women to vote and stand for elections to elective bodies with the rights of men.
  6. Take measures to create legal guarantees and conditions for the participation of all voters in the voting.
  7. Create appropriate legal conditions for voter registration based on certain legal and regulatory procedures that are carried out without any discrimination, including criteria such as age, citizenship, place of residence, and the presence of the main identity document.
  8. Strengthen on a legal basis the responsibility of persons providing information about voters, the accuracy of information, the completeness and timeliness of the relevant information, the confidentiality of personal data in accordance with the law.
  9. Promote the creation and free functioning of political parties, legislatively regulate the financing of political parties and the electoral process, freely express their views and attitudes towards political parties and candidates, the rules of electoral programs and introduce voters to whom and for whom. To create appropriate conditions for voting against and discussion.

Preventing legal or administrative barriers to non-discriminatory use of the media by political parties and candidates, creating a database of opinion polls and making participants aware of this information will ensure transparency of elections, voting results and confidence in election results. Introduction of modern information technology.

Thus, in short, the right of all citizens of Uzbekistan over 18 years of age to participate in elections is guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, and active participation in elections is the constitutional obligation of every citizen. We consider it appropriate for him to show his will.

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