

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. THE OLIY  
MAJLIS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** *This article will help you get information about the legislative chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Information about senators of the Supreme Assembly and their positions is also provided. At the same time, detailed information is given about the legislative, executive and judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

**Key words:** *Parliament, legaslitive chamber, senate, speakers, independence, sovereignty, Oliy Majlis.*

The Oliy Majlis ([ɔ'li: mædʒ'lis], Oliy Majlis/على mjls) is the parliament of Uzbekistan. It succeeded the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1995, and was unicameral until a reform implemented in January 2005 created a second chamber.

The legislative chamber has 150 deputies elected from territorial constituencies. The Senate has 100 members, 84 elected from the regions, from the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan and from the capital, Tashkent, and an additional 16 nominated by the President of Uzbekistan.

The Legislative Chamber (Uzbek: Qonunchilik palatasi) is the lower chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It has 150 members, 135 elected for a five-year term in single-seat constituencies using the two-round system and previously until the new president came to power, 15 seats were taken by the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan. Today, the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan is a full participant, and participates in parliamentary elections as an "Ecological party of Uzbekistan". [citation needed] Elections of deputies to the Legislative Chamber are universal. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of eighteen by the election day have the right to vote. The citizens who have reached the age of twenty-five by the date of election and have been residing in the Republic of Uzbekistan for at least five years have the right to be elected to the Legislative Chamber. Citizens who are recognized to be incapacitated by the court, as well as persons held in places of detention by a court sentence, cannot be elected and participate in elections.

Majlis is the Arabic word for a sitting room, however it can also refer to a legislature as well, and is used in the name of legislative councils or assemblies in some states of the Islamic world.

### **Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR**

The Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR (Uzbek: Ўзбекистон ССР Олий Совети, Russian: Верховный Совет Узбекской ССР) operated in the country during the Soviet era as its main legislature. Since its establishment in July 1938, when it succeeded the All-Uzbek Congress of Soviets, it has held 12 convocations:

1st convocation (1938–1946)

2nd convocation (1947–1950)

3rd convocation (1951–1954)

4th convocation (1955–1959)

5th convocation (1959–1962)

6th convocation (1963–1966)

7th convocation (1967–1970)

8th convocation (1971–1974)

9th convocation (1975–1979)

10th convocation (1980–1984)

11th convocation (1985–1989)

12th convocation (1990–1994)

On 31 August 1991, during an extraordinary 6th session of the Supreme Soviet, the independence and sovereignty of Uzbekistan was proclaimed. [citation needed] In 1992, the Soviet was renamed to reflect the country's new independence status. After the last convocation, the Supreme Soviet was dissolved and converted into the Supreme Assembly in February 1995.

From February 1995 to January 2005, the Chairman of the unicameral Supreme Assembly of Uzbekistan was Erkin Khalilov, who had been Acting Chairman of the Supreme Soviet from 1993 to 1995. Since 2005 the Senate and Legislative Chamber have each had their own presiding officer.

**Speaker of the Legislative Chamber**

Erkin Khalilov (January 27, 2005 – January 23, 2008)

Diloram Tashmukhamedova (January 23, 2008 – January 12, 2015)

Nuriddinjon Ismailov (since January 12, 2015, Incumbent)

**Chairman of the Senate**

Murat Sharifkhodzjayev [uz] (January 27, 2005 – February 24, 2006)

Ilgizar Sobirov [uz] (February 24, 2006 – January 22, 2015)

Nigmatilla Yuldashev (since January 22, 2015, Incumbent)

Tanzila Norbaeva (21 June 2019)

Voting at elections of deputies of the Legislative Chamber is free and secret. Control over the will of the voters is not allowed.

One hundred thirty-five territorial constituencies are formed for elections to the Legislative Chamber. One deputy is elected from each constituency. Election districts for the election of deputies to the Legislative Chamber are formed by the Central Election Commission by the proposal of the Jokargi Kenes (parliament) of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional hokimiyats (administrations) and the city of Tashkent. Lists of electoral districts with indication of their borders and the number of voters is published by the Central Election Commission at least seventy-five days before the election.

The following persons are not eligible to register as candidates:

Citizens who have pending or unserved sentences for serious or particularly serious crimes.

Citizens who have not resided permanently in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the last five years before election day;

Military personnel of the Armed Forces, employees of the National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other armed units;

Professional ministers of religious organizations and associations.

The government of Uzbekistan is a centralized and evolving political system that has undergone significant changes since the country's independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Initially, the government was characterized by authoritarianism and centralized control, with limited political pluralism and freedom of expression. However, since 2016, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the government has embarked on a series of reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy, improving governance, and enhancing social freedoms.

Uzbekistan's government structure consists of a strong executive branch led by the president, a bicameral legislative body, and an independent judiciary. The president holds significant authority, including the power to appoint key government officials and influence legislative processes. Despite this, there have been notable

efforts to increase transparency, accountability, and public engagement in governance.

Reforms under President Mirziyoyev have focused on diversifying the economy, attracting foreign investment, and strengthening international relations. These efforts have also extended to social and political areas, with steps taken to relax censorship, improve human rights, and promote the rule of law. However, challenges remain, including concerns about corruption, human rights, and the need for further political pluralism.

Overall, the government of Uzbekistan is in a period of transition, seeking to balance its centralized authority with the demands of modernization and global integration. The ongoing reforms indicate a willingness to adapt and evolve, but the pace and depth of change will continue to be monitored by both domestic and international observers.

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