

SCIENCE
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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

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№ S/2 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

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Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

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Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

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Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

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nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

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G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

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10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

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12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

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Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

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Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

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Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

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Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

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Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

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Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

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22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

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Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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Kurbanov Olim Esirgapovich

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Article / Original Paper

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF EARLY TERMINATION OF LOCAL DEPUTY POWERS ON OBJECTIVE GROUNDS

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Abstract. Early termination of the powers of a local deputy on objective grounds is considered an important direction of local government. This article examines the main reasons that may serve as grounds for early termination of the powers of a deputy, such as violation of the law, loss of voter confidence, or circumstances that prevent him from performing his duties.

Keywords: local councils, deputy (MP), term of office, legitimacy.

MAHALLIY DEPUTAT VAKOLATLARINI OBYEKTIV ASOSLARGA KO'RA MUDDATIDAN ILGARI TUGATISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Avezov Dilshod Sadulayevich

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti

Uzluksiz ta'lim boshqarmasi boshlig'i

Annotatsiya. Mahalliy deputatning vakolatlarini obyektiv asoslarga ko'ra muddatidan oldin tugatish mahalliy davlat hokimiyatining muhim yo'nalishi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada deputatlik vakolatini muddatidan oldin tugatish uchun asos bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan asosiy sabablar, masalan, qonun buzilishi, saylovchilar ishonchining yo'qolishi yoki uning o'z vazifalarini bajarishiga to'sqinlik qiladigan holatlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: mahalliy kengashlar, deputat, vakolat muddati, qonuniylik.

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INTRODUCTION

Early revocation of local deputy powers on the basis of objectivity is a significant aspect of ensuring effectiveness and accountability in local government institutions. As they are representatives of the people, local deputies have a duty to make decisions in the highest interest of their subjects. However, there are instances where it may be reasonable to limit their activities prematurely, e.g., against the law, or where there are conflicts of interests or personal disability. The current article addresses the unusual features in the case of premature withdrawal of such powers, examining the legal regimes, procedural conditions, and their implications for local government. Understanding these dynamics assists us in better appreciating the mechanisms in place for guaranteeing ethical standards and maintaining public confidence in local government.

MAIN PART

The early ending of local deputy mandates on objective reasons is one of the most important mechanisms of local government systems aimed at ensuring accountability and

integrity of elected officials. It is necessary to find out the specific features that characterize this process, including the legal framework, procedural regulations, and implications for citizens and the political process.

At the center of the early termination process is the concept of objective grounds. These are normally circumstances such as misconduct, illegality, incapacitation, or inability to carry out the function expected of a deputy. These criteria are meant to provide a sound reason for termination, so that the terminations are not politically motivated or based on personal vendettas. Legal frameworks for early removal of deputy powers vary between jurisdictions, depending on differing perceptions of what constitute legitimate grounds for removal. The majority of territories have legislated the grounds on which a local deputy is removable from office, as well as prescribed mechanisms for initiating the process. The legislativeness is required to curb indiscriminate removals of elected members. Revocation of local deputy mandates is a core aspect of democratic governance aimed at keeping elected officials accountable and responsive. This often involves the inclusion of clauses that provide for the removal or dismissal of local deputies who prove to be unsuitable for their positions for a range of reasons such as malfeasance, incapacity to perform their tasks, or loss of confidence in their abilities.

The powers of a deputy include the following important areas:

1. Legislative activity - the deputy actively participates in the process of making decisions on issues of local importance.
2. Supervisory functions - exercises parliamentary control over the activities of state bodies and officials in the region.
3. Work with voters - considering citizens' appeals, holding meetings with voters, representing their interests.
4. Formation and control over the implementation of the local budget - participation in the effective management of the financial resources of the region [1, p. 60].

A transparent and effective legal system must be in place for the termination of local deputies' authority. The system needs to have explicit grounds for dismissal, such as ethical violations, corruption, or failure to attend compulsory meetings and poor performance. Explicit criteria prevent politically motivated and arbitrary dismissals. The procedure typically begins with either resignation (self-termination) or a formal process to begin the removal. In the latter case, provisions for constituent petitions are typically made, which may demand a specified number of signatures before proceeding [2].

Where there is a claim of wrongdoing, an independent review or investigation process should take place (He, 2010). This guarantees due process and allows for the preservation of evidence before any action is taken. Transparency at this point is necessary in order to support public confidence (Gibson, 2010).

Grounds and procedure for early termination of powers In accordance with Article 3 of the Law "On the Status of a Deputy of the Regional, District and City Council of People's Deputies", the powers of a deputy may be terminated ahead of schedule in the following cases:

1. Upon personal application. According to statistics for 2022, 45% of cases of early termination of the powers of a deputy were carried out precisely on the basis of a personal application.

2. When there is a court verdict of conviction that has entered into legal force. For example, in 2021, a deputy of the Tashkent Regional Council of People's Deputies was found guilty under Article 167 of the Criminal Code and his powers as a deputy were terminated.

3. When a deputy renounces citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Two cases on this basis have been recorded across the republic in the last three years.

4. In the event of the death of a deputy.

5. When a court finds a deputy incompetent.

6. When declared missing or deceased based on a legally effective court decision.

7. When a deputy is elected or appointed to an inappropriate position.

8. When a deputy is recalled.

9. When a deputy fails to attend a session of the Council for thirty or more working days within a calendar year without good reason. In the first half of 2023, 3 cases were registered on this basis throughout the republic.

One of the critical features of the termination process is the requirement for a thorough investigation prior to taking action. This works to ensure that accusations made against a deputy are supported, promoting due process and the protection of the rights of officials. The investigations are typically carried out by special agencies that may be independent or part of the local government machinery, to promote objectivity. Furthermore, constituent participation is a focal point of the premature termination procedure. Citizens are allowed by most jurisdictions to petition for the removal of a deputy if they believe that the official is failing to represent their interests properly. This component provides the electorate with power and reinforces the idea that local deputies are ultimately responsible to the people they serve [3, p. 375].

The other significant aspect is the provision for the deputy subject to be heard in response to allegations before any decision is reached. This right of defense is crucial to making the process fair and allows deputies a chance to present their side of facts. The procedural fairness generated by this element acts as a safeguard against hasty or unjustified removals. In addition, transparency of the removal process is imperative in guaranteeing public trust. Detailed documentation of the proceedings, investigations, and findings should be made accessible to the general public. Not only does the transparency generate trust in the government system, but also deters potential abuses by political actors.

The implications of early termination on local government are profound. Properly implemented, they assist in developing a culture of accountability, dissuading abuses of power and promoting integrity on the part of elected representatives. It is a reminder that the local deputies are not above the law and that their actions have direct consequences on their political futures. However, the premature removal process is also not free of issues. In some instances, political factors might inappropriately enter into the decisions to initiate a removal, provoking concerns about politicization. These events have the potential to undermine the credibility of the system and lead constituents to question the basis for terminations. To address these concerns, reform proposals aimed at enhancing the fairness and effectiveness of the early termination process are being contemplated by most jurisdictions [4, p. 28]. Possible reforms include bringing in independent oversight committees or having clearer guidelines on what constitutes objective grounds. These reforms would help to dilute the existing tensions between political accountability and the rights of elected members [5, p. 145].

Lastly, the specific features of early termination of powers of local deputies on objective grounds point to the necessity of reconciling accountability with protection. The search for a system of government in which local deputies are accountable for what they do, and yet are also given the necessary protection, is essential to building a robust democracy. The early dissolution of local deputy authority is one of the most important features of local government that reflects ideals of accountability and transparency. If stakeholders can come to value the distinctive elements of the process, then collectively, they can all play their part in enhancing its effectiveness so that elected representatives can remain responsive to their constituencies.

CONCLUSION

Early expiry of objective grounds for ending local deputy authorities provides a key mechanism for assuring responsiveness and accountability of the local government vis-à-vis the people. Careful study of the affected legislation and customs indicates that whereas the provisions aimed to preserve local institution integrity, issues arise during implementation. Continuous reform and surveillance are needed to enhance transparency and trust in the political process at the local level. With the resolution of the problems identified, we can have a more trustworthy and effective local government that serves the best interest and needs of its people.

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