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PARLIAMENT AND YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN.

Annotation: *This article analyzes the importance of youth in parliamentary system and suggests ways to increase youth interest for Uzbek parliament. In recent years, many reforms in the field of parliamentarism have been implemented in our country, and the activity of the parliament has become much more active. But this article analyzes why young people are important to parliamentary politics, how they can be involved in this field, and what changes youth reform can bring to the country.*

Key words: *Parliamentary system, youth, Oliy Majlis, Inter-Parliamentary Union, the forum of young parliamentarians, democracy*

In recent years, the parliamentary system has been steadily developing in our country, along with other areas. Since the beginning of Shavkat Mirziyoyev's presidency, the Oliy Majlis, which is considered as the Supreme State representative body, has become more active. However, in order to revive the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, to make them real representatives of the people, new projects that ensure their effective work are very important. One of such projects is strengthening the influence of young people in the parliament. Because young people are the future of any democratic country. Today's youth are the leaders of tomorrow and they can already come up with quality solutions to solve the world's problems. What can be done to strengthen the influence of young people in the Parliament of Uzbekistan?

1. Reducing the age requirement for deputy candidates

According to Article 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "A deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, may be a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has reached on the date of the elections twenty five years of age and permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan not less than five years." In my opinion, reducing this age limit will significantly increase the position of young people in parliament.

First of all, judging from the internal conditions in Uzbekistan, the population under 30 years of age is considered to be young people, and according to the information provided by the State Statistics Committee, young people make up 19.6 million people, which makes up 55.6 percent of the total population (January 1, 2022). In addition, taking into account the intensive youth policy in Uzbekistan today, reducing the age requirement in the parliament will ensure that parliamentary activities will be more effective at the expense of young people with free and wide potential in the legislative branch.

Secondly, facing to the international experience, the Basic Law of Germany, which has established a policy of quality parliamentarism around the world according to

Article 38 of the Law : "Any person who has attained the age of eighteen shall be entitled to vote; any person who has attained the age of majority may be elected." The number of young people in the Bundestag (under 45) is 41.98%. In the French parliament, the age of election to the lower house is 18, and to the upper house is 24.

Thirdly, at present, the International Union of Parliaments is actively campaigning to increase the number of young people in parliaments around the world. Because according to IPU.com, only 2% of young people under the age of 30 are represented in the parliament, which can undermine the legitimacy and effectiveness of the institution. Since the last 10 years, the International Youth Parliament has been creating wide opportunities for young people in politics in order to expand the scale of young politicians and strengthen democracy. For example, under the influence of the Forum of Young Parliamentarians, organized in 2010 by the initiative of the International Inter-Parliamentary Union, the number of young people in the parliament in several countries of the world has increased significantly and has definitely had a positive effect on the development of parliamentarism. In addition, the International Inter-Parliamentary Union was the first international organization to introduce incentives to encourage more young parliamentarians at its meetings in 2018. For example, currently, parliamentary delegations that bring young deputies to the International Inter-Parliamentary Union Assemblies get additional votes and speaking time.

2. Allocating special quotas for young people in Parliament

Another way to increase the activity of young people in the parliament is to allocate special quotas for them in the parliamentary and senatorial elections. Creating such an opportunity for young people increases their interest for Uzbek parliamentarism and provides their active participation in politics. However, as a result of the measures taken to support women and increase their social activity in our country, the number of women in our Parliament has reached 32%, to the level of the recommendations set by the UN. The share of women in management positions reached 27%, 25% in entrepreneurship, 44% in political parties, and 46% in higher education. Republican commission on increasing the role of women in society, gender equality and family issues, regional commissions on increasing the role of women in society, gender equality and family issues were established in the Councils of local people's deputies. (National program for increasing the activity of women in all aspects of the economic, political and social life of the country in 2022-2026) Of course, the work done to increase the role of women in the parliament gave positive results. If the same measures are implemented to expand the scope of youth in politics in our country, it will not fail to give its results.

3. Encouraging youth to be active in parliament

Youth is a key part of any democracy. In my opinion, not only their right to participate in political decision-making, but also their outlook, ideas, talents and enthusiasm are important in solving the many problems that people of all ages face. Therefore, increasing youth participation in politics and decision-making and strengthening the integration of youth perspectives in parliaments is especially important for Uzbekistan, which is a developing country. In April 2021, on the occasion of the International Youth Day, the International Inter-Parliamentary Union introduced the initiatives and main directions of the propaganda company called "I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!". The Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of

the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tanzilla Narboyeva, was one of the first high-ranking members of the parliament to participate in this campaign where she informed about about the work on organizing the World Conference on Youth Rights "Involvement of youth in global actions" in Tashkent in 2021 in purpose to expand the opportunities of young people in Uzbekistan. Therefore, since the International Inter-Parliamentary Union has defined the main detailed directions for increasing the participation of young people in the parliament for Uzbekistan, I think, It is time to create more opportunities to encourage youth to be active in parliament.

In conclusion, I can say that the active participation of youth in the parliament can lead to the implementation of better democratic values. Active involvement of young people in the Parliament, especially in Uzbekistan, means that the Uzbek Parliament is practically independent, effectively implements the function of restraint and a number of other powers assigned to it, in other words, it becomes the real REPRESENTATIVE body that represents the interests of the PEOPLE.