



## Initial Reforms Implemented In The Court System In The Republic Of Uzbekistan.

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**Abstract:** This article provides information on further improvement of the judicial system, advanced training of judges and court employees, new methods used in the selection and training of personnel.

**Key words:** Judicial system, personnel policy, judges, court employees, advanced training, reforms, personnel training.

In recent years, modern information and communication technologies have been introduced into the processes of selection and appointment of suitable personnel with sufficient knowledge and life experience, as well as impartial evaluation of judges' activities in the judicial system. In particular, from February 1, 2021, an electronic program will be developed to help assess the suitability of candidates for the position of judge and judges based on their psychological portrait, and specific criteria that will ensure an open and transparent assessment of the effectiveness of the judge's activity through electronic rating are being put into practice.

In 1991, the People's Court, Regions, Tashkent City Court, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan operated courts of general jurisdiction. In 1991, there were 447 judges in all district and city people's courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in this year, they handled 41,287 criminal, 66,284 civil, 62,143 administrative offense cases, and 33,797 judgment enforcement cases. , a total of 203511 cases were considered [1; B. 4.].

In 1991, there were 259 judges in the courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, who heard 1,245 criminal and civil cases in the first instance, 11,861 cases in the cassation procedure, 4,731 cases in the control phase, and a total of 17,198 cases. rib out [1; B. 4.].

On June 12, 1991, according to the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, U. Mingboev was elected as the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR and served in this position until 2002 [2; B.29.]. In 1991, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan received 2,421 complaints in civil cases and 6,998 in criminal cases, of which 2,747 were considered directly in the Supreme Court. Based on the complaints, 850 criminal cases and 415 civil cases were investigated, and the issue of whether or not to bring a protest was decided. 690 out of 822 protests in criminal cases, 95 out of 101 in civil cases were satisfied [1; B. 4.].

The information about the non-observance of deadlines for hearing criminal cases by judges has been preserved in archival documents. In 1991, 2,528 cases were delayed by people's courts in the republic. The situation was the same in the regional courts. For example, 62.0% of Tashkent City Court, 44.4% of Samarkand Regional Court, 41.7% of Tashkent Regional Court, and 38.5% of Surkhandarya Regional Court heard late [1; B. 47.].

In 1991, 3,620 complaints were received from citizens to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and more than 9,500 to courts and justice departments. Therefore, about half of them expressed dissatisfaction with the improper execution of court decisions, sloppiness in handling cases, and the behavior of judges [1; B. 49.]. As a result, in 1991, 5 members of the regional judges and 19 judges of the people's courts were recalled from their positions before their term [1; B. 56.].



In 1991, 5.7% of the verdicts of all courts in Uzbekistan were overturned by cassation and control procedure, in 1992 and 1993 it was 4.9%, in 1994 it was 4.5%, in 1995 and decreased by 3.4%, in 1996 this figure was 3.7%. Thus, the decreasing trend of the number of overturned verdicts stabilized[3; B.13.]

At the same time, there were many mistakes and shortcomings made by the courts in the process of the administration of justice. First of all, this is the falsification of decisions, court verdicts, verdicts are not signed by people's councilors, minutes of the court session are not signed by the chairman, allowing censorship in the content of cases, writing the minutes of the court session by other people, correcting the proceedings failure to implement the law, violation of labor discipline, tarnishing the honor of the judge, carelessness, violation of the law and other shortcomings[4; B. 33.].

According to the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 28, 2000, Economic Courts were developing organizationally and were provided with well-equipped independent buildings. A dynasty of new-thinking, spiritually rich specialists was formed. 8 employees who were awarded the honorary title of "Honored Lawyer in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and 1 "Honored Youth Trainer in the Republic" worked in economic courts. 8 judges were awarded with the "Fame" medal, 1 was awarded with the honorary label of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 11 candidates of science and 1 doctor of science worked in the system of economic courts [5].

In the economic courts of Bukhara, Andijan, Jizzakh, Khorezm regions, and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the average monthly workload of one judge reached 40, and in the economic court of Tashkent city, it reached 75. The high volume of resolution of general disputes in commercial courts, including those arising from bankruptcy and tax violations, necessitated the addition of special trial panels and clerkships.[5]

In addition, the Plenum notes that cases of serious deficiencies in the administration of justice by judges and employees of some economic courts are not being eliminated.

Due to the lack of organizational skills of judges in business courts, irresponsible attitude to assigned work, and the weakening of demand by court presidents and their deputies, 177 cases were resolved within the time limits established by law, 389 cases were closed. Court decisions were sent to the parties and executors late. Cases of such violations of the law are common in the economic court of Fergana region.

The quality of the cases decided in the first instance of the courts was not up to the required level. Judges of the economic courts of Surkhandarya, Andijan, Bukhara allowed more low-quality documents to be issued.

The heads of economic courts and the judicial structures of the Supreme Economic Court have not sufficiently studied and summarized the practice of courts at the lower level, analyzed the mistakes made by them, and provided practical assistance.

The cassation stage of the Supreme Economic Court cannot sufficiently set an example to the lower courts with its activity. Some decisions regarding the cases reported by judges Ye. Yesniyazov, B. Musayev, Y. Shomirzayeva were annulled by the supervisory authority.

The head of personnel department, U. Bakhriyev, admitted at the Plenum meeting that he was lax in carrying out work aimed at preventing errors and deficiencies in the selection, placement and training of personnel, as well as regular improvement of their qualifications. was highlighted.

In the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 28, 2000, the results of the work of the Economic Courts in 1999 and the speech of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov at the first session of the second convocation Oliy Majlis on January 22, 2000. In the decision on the priority tasks, it was noted



that practical work is not being carried out sufficiently in order to improve the professional skills of employees [6].

19 or 20 percent of the 101 employees of the economic courts of the Republic, including 3 employees in Andijan, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions, were dismissed for being unfit for their positions. 2 judge positions in Namangan region, 1 judge position in Jizzakh, Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions have not been filled for a long time.

It was found appropriate to organize a permanent one-year training course aimed at improving the professional and knowledge skills of candidates for the position of judge in the "Training Center" of the Supreme Economic Court.

Based on the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court dated February 5, 1999 and the instructions of the Board of Directors dated April 29, 1999 and May 31, 2000 regarding the implementation of the National Personnel Training Program, reserve personnel, study their knowledge and workability, he defined as the main criteria such as evaluating life experience, strengthening the requirements of the testimony and qualification panel, comprehensive study of the persons recommended for the judgeship, and organized the work on this basis.

In September 2000, the "Department of Economic Law" of the Tashkent State Legal Institute was established under the "Economic Law" educational center. There were no courses to prepare expert judges for commercial courts in higher education institutions. In addition to jurisprudence, the judge of the economic court was required to know tax, banking, financing, customs laws, international law, in a word, economy in the full sense, and to regularly improve his knowledge and skills. This need was the demand of the times. Therefore, the leadership of the Supreme Economic Court put forward the idea of establishing an educational center aimed at improving the qualifications of judges of the economic court. By order of the Chairman of the Supreme Economic Court, M.E. Abdusalomov, in April 1997, the "Economy and Law" training center was established under the Supreme Economic Court. By the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Court on May 7, 1998, it was named "Economic Law" educational center and was registered with the state on June 22, 1998. This event was in full compliance with the requirement of the "National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society" adopted on August 29, 1997 that "Retraining and professional development of lawyers should become a mandatory stage of the continuous legal education system" [7].

In December 1996, in order to regulate the reception of citizens and representatives of enterprises, organizations and institutions of the Supreme Economic Court, Tashkent Region and Tashkent City Economic Court, from the head of the reception, the senior statistician of the citizen reception department and the typist-secretary of the Bureau of Permits A reception hall was established, and it was considered a structural division of the Organizational Control Department of the Supreme Economic Court.

Reception of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, economic courts of the Tashkent region and the city of Tashkent, the Code of Economic Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Courts", the Code of Economic Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan and "Citizens' Appeal" according to the laws of the parties' representatives and citizens with written or oral applications and complaints.

In conclusion, during the years of independence, a new generation of judges was formed gradually.

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