



E O C
EUROASIAN
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

ENGLAND CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND
EDUCATION



Google Scholar

zenodo

OpenAIRE

doi digital object
identifier



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2025. Issue 4

Languages of publication: **Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish**

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference **«INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION»**. Which took place in London , 2025.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.





The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the legal basis for building a just and democratic civil society in our country

Inagamova Mafura Mukhtarkhanovna,

Tashkent State Transport University

associate professor (PhD)

It is known that laws of nature and laws of society exist in the world. The laws of nature are beyond human control. Therefore, a person is obliged to live in submission to them. The laws of society are created by man himself, by his reason, and if necessary, he can change them, abolish outdated ones, and create new ones. The pinnacle of the totality of laws created by man is the Constitution. However, even Constitutions, which have been strictly observed for many years, and perhaps even centuries, are subject to change: some of their articles are abolished, and amendments and additions are introduced.

In general, the development of society entails changes in the laws of society, including Constitutions. While some laws become morally obsolete, others may contradict the development of society. Human society is a living entity that creates laws that are appropriate and worthy of itself, laws that reflect the criteria and levels of social development. Laws must clearly reflect the development of society.

As is known, the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1, 2023. Before this, starting from 1992, amendments and additions were introduced to the Constitution 15 times. This time, due to the scale of the changes, a new edition of the document was adopted. As a result of the renewal, the number of articles in the main text increased from 128 to 155, and the norms — from 275 to 434. Overall, the Constitution was updated by 65%.

Our main text reflects the hopes and aspirations of our people to build New Uzbekistan. Here we will focus on the main idea of our Constitution.

The Fundamental Law of Direct Action: Article 1 of the new edition of the Constitution firmly enshrines a new strategic goal of state structure – the building of a sovereign, democratic, legal, social, and secular state, and also introduces the principles of social justice and solidarity. The reinforcement of constitutional foundations providing for entirely new mechanisms for the protection of human rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests deserves special attention.

crucially, our Constitution:

Firstly, has supreme legal force throughout the entire territory of the country;

Secondly, has direct effect;

Thirdly, establishes constitutional norms related to the formation of a unified legal space.





The People are the Sole Source of State Power: The first paragraph of Article 7 of the Constitution enshrines the norm that "the people are the sole source of state power." This norm embodies the following principles, signifying that the universally recognized principle of popular sovereignty is the sole source of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan, specifically:

- In our country, New Uzbekistan will be a state where the dignity and value of a person, rights and freedoms, and legitimate interests are considered the highest values;

- "Living by the concerns of the people," the implementation of the legitimate demands and wishes of our people will become the most important criterion for evaluating the activities of state bodies;

- All important decisions will be made with the participation of the population and based on consultations with civil society institutions.

State Bodies Must Serve the People: This is the requirement and advantage of democracy.

This includes:

- Ensuring human rights by the legislative and executive branches of government;

- Enhancing the role of parliament and political parties, civil society institutions, and the media in deepening democratic reforms and modernizing the country;

- Increasing the role of parliament in ensuring the balance of branches of power;

- Strengthening such issues as improving the quality and effectiveness of public services, increasing the accountability and transparency of state bodies, and implementing mechanisms for parliamentary and public control.

Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws: Let's take, for example, the principle of the "supremacy of the Constitution and laws." The powers of state bodies are determined not by various regulatory legal acts of the President, parliament, or government, but exclusively by the Constitution and laws. State bodies are obliged to unconditionally comply with the Constitution and laws and exercise their powers only on this legal basis. This strict criterion is also an important characteristic of the rule of law. No part of society, political party, public association, social movement, or individual person can "seize state power".

The Constitution – The Defender of Spiritual Values: The significance of spiritual values in the Constitution lies in the fact that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a document ensuring the highest protection of human rights and freedoms, pays special attention to the preservation and development of spiritual values. Article 35 of the Constitution guarantees everyone freedom of conscience. This article is based on the religious





tolerance inherent in our people, respect for spiritual norms, and the freedom of various beliefs.

As an example of the basic principles of spiritual education, the Constitution also contains norms regulating education and youth policy. In particular, as stated in Article 50, every person has the right to education. This confirms the importance of spiritual education, and the issue of educating youth in the spirit of high moral values is supported at the level of state policy.

Furthermore, Article 78 of the Constitution guarantees that the state and society care about instilling in children and youth devotion to national and universal human values, pride in their country and the rich cultural heritage of the people, patriotism, and love for the Motherland.

Thus, one of the main tasks of the state is to preserve and transmit the rich spiritual heritage of our people to future generations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves as a solid legal foundation for the preservation and development of the people's spiritual values and national identity. The norms laid down in it create the basis for the spiritual revival of the nation, the education of youth, and the development of culture. The Constitution is an important document in protecting spiritual values and transmitting them to future generations. With the entry into force of our Fundamental Law, the spiritual heritage of Uzbekistan is preserved and serves the search for its rightful place in the world community.

