

THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE FORMATION AND DEMOCRACY OF PARLIAMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION:

This article describes the formation of the parliament (Oliy Majlis), which is the legislature in independent Uzbekistan, the stages of its development, as well as the role and activity of political parties in the implementation of these reforms.

Keywords: democracy, parliament, chamber, senate, political party, citizenship, reform, civil society

"Ensuring human interests and rights is the basis of a democratic society"
Shavkat Mirziyoyev

INTRODUCTION:

During the past years of independence of our country, systematic humanitarian reforms and changes have taken place in all spheres of the state and society. A new model of national statehood based on the "Uzbek model" has emerged. It is worth noting the unique role of political parties in the process of deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country. The large-scale reforms being carried out in the country place new demands on political parties, and the fulfillment of these requirements imposes a great responsibility on political parties. It is no secret that the parties that feel this responsibility and are able to achieve their goals continue to operate in the socio-political life, while for some this burden has become a burden.

It is well known that every country that aims to establish a state governed by the rule of law and civil society needs political parties.

In civil society, political parties act as a democratic institution that connects society and the state. Article 60 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Political parties represent the political will of various classes and groups and participate in the formation of state power through their democratically elected representatives" [1]. It is known that according to the current legislation, each political party participates in the formation of state power by nominating its candidates for the presidency, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and local councils. At present, the citizens of our country through political parties participate not only in the formation of state power, but also in the control of their activities. It is natural, therefore, that the existence of political parties in society is due to an objective necessity. After all, it is political parties that play an important role in the development of civil society. As the first President Islam Karimov said: "As the prestige of such organizations grows and strengthens, the role of civil society institutions in exercising effective public control over the activities of state and government structures is growing in our society. Today, the institute of public and civil control is becoming one of the most important tools for ensuring effective interaction between society and the state, to determine the mood of the people, their attitude to the changes taking place in the country [2].

It goes without saying that the existence of several parties in the country creates a multiparty system. As Z. Islamov noted: "the interests, goals, needs and intentions of

various socio-political groups operating in society are multi-party ... Preventing the monopolization of political power by any party or group function should not be forgotten"[3]. Indeed, the multiparty system is seen as alien to totalitarian states, but it is an important component for countries that have chosen the path of democracy. The people are interested in the existence of several parties in the country. Because, as mentioned above, as a result of the activities of several political parties in the country, the interests, goals and needs of different socio-political groups are expressed in society. As the first President Islam Karimov said: "... A truly multi-party environment must be established in the political life of our country. Each party must have its own clear program of action, as a defender of the interests of this category, based on a certain social class." [4].

It should be noted that an integral relationship should be formed between the government, political parties and the individual. One of the elements that ensure the relationship between these entities is the electoral system. The legislation of the Republic regulating the relations related to the electoral system has been formed. As the first President Islam Karimov said: "These laws stipulate that elections to the representative bodies of state power should be held only on a multi-party basis. The principle of nomination of candidates for the post of the President, deputies of the Legislative Chamber by political parties, and candidates for deputies of local councils - by the relevant bodies of political parties has been strengthened. This is a fundamental step towards deepening the democratic changes taking place in our country" [5].

For example, if we look at the development of these processes from the point of view of the elections to the Parliament, we have the following information. On December

5, 1994, the right to nominate candidates for the first multi-party elections to the Oliy Majlis was granted to two entities - political parties and representative bodies of power. As a result, instead of 250 deputies in the Oliy Majlis, 83 deputies from political parties and 167 deputies from representative bodies of power were elected.

In the elections to the Oliy Majlis on December 25, 1999, three subjects - political parties, representative bodies of power, initiative groups of voters - had the right to nominate candidates. - 110 deputies were elected from the initiative group of voters.

In the December 26, 2004, elections to the lower house of the bicameral parliament, two entities - political parties and voter initiative groups - exercised their right to nominate candidates. As a result, 108 deputies were elected from the four parties running in the elections, and 12 from the initiative groups of voters.

The entry into force of the Law "On Amendments and Addenda to Certain Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the Improvement of Electoral Legislation" adopted on December 25, 2008 is primarily aimed at increasing the activity of political parties. on the other hand, it also placed a great responsibility on them. In other words, according to this law, only political parties have the right to nominate candidates for 135 out of 150 seats in the Legislative Chamber, and 15 seats in accordance with the electoral quota (norm, share, share). He was given to action.

In addition, the above law was amended to reflect the role of political parties in the electoral process, while ensuring further liberalization of the electoral process. "In particular, the deadline for registration of political parties participating in the elections has been reduced from 6 to 4 months. At the same time, the number of signatures required

to resolve the issue of allowing political parties to run in the elections has been set at 40,000 instead of the previous 50,000. The number of proxies of candidates has also been increased from 5 to 10. Also, a new institution called the "authorized representative" of a political party was introduced into the election legislation, which gave it the right to participate in the verification of the correctness of signature sheets, the counting of votes in the polling stations ... and at all stages of its conduct, as well as on election day in the polling stations and in the counting of votes, one observer from each of the political parties nominated by the candidates" [6].

This had a positive effect on the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and local councils in the December 27, 2009 elections. Political parties in the country have nominated candidates for the Legislative Chamber in almost all districts. Of the 517 candidates, 134 were nominated by the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, 123 by the Social Democratic Party of Justice, 125 by the National Revival DP, and 135 by the UzLiDeP. According to the results of the elections, UzLiDeP -53, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan -32, Milliy Tiklanish DP -31, Adolat SDP - 19 factions. In the 2014 elections, 52 deputies were elected from UzLiDeP, 37 from the National Revival DP, 26 from the People's Democratic Party, and 20 from Adolat-SP.

The introduction of the "authorized representative" of a political party, the participation of one observer from each of the political parties that nominated candidates at all stages of the election process, ensured a more transparent, democratic and lawful conduct of the election campaign.

The focus on political parties in the process of democratic renewal is a reflection of the trust placed in them by society. Therefore, the condition for the legitimate

functioning of parties and movements is not to oppose the official government, but to support it, to reflect the broad masses of the population, various social groups and, above all, the protection of human interests.

Only acting in the interests of the people will ensure the continued and full functioning of the party. Comparing the noble needs and fundamental interests of citizens with the interests of the state determines the real state of society. Also, the establishment of a strong solidarity between the government and political parties and movements is an important factor in ensuring stability in society, reflecting the interests of different social groups [5].

In the process of building civil society and the rule of law in Uzbekistan, the goal of political parties is, first of all, from the point of view of party ideology, to take active steps to realize the interests of the individual, his rights and freedoms. Achieving this goal requires the creation of rational organizational mechanisms and the restructuring of party activities.

It should be noted that the growth of socio-political thinking as a result of strengthening the role of political parties in the democratization of state power and governance, the improvement of democratic institutions indicate that further reforms can be deepened. In general, the deepening of democratic reforms and the development of civil society is a sign that the principle of "from a strong state to a strong civil society" has risen to a qualitatively new level.

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