



THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN IMPROVING PARTY SYSTEMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Review of the Center for Professional Development of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan D.P.S

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th August 2021 Accepted: 1 st September 2021 Published: 7 th October 2021	The article draws attention to the importance of foreign experience in further enhancing the existing opportunities for the party system of Uzbekistan, the free functioning of political parties, the building of a civil society based on democracy. Also touched upon the issues of improving the party system of Uzbekistan based on advanced foreign experience.
Keywords: Party, party system, multiparty system, democracy, civil society, political system, political power, political institution, foreign experience.	

INTRODUCTION.

In modern political science, the most advanced theories and practices on the emergence and development of political parties are mainly applied to Western European countries. The scholars who have done the most and most effective research in this area, revealing the essence of the concept of the party system, are also the contribution of the developed western countries. Research on political parties and party systems in Uzbekistan dates back to the post-independence period. The bold steps taken towards the development of a free civil society based on democracy in Uzbekistan serve to further increase the role and importance of party systems in the country's political system. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been studying, analyzing, and implementing best international practices in all areas, including political reforms.

We must recognize that the use of advanced foreign experience in the transformation and development of party systems in Uzbekistan is one of the important steps in the development of a democratic civil society based on democracy and the promotion of human rights and human dignity. In general, the study and assimilation of any advanced experience in the development of party systems are important, first of all, as it serves to ensure the well-being of human life.

MATERIALS.

Many scholars have studied the formation and development of political parties and party systems in Uzbekistan. Among the political scientists and philosophers who studied and analyzed foreign experience in improving the activities of the party and party systems in the post-independence period, M. Kyrgyzbaev, H. Odilqoriev, D. Razzoqov, V. Kochkarov, I. Ergashev et al.

Associations and groups that give the essence of political parties have been studied since ancient times. For example, one of the ancient thinkers, Aristotle, described the rivalries and disputes between different groups in his works, and later the party and party systems in Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, Charles Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, in modern political science M. Weber, M. Dyuverje, R. Mixels, M.Ya. Ostrogorskiy, K. Noyman, Dj. Lapalombara, J. Kermonn, J.Sartori, K. The works of scholars such as von Boyma are widely covered.

First of all, we should pay attention to the legislation of advanced foreign experience in improving the functioning of party systems.

In his research, M. Kyrgyzbaev said, "Although the constitutions of some countries do not include special provisions or articles on political parties, the norms on them are reflected in the laws on associations or public organizations. In such cases, it has become customary for political parties to operate within the requirements of the norms inherent in public organizations "[2, -P. 233].

To improve the activities of parties and party systems in Uzbekistan, to ensure their free movement in society as an institution of civil society, the Constitution, which is the main encyclopedia of the country, has separate articles, as well as separate laws.

In particular, Chapter XIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is devoted to public associations, the part of which from 56 to Article 62 defines the activities of political parties. For example, Article 60. Political parties shall express the political will of various sections and groups of the population, and through their democratically elected representatives shall participate in the formation of state authority. Political parties shall submit public reports on their financial sources to the Oliy Majlis or their plenipotentiary body in a prescribed manner[1, -P. 20].)

Also, separate laws are the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Associations" of February 15, 1991, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" of December 26, 1996, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Financing of Political Parties" of April 30, 2004, and The Electoral Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which came into force in June, regulate the activities of political parties. In advanced foreign practice, special laws regulating the activities of political parties have been adopted.

Such laws are specific to the following countries: GFR (1967); Portugal (1975); Austria (1975); Spain (1978) replenished in 1981; Uzbekistan (1996). The following countries have adopted special laws on the financing of political parties: Sweden (1956); Finland (1969); United States (1974); Germany (1983); Uzbekistan (2004). In some countries, the legal rules for political parties are set out in election laws [3, -P.156].

Each country has its way of shaping democracy, parliamentarian, and multiparty systems. Uzbekistan is no exception. The peculiarity of the path chosen by Uzbekistan is explained by the fact that the former Soviet totalitarian, one-party system has long prevailed. In the first years of independence, the one-party dictatorship was abolished and the goal was to form a multi-party political system [4, -P. 203]. The development of a multiparty system has led to the emergence of pluralism of diversity of opinion among the various groups of the population in society, and this has become apparent in the activities of parties in the political arena. It is no exaggeration to say that Uzbekistan has gradually found its way in this area and continues to develop, refraining from directly adopting the model of the party system of any developed country.

M. Kyrgyzbaev in his monograph "Civil Society: Political Parties, Ideologies, Cultures" defines the concept of the party system as follows. The concept of a party system is a political space consisting of a set of independent subjects (parties) with certain numbers and dimensions (size of elections, types of internal systems, and other forms), as well as the ability to cooperate. There are currently four types of party systems: one-party, bipartisan, "two-party" and multi-party [5, -P. 47].

We can see that the competition between the parties has intensified in recent years due to the opportunities created for the development of the multiparty system in Uzbekistan. At the same time, we can observe that the electorate of the parties has become clearer than in the first years of independence, the political consciousness of the population has increased, the need for party activities in society has increased. Such political processes are one of the main features observed in the experience of the developed countries of the world.

METHODS.

The study of political parties usually uses the method of institutional approach in political science. That is, the institutional approach studies the state, parties, various organizations, and associations, other institutions that carry out political activity [6, -P. 27]. At the same time, in our study, we used the methods of functional, systematic, historical approaches, as well as the methodology of comparative analysis.

RESULTS.

The study of the best practices of modern party systems of developed countries and our adaptation of their positive features is important as it contributes to the development of the party system of Uzbekistan, the rise of democracy, and civil society to a new level.

Consider one of the best practices of modern party systems in the example of the United States;

Recognized as the highest example of democracy in the modern world, where the United States operates under a federal system of government, civil society institutions are the most developed country. The most important feature of the U.S. political system is the bipartisanship that has been formed in the course of the country's historical development. Under this system, only two of the most influential political parties come to power - the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. However, the role of many small national parties is almost imperceptible[7]. Smaller parties and independent candidates receive very few votes in U.S. elections.

For example, in the U.S. 2020 presidential election, Democratic nominee Joe Biden won 306 votes and 51.3 percent of the popular vote, while Trump received 232 votes and 46.9 percent of the vote. Among third-party and independent candidates, Libertarian candidate Joe Jorgensen received 1.2% of the popular vote, Green Party candidate Howie Hawkins completed 0.3%, and various other candidates received about 0.4% of the vote[8].

The peculiarity of the existing party system in the United States is that the competition between the two major parties has a long history, and the position of the third smaller parties in the power struggle is crucial. Mutual competition between political parties is also one of the best practices in the world in expressing democracy.

The systematic interaction between the Democratic and Republican parties began in the mid-1860s (after the Civil War) and continues to this day[9].

Another feature of the U.S. party system is the decentralized structure of the majority of parties. This is explained not only by the form of the federal government but also by the fact that all of them are subject to one goal - to participate in elections. The relationship between the two main parties is characterized by the fact that they maintain

unity on the basic principles of the United States - private property, personal and political freedom, the federal state of the republic, and so on. Parties are distinguished by a variety of ways to develop these principles[7].

This means that while political parties in the United States share common goals, such as improving the well-being of the population, individual freedom, and enforcing the laws of a market economy, the diversity of paths leading to these goals leads to their competition. For example, one party may prioritize the development of education and medicine, while another may prioritize the development of entrepreneurship or migration to further stabilize the economy.

The U.S. Constitution does not contain information on political parties. Over the last 200 years, competition between the two national parties has been growing, with all the rest, known as "third parties," remaining on the brink of power struggles. During this time, a special method of interaction between the leading parties was developed, the main elements of which are consensus and alternative. Consensus is the unity of core values, common approaches in choosing a political agenda, and the key paths to a country's development; the alternative is manifested in different approaches to achieving the set goals [9].

Although both parties sharply criticize each other as rivals in the political process, their common goal is to create conditions for Americans, to develop the country while ensuring socio-economic stability.

The activities of both parties are ensured by the professional, permanent apparatus of each of them. The supreme bodies of the Democratic and Republican parties are the national conventions. They play a special role not only in elections (officially nominating candidates for the US presidency) but also in the political life of the country (political platforms of parties are adopted at congresses). Delegates to national conventions are mainly elected in primary elections (primary elections)[7].

The "third parties" are the creators of new ideas in the modern party system of the United States, as well as the main political force that plays a decisive role in the electoral process. Their joining a party with the votes of their supporters will have a serious impact on the election results.

The U.S. party system differs from the party systems of other developed countries in several parameters. The organizational structures of the parties are a confederation of full-time party organizations that unite to fight for power at various levels. The Democratic and Republican parties have a similar structure. They do not have officially registered members, but instead register voters with whichever party they like. There is a platform program adopted every four years before the presidential election. The current party charter primarily sets out technical regulations and procedures. Officially, the party's main body is the National Congress (National Congress), which meets every four years to nominate a candidate for the presidency and adopt an election platform. Coordination of party workers across the country is the responsibility of the National Committee. One of the main tasks of the parties is to nominate candidates for senior government positions [9].

DISCUSSION.

The modern party system of the United States is aimed at ensuring the well-being of society, individual freedom, inviolability of private property, and to this day perform these tasks better than any other country in the world. The achievement of the U.S. political system is that the party system actively participates in the formation of the government, and this activism is significant in that it is built on transparency and justice. Parties form the government, appoint leading cadres to public administration bodies. In the U.S., the decentralized management of parties sometimes creates a unique atmosphere in Congress. For example, it is often observed that the views of the representatives of one party are different and it leads to different disagreements.

There are similarities between the party system of the United States and Uzbekistan, in which the parties serve the national interest, that is, unite under a single goal, which in turn strives for this common goal in different ways, through different programs, giving priority to the interests of different segments of the population.

The fact that the emergence and development of the party system in the United States began relatively early, and that it has always been recognized as a leading role model in its time, has increased the need to study its experience.

The first Democratic political party in the United States was formed in the late 1820s and 1830s[9].

In general, the emergence and development of democratic parties are associated with the United States. We can see that he has his school and experience in matters of competition between the parties. The rapid change of power in the struggle between Democrats and Republicans in the United States in recent years indicates that the party system is rising to a new level.

We can see that the "Third Parties" in the United States, that is, small parties, play very important roles in society, for example, uniting supporters of the existing political system and, in a sense, acting as a cushion for the system. However, it can seriously affect the election results by joining one side or the other. At the same time, the "third parties" bring new ideas to the political arena, in which the major parties are embraced as supporters of the classical approach, remaining true to their political views.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we can say that the study of the experience of foreign advanced party systems is important for the development of political science in Uzbekistan, as well as for the development of the party system.

The fact that in recent years the existing political parties in Uzbekistan are trying to increase the size of their electorate, year by year, are moving in new directions, indicates the acceleration of democratic processes.

As a proposal, to strengthen cooperation between existing political parties in Uzbekistan and the parties of developed countries, to raise the exchange of experience to a new level;

Strengthening inter-parliamentary cooperation, accelerating the implementation of best practices in our national parliament;

Establish a wide use of technological opportunities in the development of political science, specializing in pathology. In particular, cooperation with the world's leading political research institutes, the organization of remote online seminars, the exchange of electronic information, etc.

LITERATURE

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