

Multiparty System Opinions in Society as an Important Factor for Ensuring Diversity and Democratizing the Country

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Abstract

This article reveals that the multi-party system is an important factor in ensuring the diversity of opinions in the society and democratization of the country. The role and importance of the multi-party system in ensuring the rule of law and social justice in the society was discussed. It was highlighted that the development of a healthy competition system between parties serves as an important factor in ensuring the diversity of opinions and the rule of law in society.

At the same time, this article talks about the importance of political parties, which are an important institution of civil society, in improving the political culture of citizens. Organization, goals and programs of political parties operating in our country are analyzed.

Keywords: Multipartyism, Parliament, Political Parties, Election, Democracy, State, Society, Civil Society, Rule of Law, Social Justice, Diversity of Opinions, Types of Parties.

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INTRODUCTION

The gradualness of democratic processes in Uzbekistan is first of all compatible with the activities of political parties. In this sense, studying the activity of political parties on a systematic basis and covering their activities based on the needs of time and period is more important and urgent than ever. On the one hand, this is in harmony with the processes of globalization and modernization in the world, and on the other hand, it is inextricably linked with the gradualness of reforms, which are considered important in the life of the country, and ensuring a stable and prosperous life.

Due to the fact that political parties have been expressing the characteristics of certain social groups and strata and their interests, the multi-party system is increasingly strengthening its status in the developed countries of the world even in recent years, when the processes of globalization are taking place. At the same time, the role and importance of political parties in the democratic processes of the society is increasing more and more.

THE MAIN PART

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" provides the following interpretation: "A political

party is formed on the basis of common views, interests and goals of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, strives to realize the political will of a certain part of society in the formation of state authorities, and manages state and public affairs through its representatives. is a participating volunteer association" [2]. A political party cannot be a powerful organization that dominates the people or the government. They are mediators between the state and the people and serve to improve the political culture of the people.

Several articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan serve as a constitutional basis for the activities of parties. The right to establish a political party is enshrined in Article 34 of the Constitution. It is noted that political parties need to be registered in the "Community Associations" chapter of the Constitution, which talks about the right to join a political party, the political party's right to participate in mass movements, the rights of the minority opposition in the political party (Chapter 8). The Constitution also prohibits the actions of the political party against the Constitution (Article 57). The rights of the state in relation to the political party (Article 58), voluntary party membership (Article 59), sources of democratic activity and financial support (Article 60), powers of general courts to

stop or limit their activities are also discussed. The Constitution states that deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are elected on the basis of multi-party system [1. p.9,11-12].

Political parties express the political wishes and wills of party members in the implementation of their activities, participate in the establishment of state power and management agencies. Currently, there are officially registered and operating social-democratic parties "Adolat", People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, "National Revival" Democratic Party and Ecological Party of Uzbekistan.

"Parties are defined primarily by what kind of social group they have, how they express their interests, what goals they set for themselves, and how they will be implemented. In democratic countries, every political party tries to cover a wide social stratum. Such a movement, first of all, has diverse political goals and tasks in accordance with its movement programs, and performs its activities through spiritual and educational ideological influence with various political tools and methods. Parties are divided into several types. These are:

- Authoritarian.
- Democratic.
- Liberal.
- Conservative.
- Rights.
- Is the existence of left party types.

A prerequisite for democracy is the creation of a multi-party environment. Practical multi-partyism means a debate between different views and ideas, a field of political competition for different parties, including opposition parties" [5].

French political scientist Maurice Duverge said, "Only if multi-partyism is established in the political system, the state can express the interests of the people, ensure national interests, the interests of classes and social groups, and form a solid foundation for stability in society" [6]. - he says. The multi-party system creates an environment of healthy inter-party competition and fully covers the interests of the electorate and develops the diversity of opinions.

Political parties play an important role in ensuring the active participation of the people in the development, acceptance and implementation of decisions that are directly related to the existing political processes and people's lives. It is necessary for political parties to take the initiative in promoting the most urgent problems facing people in the construction of a new society, showing ways to solve them, making practical proposals in the construction of the state and society, and in the development of legislation. At this point, the activities that determine the scope and level of political parties are determined by the activities of political

party factions in the parliament.

With the declaration of national independence in Uzbekistan, the government headed by the First President of the country I.A. Karimov decided to start reforms to realize the goals of building a democratic society in the country. Before declaring national independence, that is, in the early 1990s, First President I.A. Karimov and the government initiated reforms to introduce a multi-party system, create legal conditions for the free operation of some public association structures from the state and the government.

Even during the time of the former union, in particular, on February 15, 1991, the legislative body of that time, the Supreme Council, adopted the Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan". The law reformed political parties, non-governmental organizations and public associations, which operated under the leadership and leadership of the Communist Party based on the criteria specific to the totalitarian system during the former Soviet Union, as well as newly formed political parties, non-governmental organizations and public associations during the period of reconstruction, to completely democratize their activities, to completely get rid of the communist ideology that was closely connected with them, as well as created legal conditions for the separation of social institutions from the state.

For the first time in this law, the democratic definitions of public institutions were announced: "public associations are the realization and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural legal and freedoms, the development of citizens' activity and initiative, and their participation in the management of state and public affairs)" [3.p.155] is established for the purpose.

The independence of public associations from the state and its bodies, which is one of the characteristics of civil society, was declared to be an independent organization that operates separately from the state. The articles of the law prohibit the interference of state bodies and officials in the activities of public associations, as well as the interference of public associations in the activities of state agencies and officials.

In the early days of national independence, the First President I.A. Karimov, who deeply understood the history, outlook, spirituality and national heritage of the people, paid special attention to the creation of the constitutional foundations for the establishment of a civil society and multi-party system in Uzbekistan. The spirit of the new and first Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on December 8, 1992 and the new state and society-specific rules expressed in its articles were formulated in harmony and harmony with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN in 1948 and the rules specific to a democratic and legal state of other international organizations.

Chapter XIV called "Public Associations", which includes Articles 56-62 of the Constitution, formed the legal basis for the establishment of a legal state and civil society in the

republic and the formation of a multi-party system typical for such a state and society. In particular, in Article 58 of the Constitution: "The state ensures compliance with the rights and legal interests of public associations, creates equal legal opportunities for them to participate in social life. It is not allowed to interfere with the activities of state bodies and officials in the activities of public associations, as well as the interference of public associations with the activities of state bodies and officials" [1.58] was a guarantee of ensuring the legal freedom and independence of political parties and public associations. This rule was a principle unique to civil society. With the creation of legal foundations in the Constitution, real and clear conditions were created for the formation of a multi-party system in society. The processes of formation of many political parties and public organizations have started in the country.

After the declaration of national independence in Uzbekistan, the necessary conditions for the formation of civil society institutions were created as a result of the formation of independent state structures, the complete liquidation of the single-ruling communist party organizations serving the former Soviet ideology in Uzbekistan. Simultaneously with the creation of legal frameworks and a free political environment, political parties began to be formed in the country for the free expression of people's interests and political will.

At the present time, one of the main criteria of democracy in the world is multi-party elections. As early as November 1991, the Law "On the Election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" recognized the multi-party election as a legal aspect. This Law clearly stated that political parties have the right to nominate candidates for the President of the country.

As a result of the Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on February 14, 1991, which provides the legal aspects of the formation of a multi-party system in the country, the processes of formation of new political parties began in the country. One of the political parties formed during the period of national independence is the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan. The party was founded on November 1, 1991 at the founding congress.

The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan declared that it would mainly protect the interests of people in need of social justice and social protection, and act as the left wing of the country's political forces. As a result of various debates over the next decade, the party declared its political ideology to be social democracy.

The party considers national interests, such as preserving and strengthening the independence of Uzbekistan, ensuring the prosperity of our Motherland, civil and inter-ethnic harmony, social stability in the country, the well-being of every family and the entire nation, as the foundation of its ideology and political activity. According to the Party Program, the age-old aspirations of our people for

independence, freedom, equality and justice, peace and harmony are the natural outgrowths of the party's ideology. It relies on the principles of solidarity and collectivity, which have always been characteristic of our nation and determine its mentality even today, because they are a source of strength and courage in overcoming difficulties in the current transitional period of state and society development.

The Party of Uzbekistan "Development of the Motherland" (VTP) was founded on May 24, 1992. According to the program of VTP, the party organizes its activities in the political system of the society as a parliamentary party. The party carries out its policy through its elected representatives to state authorities and governing bodies. For this, competent authorities at all levels recommend their candidates for election and fight for their support from voters.

With the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan and the "Motherland Development" parties, the one-party system was completely abolished. Also, political currents and organizations were formed that represent the interests of social strata in the society in the legislative power. The democratic principles in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, as well as the implemented legal and political reforms, created ample opportunities for the formation of new parties in the country.

In April 2000, the "Fatherland Development" party merged with the "Fidokors" national democratic party.

Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat" (SDP) was founded on February 18, 1995. The party declared social-democratic views as its main political ideology and defined its program goals and tasks as follows:

- Educating people who will serve the Motherland loyally to establish a legal democratic state in Uzbekistan.
- Improvement of inter-ethnic relations, development of friendship and solidarity, struggle against any nationalist idea, promotion of peace and stability, national solidarity.
- Developing an economic strategy and fighting for its implementation.
- Development and implementation of proposals to improve the standard of living of the citizens of the republic, to ensure the protection of the socially needy population.
- To take Uzbekistan's place on the world scale, to work for the development of mutually beneficial relations with the advanced countries of the world based on the requirements of international law, to support the foreign policy that is in line with national interests" [7.p.1-2].

The Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "National Revival" (MTDP) was founded on June 3, 1995. At the founding congress of the party, declaring that nationalism, that is, national revival, is the political ideology of the party, it set

the following goals in its program:

The party defines the following as the main directions of its movement towards the realization of the supreme goal - "the idea of national revival": 1) spiritual unity of the nation; 2) Homeland (Turkestan) - a single family; 3) A strong democratic state; 4) National values; 5) Scientific and technical development and universal integration; 6) A person of the time; 7) National perspective. The party believes that these directions constitute the essence of the content of our national revival" [8.p.2].

The National Democratic Party "Fidokors" (FMDP) was established at the founding congress on December 28, 1998, and was registered by the Ministry of Justice on January 3, 1999.

The main goal of the party is the transition to a society based on a market economy with different forms of ownership. The party believes that the main guarantees of building a legal state and civil society in Uzbekistan are the values of justice, freedom and cooperation. The social ideal of the party is the establishment of a civil society that guarantees political, economic, social, and legal conditions for the self-improvement of a person and the full realization of his rights and freedoms [9].

One of the important innovations in the multi-party system in Uzbekistan is that political realities such as mergers of political parties based on the needs of the times and socio-political situation began to occur. In April 2000, by the decision of the joint congress of the representatives of the "Fidokors" national democratic party and the "Fatherland Development" party, both parties merged and the name of the party was called "Fidokors" national democratic party.

A multi-party system based on democratic principles was formed in Uzbekistan in a short period of time as a result of political parties acting as subjects of the political system and their ability to influence the political system. Political parties, as an institution of society, each party began to do great work in the field of uniting and expressing the interests of social strata and groups, as well as increasing the political culture of citizens and their social and political activities.

On November 15, 2003, another political party - Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was established in the political system of Uzbekistan. The initiators of the creation of the party were mainly the advanced representatives of the country's middle class - entrepreneurs and businessmen, and the party set itself the goal of expressing the political interests and will of the middle social class.

The movement of entrepreneurs and businessmen - the establishment of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP) was put on the agenda as a historical necessity.

The party, as a national political organization, declared the ownership stratum, small business, farmers and peasant farms representatives, businessmen and entrepreneurs in

general as its social support [10].

The main goal of the establishment of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan was to integrate the social stratum of the owners in the country as a political force, to gather the scattered political interests of each of them together in the form of a party, and to provide comprehensive assistance in solving the problems of the owners with the help of this large political force.

For this purpose, the party has set itself the task of implementing specific measures in the field of ending unjustified interference in the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises by various control agencies and officials at various levels. So, the party has defined as its main goal such directions as opening a wide path for entrepreneurial activity, protecting the rights and interests of entrepreneurs at all levels.

On June 20, 2008, preparations were made for the merger of the "Fidokorlar" national democratic party and the "National Revival" democratic party of Uzbekistan into one party. The congresses of these two parties merged into a single party in order to increase their influence during the election period and parliamentary activities, to attract a larger part of the electorate. It was decided to name the new party "National Revival" Democratic Party of Uzbekistan. The central, regional and primary organizations of the party were reorganized, consisting of representatives of both parties. The party program now began to express the interests of more social strata and groups in society [10].

On January 8, 2019, the Constituent Congress of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan was held, and a new political party was established in our country. The party aims to achieve the country's sustainable development, environmental security, create a comfortable environment for the current and future generations, and ensure the implementation of the state policy aimed at preserving natural resources. aimed at such issues.

During the years of independence in the country, socio-political spaces were created for political parties to develop and operate independently of the state authorities. At the same time, the fact that the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis "consists of one hundred and fifty deputies elected for a five-year term on the basis of multi-party constituencies" [4.p.155] is stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan". strengthening the role of political parties in the formation of the legislative power of the country increased.

METHODS

The article uses methods such as historical, systematic structural, institutional analysis, modeling of political processes, comprehensive research of scientific sources, analysis of statistical data.

THE CONCLUSION

As a result of the reforms carried out by the state in the first period of national independence in the country, legal foundations were created for political parties, which are an important institution of civil society, to operate on the basis of democratic values. In a short period of time, five political parties were established in the country, and the multi-party system entered political life. It has become a tradition that the parliamentary, presidential elections and elections to local representative bodies are held mainly on the basis of multi-party system. The establishment of a healthy competition system between political parties is important in ensuring social justice and legitimacy in society.

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