

## THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE FORMATION OF A DEMOCRATIC STATE BASED ON THE RULE OF LAW

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### ANNOTATIONS

At present, the agenda includes the tasks of forming a civil society, building a rule-of-law state to improve the activities of political parties. As our country, after gaining independence, moves from a strong state to a strong civil society, it is necessary to increase the role and importance of political parties, which are one of the institutions of civil society. Recognizing this need, in recent years, based on the experience of developed countries, our national legislation on political parties has been improved. As a result, the role and influence of political parties in the activities of the highest legislative body of the country, local representative bodies, has significantly increased.

**Key words:** *Law, political party, representative bodies, development, law.*

Today, democratic processes cannot be imagined without elections. Elections are one of the most important constitutional rights of citizens, thanks to which they participate in government and demonstrate civic activity. Speaking about the importance of elections, the President expressed the following views: During the election process in every country, in every society, different opinions, desires, dreams, hopes and public sentiments of people are especially manifested. At the same time, it is natural that any political movement and force should determine its platform for preparing for the elections. It will not be life or progress for you.

One of the main features of a democratic state is that the parliament is organized according to the principle of a multiparty system. With the formation of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of elections, this process will not take place without the participation of political parties. The participation of political parties in the formation of parliament serves their main electoral function, which defines its essence as an organization designed to seize and exercise state power. In a democratic society, this goal can be achieved only through the rule of law, that is, through the participation of political parties in elections, primarily in central government institutions, in the formation of the head of state and parliament.

The participation of political parties in elections to the Legislative Chamber is guaranteed by the Law on Elections to the Oliy Majlis, adopted on August 29, 2003, in a new version. According to article 1 of this Law, the Legislative Chamber (lower chamber) of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 150 deputies elected for a term of five years. One hundred thirty-five deputies of the Legislative Chamber are elected in territorial single-mandate constituencies according to a multi-party system by universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The law determines the procedure for nominating candidates to the Legislative Chamber of Political Parties, the procedure for registering candidates and creating equal opportunities for political parties in the electoral process. The most important authority of political parties in elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis is that they have the right to nominate candidates. Such powers are enshrined in the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" (Article 12) and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis" (Article 20).

If we look at the changes in the legislation on the nomination of candidates for elections in recent years, we can see that they are increasingly increasing the participation of political parties in elections. This opens up an

opportunity for political parties to participate in elections. According to article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On elections to the Oliy Majlis" dated December 28, 1993, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional, district and city Kengashes of people's deputies also had the right to nominate candidates.

The right of political parties to participate in elections On December 25, 2008, the President signed the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts in connection with the improvement of the new electoral legislation." According to this law, the participation of initiative groups in the electoral process was canceled.

This is due to the fact that the nomination of candidates by initiative groups has become an ineffective institution in the multi-party system, which is improving every year. In the last elections before the abolition of this institution, independent deputies were unable to compete with political parties. Commenting on a group of independent MPs, Professor Akmal Saidov said that the parliamentary elections show that the majority of independent candidates have no experience of running in elections. They also do not have a sufficient mechanism for campaigning. In this respect, political parties are superior to them. The fact that the majority of independent candidates do not have direct and direct participation in politics makes it difficult for them to compete with professional politicians and then resolutely defend their secondary interests in parliament.

The abolition of the institution of nominating candidates by initiative groups of citizens in the electoral process in our country can be viewed as an opportunity and responsibility of political parties.

In Europe and other developed countries of the world, political parties educate statesmen and public figures working in all spheres of state power. In the United States, the president who wins the presidential election selects cadres on the recommendation of a minority party, most of whom hold more than 2,500 government positions. Because these people, as a result of party competition, are able to show their personal and scientific potential, are brought up politically mature. Even in the existing parties of our country, it is impossible to form ideologically and politically mature figures without fair competition and systematic organization of debates in all spheres.

Information about candidates and their programs provided to voters during the election campaign must be clear. In their programs, they should promote political and economic issues, as well as spiritual and educational programs.

The successful participation of political parties in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan will pave the way for the activities of parties in the Legislative Chamber. The participation of political parties in the activities of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a natural and important phenomenon, since the active participation of political parties in the parliament of any developed democratic state is inevitable. Because political parties, as the central brainchild of a political system, play an important role in the socio-political system or in life1.

In countries with a multi-party system, parliament always has a party character. Indeed, in this case, the popular rule applies that parliamentarianism cannot be built without political parties. In a democracy governed by the rule of law, political parties and their associations play an important role in the formation and functioning of parliament, just as elections based on multiparty elections as a form of parliamentary formation are the only goal. It is advisable to classify and study the forms of participation of political parties in parliamentary activities in building a democratic state as follows:

- activities of representatives of political parties in parliament;

- activities of associations of representatives of political parties (deputy associations, groups, factions) in parliament;

Joint activity of factions of several political parties. At the same time, the formation of factions of political parties into a bloc does not limit their independence in exercising their rights provided for by law.

The system of representative bodies of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other relevant documents, which have the following structure:

- The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the highest state representative body of the Republic of Uzbekistan and exercises legislative power.

- The Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the only and permanent basis of the entire state apparatus of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which elects or participates in the formation of other state bodies, controls their activities. The Supreme Council, as the highest body of state power, has the right to resolve all issues related to the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

- According to article 99 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regional, district and city Kengashes of people's deputies are representative bodies of power, headed by khokims of regions, districts and cities.

The systematization of the representative bodies of the republic in this order was carried out depending on the regions of the country and our historical forms of government.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the right of citizens to vote and to be elected, the foundations of the national electoral system, the basis of which are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ratification by Uzbekistan, constituting the principles of democracy, including independence, legitimacy, transparency and fairness, enshrined and recognized in other international legal instruments.[3]

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