

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM AS A NECESSARY ELEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC STATEHOOD

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Annotation: The article analyzes the role and significance of the multi-party system in the context of democratic reforms implemented in the new Uzbekistan. The author pays special attention to the issues of increasing the role of political parties in society, establishing a systematic dialogue with the electorate, and enhancing political culture. Furthermore, the article provides scientific and theoretical conclusions on improving the legal framework of political parties and strengthening their participation in state building.

Keywords: Multi-party system, political party, democracy, electorate, reform, political culture.

The qualitative changes taking place in the new Uzbekistan today, the reforms being implemented in all spheres of our society clearly define the duties and tasks of our political parties before society, that is, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized: “Any political party can survive as a political force only if it keeps pace with the times and meets its acute requirements. We want to see such a powerful, mobilizing force in the example of not only UzLiDeP, but also all parties... Today, the time itself demands a radical change in the working methods of political parties, a systematic establishment of their dialogue with the population and the electorate. Now the “dormant” political parties must wake up. They must put aside lofty words and, with concrete practical work, gain the trust of our people, voters, and take a place in their hearts”[1].

Let's clarify the phrase "multi-party system", because today the multi-party system must prove itself as a necessary element of our national statehood. What does this mean?

Opinion	What do we mean by a “multi-party system”? For this, we need an environment, Are there any conditions?
Reason	1. Uzbekistan is moving towards a development path based on a market economy.

	<p>2. A process of social stratification is underway in society.</p> <p>3. In such circumstances, social classes feel the need for socio-political organizations that protect their interests.</p> <p>4. In turn, non-governmental, non-profit public associations, political movements, and political parties are emerging.</p>
Example	<p>1. Any existing class in society wants to improve its social conditions (increase in monthly wages, reduce working hours, provide material incentives, protect the interests of those in need of social protection and pensioners, low-income segments of the population, etc.) UzXDP</p> <p>2. A certain class advocates for achieving social justice and the rule of law. "Justice" SDP.</p> <p>3. A certain class of people set themselves the goal of implementing our national traditions and values as a guarantee of building a legal and democratic state and forming a strong civil society. "National Revival" DP.</p> <p>4. Representatives of a certain class consider the development of private entrepreneurship and business as a guarantee of our country's worthy place in the world community. UzLiDeP.</p> <p>5. Some representatives of our society are raising the issue that the future of Uzbekistan is inextricably linked to our ecological culture. "Ecological Party".</p>
General conclusion	<p>So, the "multi-party system" is not an empty phrase, but the times themselves demand it from us. This is a sign of</p>

advanced, developed democratic states. Therefore, the leaders of our state and government are adopting laws, sub-laws, and regulatory legal acts to create and strengthen the legal framework in this area.

The multi-party system in Uzbekistan began to take shape in the years of independence. True, our national democrats wanted to introduce the multi-party system into the political life of society a century ago. At that time, there were up to 25-35 political parties, groups and political movements in the Turkestan region[2]. These were parties such as the Social Democratic Party, the Social Revolutionary Party, and the Constitutional Democratic Party. In addition, there were also non-local national political organizations on the territory of the region. In particular, the Turkestan organization of the Bund (1904-1905), the Paolei Zion Turkestan organization (1917), Gnchak (1905), "Dashnaksutyun" (1905), the "Gummet" organization of Armenian social democrats (1905-1907), the Union of Tatar Socialists of Turkestan (1917), the Turan Union (1917), the Kazakh Party of the Alash Horde (1917), the Ukrainian community (1917), etc. So, having deeply analyzed the socio-political movements operating in the territory of the Turkestan region, we can divide them into three groups:

The first group is political forces and groups that formed on the territory of the country and protected the interests of the local population.

The second group was the all-Russian political parties that reflected and relied on the interests of the European population. These were mainly the Bolsheviks, Socialist Revolutionaries, and Cadets.

The third group is non-local national-political organizations operating in the Turkestan region.

Summarizing the above points, we can conclude: - There were various political parties, socio-political movements, and groups in Turkestan, and there was sufficient ground for a multi-party system in the political life of society. For example, the charter of the organization "Shu'roi Islamiya" of our ancestors, adopted on March 15, 1917, contained a clause on the organization's "establishing relations with various national committees and parties in the country..."[3]. On November 15-22, 1917, the 111th Regional Congress of Soviets was held in Tashkent, where the Council of the Turkestan Communist Party was formed. 8 left-wingers, 7 Bolsheviks and maximalists were included in the Council. There was not a single representative of the local population among the People's Commissars. Representatives of all-Russian political parties: - "The revolution was carried out by Russian revolutionaries, Russian workers, Russian soldiers. Therefore, the rule and power in Turkestan belong to us - Russians, and the

local population should be grateful for what we give them"[4]. They did not bring representatives of the local population closer to power with their thoughts in the spirit of "It is not appropriate at this time to include Muslims in the supreme organization of the country's revolutionary power"[5].

But our national democrats, at the 1st Extraordinary Congress of Muslims of the region in Kokand on November 26-29, 1917, formed the first national government of the Turkestan region with an international composition. The Provisional Council of this government consisted of 12 people, 4 seats were allocated to representatives of the European nation, and the Turkestan People's Assembly consisted of 54 people, 18 seats were allocated to representatives of the European nation. One of the members of this National Assembly was one of the leading scholars from Namangan, Nasirkhantora Kamolkhanturayev.

Summarizing the above thoughts, we can conclude: - In the Turkestan region, a century ago, the principle of multi-party system existed in the state governance system, but the all-Russian political parties rejected such a path of development, and during the Soviet regime, that is, for more than 70 years, the Communist Party ruled alone.

A multi-party system in the true sense of the word has been taking shape since our country gained independence. We believe that it is necessary to focus our attention on two aspects of our work in this regard:

1. On the eve of independence and in the first years of independence, our state and government have been creating political and legal conditions for the implementation of a multi-party system in the political life of our society. In particular, the law "On the Election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of November 18, 1991 legally recognized the holding of elections on a multi-party basis. This law clearly and unambiguously stated that political parties have the right to nominate candidates for the presidency of the country. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, played an important role in the formation of political parties in Uzbekistan[6].

The law "On Political Parties", adopted by the Oliy Majlis on December 26, 1996, played a significant role in the establishment of a multi-party system in Uzbekistan. The law consists of 17 articles, which create a legal framework for the activities of political parties that meets the requirements of the criteria of advanced countries in the world. According to Article 5 of the law, "the state guarantees the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of political parties, creates equal legal opportunities for them to fulfill their goals and tasks established by the charter"[7]. Also, for the first time in the political life of our society, Article 12 of the law clearly and unambiguously states the rights of political parties:

- To freely disseminate information about its activities, promote its goals, objectives and decisions;
- Participate in the preparation of relevant decisions through their representatives in elected state bodies;
- Participation in the work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and state authorities in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- Holding meetings, conferences and other events related to party activities;
- Establishing mass media and using other mass media in accordance with the procedure provided for by law;
- To form an alliance (bloc) with other political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to establish contractual relations with them and other public associations[8];

These legal foundations, guaranteed by the state, served as a guarantee for the establishment of a multi-party system in Uzbekistan.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Financing Political Parties”, adopted on April 30, 2004, was of great importance in strengthening the activities of political parties in our country. This law justified the activities of existing political parties in Uzbekistan from a financial and legal perspective. According to Article 7 of this law: - “a political party, if, following the results of elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has received the necessary number of deputy seats to form political party factions in the Legislative Chamber in accordance with the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, shall have the right to receive state funds to finance its activities provided for in the charter”[9], it is emphasized.

At the beginning of the 21st century (2002), as a result of the implementation of reforms to form a bicameral parliament in the country, all legal, political and financial foundations were created for the widespread operation of political parties as institutions of society. In the elections to the parliament and local representative bodies in December 2004, a new era began for parties in the formation of the legislative branch, due to the granting of the right to nominate candidates for deputies of the lower house of parliament - the Legislative Chamber - to political parties, and the abolition of the right to nominate candidates for deputies of parliament from local representative bodies.

The Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Renewal and Further Democratization of Public Administration and Strengthening the Role of Political Parties in Modernizing the Country”, which was introduced on January 1, 2008, has played an important role in increasing the role of political parties in the formation of state power in our country. In accordance with this law, the candidate for

the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, officials of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be approved by the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan within one month after the election and formation of their bodies, after consultations with deputies of political party factions in the Legislative Chamber. The introduction of a democratic provision that “the candidates for the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, officials of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, after consultations with deputies of political party factions in the Legislative Chamber, shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan within one month after the formation of their bodies” gave party factions in parliament the right to issue resolutions of significant state importance[10].

In the “Concept of Further Deepening Democratic Reforms and Developing Civil Society in Our Country” developed by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, a proposal was put forward to grant political parties the authority to make decisions of significant state importance in the field of government formation. The legal document was based on the following: “The candidate for the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be nominated by the political party that won the largest number of deputy seats in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or by several political parties that won an equal number of deputy seats”[11]. With the adoption of such democratic provisions, the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the ranks of the advanced democratic states of the world.

2. The fact that during the years of independence, a multi-party system was formed in the political life of our society, recognizing the political, legal, and financial conditions created by our state, there are also some problems and shortcomings in the activities of political parties, as was clearly and clearly indicated in the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at a meeting with representatives of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, political parties, and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan on July 12, 2017, and they are as follows:

- In the activities of political parties and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, there are practically no concrete proposals and initiatives by party factions aimed at implementing priority goals and objectives.
- The work on constantly improving the programs of political parties has not been carried out to the required level.
- Political parties' communication with the population, propaganda work, and cooperation with the media are also insufficient.
- The work of political parties among young people, as well as the activities of the "Youth Wings" organized under the party, cannot be considered satisfactory.

- the formation of a personnel reserve and upgrading their skills, as well as the recommendation of worthy party activists for civil service, are not organized to the required level.
- Special training sessions for political party staff should be organized not only in Tashkent, but also in all regions.
- The influence of political party deputy groups in local councils is completely unnoticeable.
- The material and technical support of the regional councils of political parties is not up to the required level.
- The activities of political party factions and deputies in initiating legislation are also not up to the mark[12].

Summarizing our thoughts on the process of forming a multi-party system in the political life of society in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, our achievements in this regard, shortcomings and problems, we can come to the following conclusion:

1. Since we are going through a period of transition from a state administration based on an administrative-command system to a Soviet system based on the sole rule of the communist party, the breath of that era is felt in the activities of our political parties and their working methods.

2. In order for our five political parties operating in Uzbekistan to work in line with the times, they need to turn to the roots of the socio-political movements that were formed on this earth. We think it is worth noting that, just like in European countries, the roots of our political parties go back to the history of socio-political circles, movements, groups, and movements such as "Ko'mak", "Turon", "Tarbiai atfol", "Taraqqiparvarlar", "Sho'roi Islamiya", that is, they are the roots of our current political parties. Like those organizations, they should raise the most pressing issues and problems of the time.

3. In our opinion, in order to implement a multi-party system in the political life of our society, it would be appropriate to transfer the chairmanship of the Council of People's Deputies, which was established in our country, to a group of deputies.

4. It is necessary to radically change the activities of primary party organizations.

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