

**Judge of the Tashkent Inter District Economic Court Public administration of
the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Academy Researcher

Xamrayev Islomjon Olimovich

CONCEPT, FUNCTIONS, TYPES AND LEGAL BASIS OF POLITICAL PARTY

Annotation: In a democratic state , to build a strong civil society in the process of co-partiyaviylikning, independent, active population, the development of women ' Governance is supported by a broad range of political parties and other public organizations in the creation of conditions for the formation of great importance was given.

An important provision of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the diversity of political institutions, ideologies, opinions and their development on the basis of mutual competition.

Keywords: political party, constitution, function, society, organization.

Democratic state and civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan the role of political parties in development is important. There are many definitions of the term “party” in modern scientific literature. We will focus only on the main ones below.

Party is derived from the Latin word ‘partio’, which means ‘to divide, to be, to separate’, i.e. to be a part of the whole, a part of society. Thus, a party can be understood as "a group of people who are ideologically collaborators, have common interests, as well as are assigned to perform a specific task."

By liberal definition, a party is an ideological union of people. According to the class (Marxist) definition, a party is a conscious, organized part of society that represents the interests of a particular class .

Political scientist Sh. Mamadaliev, "a party is a political organization that voluntarily unites people around a certain idea, fights for power in order to implement its essence, has its own program, charter, structure."

R. Dawes had said that a political party is “the most political of public organizations”. The famous eighteenth-century English politician and philosopher E. Berke described the party as follows: "A party is an organization of people united by common views on certain principles, organized for the purpose of cooperating for national interests." The German researcher W. Hasbach understood the

party as follows: "A party is a union of people with the same political views and goals, seeking to gain political power in order to satisfy their personal interests."

The closest definition to the spirit of the modern age was given by M. Weber: "Parties are based on voluntary membership, active in themselves. are public organizations that aim to create the moral and material conditions for their members to receive material benefits or personal privileges, as well as to gain political power for their leadership."

Well-known political scientist S. Eldersveld described the party as "a group that competes for political power through struggle in democratic elections, mobilization of social interests and protection of ideological views, thus connecting citizens with the political system. A party is a structural system that seeks to direct or transform social and economic interests directly into political power. It consists of a set of socio-economic interests that seek political recognition, expression and control. "

A political party is an independent public association with its own permanent composition and system, representing the will of its members. The legal capacity and activities of political parties shall be determined by the relevant legislation.

A political party is a political organization that represents the interests of social groups, uniting their most active representatives.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" of December 26, 1996 defines a political party as follows: "A political party is formed on the basis of common views, interests and goals of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan. is a voluntary association that seeks to realize the political will of the people and participates in the management of state and public affairs through its representatives.

Political parties differ from other political clubs in that they are committed to attracting as many members as possible to their ranks. seek the widespread use of legal means and activism not limited to the election period.

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan describes the party as "a political organization that represents the interests of social groups and unites their most active representatives." As defined in Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties", "a political party is formed on the basis of common views, interests and goals of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, plays a political role in the formation of public authorities. It is a voluntary association that seeks to achieve this goal and participates in the management of state and public affairs through its representatives.

The first time in the Republic of Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov's political parties: the party means to fight for a career in this position, but some ideas for his struggle for the realization of the priorities of the community and means, 'said the description gave. Taking into account the general features of the above definitions and descriptions, political parties can be defined as follows: "Political parties are those who voluntarily unite people around a particular idea, the struggle for power in order to implement the other. is a political organization that has its own program, charter, and structure."

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Power is the main goal of any party . The party is a means of realizing the interests of those social groups on the initiative of which it was formed. Whatever goals the party sets for itself, it achieves them through a struggle for power, the formation of its own government, or the inclusion of its representatives in a coalition government. The ruling party is the whole of the state seeks to use his power in the interests of the social forces that have empowered him.

This is what makes the party different from other public organizations and movements. Public organizations and various movements, like parties, take an active part in political life, but do not set themselves the goal of gaining and exercising political power in the state.

The fundamental difference between parties and social movements is that parties struggle to participate in the exercise of state power, while social movements do not claim direct participation in it and do not assume any obligations in this regard.

The main features of political parties are: active participation in political life, membership and a certain social base, political program and charter, common interests of people united in the party and ideological views close to each other, the presence of one or more leaders .

Political scientist M. Kyrgyzbaev in his scientific research is a foreigner by studying the views of scholars, the U.S. political scientist J. La Palombara shows that there are four signs of party formation:

- 1) to be a carrier of this or that ideology or worldview and to have one's own way of knowing and understanding the world and man;
- 2) is an association of members operating at all levels of policy, ie from the local level to the international level;
- 3) the purpose is to seize power and exercise it;
- 4) to strive for the support of the people in the process from voting for him to active membership in the party.

From a sociological point of view, the most important role of parties is to unite people, to satisfy their interests and needs, as well as to take their rightful place in the political system as an equal subject of human rights.

SH. Mamadaliev, any political party has the following main features:

- 1) the existence of an idea.
- 2) voluntariness, openness.
- 3) availability of program and charter.
- 4) struggle for power.
- 5) Possession of own press, publication.
- 6) the feature of having its own name.

7) ownership of the management system.

8) a party is a non-governmental organization 2 .

Modern political parties perform a number of functions. They are, first and foremost, the link between the individual, society and the state. The party identifies the interests of certain social groups and identifies them acts as a representative by delivering to the public authorities in the form of. The characteristics of modern political parties give rise to their specific functions, i.e., functions. Klaus von Boyme highlights four functions of a political party:

1) goal setting;

2) strengthening and representation of social interests;

3) mobilization of the public at the system level, especially in elections, and ensuring their socialization;

4) elite selection and government formation.

Some political analysts have expanded the scope of the party's "concrete functions" to nine. For example, they list the following functions of the party: the formation of public opinion, which represents the vital interests of the nation; to mobilize voters to vote for party candidates during the elections; More active implementation of the "education of public opinion" and "the role of general education in the implementation of political socialization", "ensuring the continuity of political relations between parliament and the country as a whole"; formation of the mechanism of state and social governance together with other political institutions, ensuring the stability of government bodies; creating favorable conditions for the continuous change of government through two- and multi-party systems, and so on. Sometimes other different functions of the parties are also considered.

According to other scholars, modern political parties have the following main functions: social; political; educational; ideological; methodological; gnoseological.

The division of political parties into types is a complex and controversial process and is of a relative nature. SH. Mamadaliev divided political parties into ideologically pragmatic , communist , national and religious parties; In our opinion, the authority of the ruling party (in power), opposition (rightists), nooppozitsion (opposition) parties; divides into parliamentary and avant-garde parties according to the form of struggle for power. It is known that all social relations are regulated by law. In our country, political parties also participate as subjects of social relations. The activities of political parties include the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws "On Public Associations", "On Political Parties", "On Financing of Political Parties" and "On Renewal and Further Democratization of Public Administration and "On strengthening the role of political parties in the modernization of the country." These laws are the legal basis for the formation of a multiparty system in the country.

On February 15, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On Public Associations". This law creates the legal conditions for radical reform of public associations in the country, their purification from the ideology of the monarchy, as well as the separation of

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public associations and structures from the state and government system. For the first time in the socio-political life of the republic, the goals of public associations were defined in this law on the basis of international and democratic criteria: "Public associations are citizens, citizens are entitled to the realization and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms. to develop their activity and initiative, their participation in the management of state and public affairs".

Thus, for the first time in the country, the independence of public associations was recognized as a separate entity from the state and the government. The law stipulates that government agencies and officials may not interfere in the activities of public associations, as well as public associations may not interfere in the activities of government agencies and officials. This law also regulated the activities of the first political parties in the country.

Indeed, a main article of this law, it was noted that the political parties in power occurs in the main role. The candidates they nominate are elected by the people. This proves that political parties are a key link in the formation of popular power.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties", adopted on December 26, 1996, serves as a guide in regulating the activities of existing and emerging political parties. Oh citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan is only one political party in a ' com Bo ' ma ' may contain certain to select a party in a ' zoligiga mist , because of restrictions , privileges, advantages or not . It is also about who can join a political party and who cannot there is a rule. That is why the law stipulates that the President may suspend or suspend membership in a political party. Article 4, paragraph 4, of the law stipulates that judges, prosecutors and investigators of the prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, employees of the National Security Service, military personnel, foreign nationals and stateless persons may not be members of a political party. desired Because, in accordance with the Constitution and relevant laws and regulations, military and law enforcement officers act in the interests of the nation and the state, without representing the rights and interests of a particular group. Therefore, law enforcement officers and military personnel are not members of political parties .

In addition, the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On modernization and further democratization of public administration and strengthening the role of political parties in modernizing the country" provides for the charter and programs of existing political parties, their participation in the formation of state power. serves as the basis. In short, in the republic a broad legal basis for the activity of political parties has been created in the process of developing a democratic state and civil society.

The main task of a political party in the interests of individual citizens , social groups and groups them together , to display the level of the complex , as well as the political , WAKE reach the benefits of equal importance for all of them so they can ensure. At present, political parties in all democracies and civil societies have preserved the existing norms of constitutional law, as well as as a means of expressing alternative political paths within the long-established political processes and relations in their countries without interfering with the rights and freedoms of citizens. has been operating. It is crucial that political parties and social movements quickly become a democratic

institution that is the main link between the people and the government. This can be done only when citizens are interested in the socio-political, economic, cultural and spiritual problems of society, when they participate in the activities of this or that party or movement.

Today, in the liberalization of all spheres of political life, state and society building, strengthening the political and economic activity of citizens and creating appropriate conditions for the full realization of human potential, the free expression of the will of the people, the multiparty system plays an important role in the development and practice of the right to realize and protect their interests, to form an effective mechanism that ensures a balance between the various interests, opposing forces and actions that exist in our society plays.

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GLOSSARY

	In Uzbek	In Russian	In English
1.	partiya	партия	party
2.	siyosiy partiya	политическая партия	political party
3.	fraktsiya	фракция	fraction
4.	prezident	президент	president
5.	loyiha	проект	project
6.	senat	сенат	senate
7.	palata	палата	chamber
8.	ikki palatali tizim	двухпалатная система	bicameralism
9.	bir palatali tizim	однопалатная система	unicameral system
10.	deputat	депутат	deputy
11.	referendum	референдум	referendum
12.	parlament	парламент	parliament
13.	demokratiya	демократия	democracy
14.	saylov	выборы	elections
15.	elektorat	электорат	electorate
16.	jamiyat	общество	society

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17.	gazeta	газета	newspaper
18.	ko'ppartiyaviylik	многопартийност	multiparty system
19.	funktsiya	функция	function
20.	innovatsiya	инновация	innovation
21.	pedagogika	педагогика	pedagogy
22.	eksperiment	эксперимент	experiment
23.	adolat	справедливость	justice
24.	boshqaruv	руководство	guide
25.	davlat	государство	state
26.	din	религия	religion
27.	javobgarlik	ответственность	responsibility
28.	ijro etuvchi organ	исполнительный орган	executive
29.	insonparvarlik	гуманизм	humanism
30.	islohot	реформа	reform
31.	kodeks	кодекс	code, codex
32.	konstitutsiya	конституция	constitution
33.	metod	метод	method
34.	nizom	положение	position
35.	organ	орган	organ
36.	respublika	республика	republic
37.	o'quvchi	ученик	pupil
38.	hokimiyat	власть	power
39.	huquq	право	law
40.	shartnoma	договор	contract
41.	shaxs	личность	personality
42.	tajriba-sinov	эксперимент	experiment
43.	erkin	свободный	free
44.	fuqaro	гражданин	citizen