

## PARTIES AS A KEY LINK OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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### Annotation

The article covers the third stage of development of civil society in the current period - the beginning of the XX-XXI centuries. During this period, civil society and the rule of law became the market economy, democracy, the idea of the nation, the nation-state became universal wealth, and the formation of political pluralism, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of the press and multiparty system.

**Keywords:** parties, political parties, avant-garde parties, electoral parties, parliamentary parties, organized parties.

The political system includes not only the state but also political parties. The word “party” (fr. Partie; lat. Pars dan partis - part, group) is a part of something, meaning a small set of a particular set<sup>1</sup>.

As we understand it today, political parties in Europe began to emerge in the second half of the nineteenth century. The bourgeois-intellectual revolutions of that period directly contributed to this. Parliaments and parliamentarism were born as a form of organization and exercise of state power. The introduction of universal suffrage has further expanded the scope of public participation in politics. The organization of the working class is growing. They began to form majority parties in parliament to defend their interests. The role of political parties in this regard has further increased. They have become the main subject of politics. However, political parties did not immediately become majority parties. It has a long history. For example, the well-known German political scientist Max Weber noted the following stages in the development of political parties: 1) aristocratic circles; 2) political clubs; 3) most parties<sup>2</sup>.

Most of the first political parties were formed in 1861. The first liberal party was formed in England. The development of such parties was also greatly influenced by the workers' movement. Workers have their own charters, pay membership fees in writing to reputable local organizations, and hold regular conventions. The first mass workers' party was formed in 1863. In general, a workers' union (led by F. Lassall) was formed. By the end of the 19th century, almost all Western European parties had emerged. Similar parties began to form on other continents.

According to the famous American political scientist J. La Palombara, parties are characterized by the following 4 features: 1) the party defends a particular ideology or at least can see a person, the world in a unique way; 2) party - an organization that unites people for a long time from a local organization to an international one; 3) the goal of the party is to seize and exercise power (often it is done in a coalition); 4) Each party wants to have the support of the people from voting to membership<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Словарь иностранных слов. — М.: «Русский язык», 1989. — 624 с. [ISBN 5-200-00408-8](#)

<sup>2</sup> Вебер М. Избранное. Образ общества : [Пер. с нем.] / Макс Вебер. - М. : Юрист, 1994. - 702 с.

<sup>3</sup> Lapalombara, Joseph (1968). "Macro-Theories and Micro-Applications in Comparative Politics; A Widening Chasm". *Comparative Politics*. [Comparative Politics, Vol. 1](#). 1 (1): 52–78. [doi:10.2307/421375](#). [JSTOR 421375](#).

According to the well-known Polish political scientist A. Bodnar, in today's society, political parties perform the following functions:

- Identify, shape and justify the goals and interests of large groups of society;
- increase and concentration of activity;
- Rivojlanishi development of political ideology and political doctrines;
- Participate in the formation of political systems, its general principles, elements, structures, etc.
- Participate in the struggle for the development of state power and its work program;
- participation in the exercise of state power;
- formation of public opinion;
- political education of the whole society or a certain part of it (group, class, division);
- Training and provision of personnel for the state apparatus, trade unions, public organizations, etc<sup>4</sup>.

Hence, the common interest of the party to seize state power or to participate in the exercise of power is a voluntary association of people formed on the basis of a single ideology. Parties take an active part in elections, the establishment of state bodies, the adoption and implementation of important state decisions.

There are many features and criteria for classifying and systematizing political parties. For example, the institutional approach to grouping parties is based on the specific characteristics of the organization, while liberal traditions focus on the nature of ideological connections.

On the way to democratization of political society, the party system of Uzbekistan has undergone a number of changes. Over the past 30 years, multiparty system has emerged as the most effective tool for the democratic development of the country. As a result, political parties have become a bridge between the state and civil society. With the help of this institute, a system has been formed in which civil society can participate in the management of the state, in monitoring the effectiveness of the state apparatus. It should be noted that the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev is directly involved in the formation of this system.

To strengthen the country's sovereignty, there is a need to regulate the activities of political parties in Uzbekistan. For this purpose, two laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Associations"<sup>5</sup> and "On Political Parties"<sup>6</sup> have emerged. Both aimed to strengthen multi-party politics in the country based on democratic principles. Today, the formation of a multiparty system in the Republic of Uzbekistan has reached a new level. The main documents regulating the activities of political parties are also the Constitution and policy documents of political parties. With the help of these documents it is possible to get acquainted with the history of the formation of the multiparty system in our country. By the way, it should be noted that they are designed in full compliance with the norms of democratic statehood.

The study of the role of parties in the political system is one of the most important topics in political science. Prominent theorists in this field include M. Weiner, M. Duverger, R. Schwartzberg, J. The same can be said about scientists like Sartori. The activities of parties in different countries, the typology of political parties and party systems, the interaction of party organizations and government agencies in different political regimes are the main areas of research of these scholars<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Боднар А. Гражданское общество: проблемы интерпретации // Политология вчера и сегодня. - М.: ИНИОН. 1991. - 237 с.

<sup>5</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/111825> (Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, 15.02.1991 йилдаги 223-ХП-сон)

<sup>6</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/54191> (Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, 26.12.1996 йилдаги 337-І-сон)

<sup>7</sup> Митяева Ю.В. Политические партии и общественные организации : учебное пособие / Ю. В. Митяева, Ю. А. Головастова, Т. А. Видова ; Московский университет имени С. Ю. Витте, Филиал в г. Рязани. - Рязань : ИП Коняхин А. В., 2021. - 166 с.

One of the most influential political scientists of our time, "Democracy is a system in which parties lose elections"<sup>8</sup>, writes Pshevorsky. In a truly democratic political struggle, there may be men who are temporarily victorious and easy to find. The victory of the parties in the elections does not mean that the system is democratic: for example, in the Socialist Albania until yesterday, the People's Party has achieved great victories. In this regard, Pshevorsky argues that democratic principles can be firmly established only if the defeat in the election is not a social crime or a crime<sup>9</sup>.

Today in the political life of Uzbekistan there are various public organizations and movements - parties, trade unions, women, youth, religious organizations, clubs, unions and many others.

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