



# THE ACTIVITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES ON MODERN FOUNDATIONS IS THE SHORTEST WAY TO CIVIL SOCIETY

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## ANNOTATION

*This scientific article examines the history of political parties, the definitions given to parties in scientific literature, the importance of political parties as a democratic institution. Also, the place and role of political parties in the society, the issue of the use of specific features of the new century by political parties in their activities are analyzed.*

**KEY WORDS:** Political party, civil society, modernization, pluralism, democracy, function, structure, dualistic.

## INTRODUCTION

A political system based on multi-party system is important in building a democratic legal state and civil society, as well as in the process of social and political reforms implemented in the country. The multi-party system is a multifaceted political and civil society institution that represents the interests of civil society and the state, one of the indicators of compliance of the country's political structure with democratic standards, a mechanism for strengthening and improving the political system of society.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that multi-partyism is the existence of two or more parties participating in the political system of the state and the process of power struggles between them. In this system, the role of political parties, which connect the two sides between the society and the state and are one of the most important institutions of civil society, is unique. Political parties are the main element of the multiparty system, and consideration of their place in the development of society is one of the main points in the process of studying multipartyism as the institutional basis of civil society.

"Party" (Latin pars, partio, French parti, German partei, English party - part, group, piece, divide)<sup>1</sup> long before the emergence of political parties, was used to define groups of citizens representing the interests of a certain part of the population and to try to influence the authorities for these purposes. used.

According to M. Ya. Ostrogorsky, who gave a comprehensive definition of a political party at the beginning of the 20th century: a party is "... a group of individuals united to achieve a political goal."<sup>2</sup>

T. Bertels, on the other hand, political parties form a political network during the strengthening of social relations in the society. A political network is a set of actors united on the basis of common interests in politics and sharing resources to advance these interests. In this case, social and political cooperation is the most correct and effective way to achieve common goals<sup>3</sup> admits that.

According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" adopted on December 26, 1996, a political party is formed on the basis of common views, interests and goals of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, strives to realize the political

<sup>1</sup> Словарь юридических латинских терминов и выражений [Текст] М.: 1999.– С. 86.

<sup>2</sup> Вагина Л. С. Теоретические основы исследования деятельности политических партий как субъекта политики в современной России. [http://vestnik.osu.ru/2011\\_5/8.pdf](http://vestnik.osu.ru/2011_5/8.pdf) (мурожат қилинган сана 09.10.2019)

<sup>3</sup> Tanja A. Borzel. Organizing Babylon – On the Different Conceptions of Policy Networks//Public Administration. 1998, p. 253–273.



will of a certain part of society in the formation of state authorities, and through its representatives is a voluntary association participating in the management of state and public affairs<sup>4</sup>.

In general, political parties as a democratic institution have the task of summarizing and harmonizing the interests of various social groups and segments of society, as well as helping to develop political participation of citizens, and their importance in shaping public opinion, political orientations, and ideologies is extremely large.

At the same time, in modern political systems, political parties perform a number of important tasks (functions) in the life of the state and society. Including:

**-First of all**, these are the functions of articulation and aggregation of interests. If various pressure groups can successfully perform the function of articulation, political parties almost fully realize the function of aggregation..

**-Secondly**, functions of political socialization. By participating in party activities (both active and passive), citizens gain relevant political experience and learn the knowledge and skills necessary for their future political practices.

**-Thirdly**, functions of recruiting political elite and political leaders. In modern conditions, successful party experience supplies qualified personnel to political power.

- **Fourth**, the function of ensuring relations between civil society and the state. That is, political parties, as organizations representing the interests of groups and social strata in the political system of society, also perform the function of a communication institution (between society and the state) necessary for civil society<sup>5</sup>.

If, the structure of civil society is the harmonious movement of relations between family, school, public associations, political parties, trade unions, independent press, institutions of representative and direct democracy, education and upbringing system, social groups, strata, middle classes and all non-state structures, institutions political parties are of special importance in this system. After all, political parties are recognized today as an important element of civil society that ensures the formation of political diversity and multi-party system, which is one of the main tasks of a democratic state.

In general, civil society includes three directions: legal (equality under the law), political (universal suffrage) and socio-economic. In this case, the political direction of the civil society is closely related to the activities of the political parties. Because a society in which a person feels free political will, that is, a civil society, is the carrier of a political principle in its essence, and its normal functioning cannot be imagined without political actions. Therefore, the formation and development of civil society is related to the further filling of the democratic content of the political system, the growth of the role of political parties in the life of society and the state, and the development of political and social diversity..

Political scientist M. Kyrgyzboev says that political parties, as one of the important institutions of civil society, ensure the continuity of interaction between civil society and the political system, and the dependence of state power on society and its control by society are carried out through political parties in many<sup>6</sup> cases.

The dual nature of a political party has its normative dimension. On the one hand, the fact that the party is an institution of civil society means introducing to it the principles of organization and activity typical of all types of civil society institutions. On the other hand, the main purpose of the party is its participation in the political life of the society and it is distinguished from other civil society institutions.

V.V. According to Lapaeva, "on the one hand, the party appears as an institution of civil society, that is, as a structural element of private sector relations independent of state power, on the other hand, it functions as a part of the state-political system"<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>4</sup>[Электрон манба]: Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 19.04.2018 й., 03/18/476/1087-сон <http://lex.uz/docs/54191>. (муружат қилинган сана 10.10.2019)

<sup>5</sup> Ланцов С. А. Политология: Учебное пособие. — СПб.: Питер, 2011. — С.287.

<sup>6</sup> Қирғизбоев М. Фуқаролик жамияти: назария ва хорижий тажриба. Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2006. — Б. 104.

<sup>7</sup> Лапаева В.В. Право и многопартийность в современной России. М.: Норма, 1999.— С 182.



Based on the above, it can be said that political parties are complex structures with a "dualistic" (two-dimensional) structure as a (political) component of civil society. Some of them work at the level of society, and others at the level of the state (parliament, government).

According to the experience of developed countries, the main tasks of political parties are mutual restraint and balance of interests in public administration; promoting the interests of his electorate and the whole society; performs many functions, such as development of alternative projects (programs) aimed at the development of the state and society<sup>8</sup>.

Also, in the system of civil society, political parties perform the following functions:

**Consolidation.** In this function, political parties ensure the unification of citizens around certain goals in civil society.

**Transformative.** In performing this function, political parties transform many private interests into a common will.

**Setting a value.** Within this function, political parties determine the value of civil society subjects.

Society shapes itself with the help of political parties, mass movements, trade unions, women's, youth organizations and other public associations focused on the common good, political and ideological pluralism and multi-partyism are an important basis for the political institutionalization of civil society<sup>9</sup>.

According to a group of socio-humanitarian scientists, if there is no civil society, there will be no democratic party system or vice versa. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a state with a developed civil society without a party system, and a democratic party system is one of the important institutional factors in the development of civil society. And the democratic party system is related to multi-partyism, which is realized in the political system of the state based on the mutual competition of several political parties for power.

The establishment of the multiparty institution is the most important sign of the formation of civil society in the country. The formation and development of political parties in a certain sense strengthens the effectiveness of the political system and the democratic nature of the state, ensures the political rights of citizens<sup>10</sup>.

## CONCLUSIONS

In short, one-party, two-party and multi-party systems are formed according to the specific political life of each country. The advantage of the factor of multi-partyism is that the political parties unite social groups with their own worldviews and principles of attitude in the understanding of various occupations, opinions, views and interests in the country, and relying on them, in the pursuit of the common goal facing the country, the will and rights of every citizen of the country protects their rights and freedoms.

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<sup>10</sup>Коргунок Ю.Г., Заславский С.Е. Российская многопартийность: становление, функционирование, развитие.М:ИИДЕМ. 1996.// [Электрон манба] <http://www.cprf.info/library/politolog/4209.shtml>. (мурожат қилинган сана 17.10.2019).



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